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THE  
SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION

*(Incorporated by Royal Charter),*

12, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

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TRANSACTIONS.

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VOL. XXXVII.

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SESSION 1904-1905.



LONDON:

PUBLISHED AT THE INSTITUTION.

12, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

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## NOTICE.

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# The Surveyors' Institution

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER),

12, GREAT GEORGE STREET,  
WESTMINSTER, S.W.

## OFFICERS, 1905-1906.

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JOHN WORNHAM PENFOLD (London)  
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WILLIAM EDGAR HORNE (London)  
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JOHN GERMAN (Ashby-de-la-Zouch)  
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1870 *Richard Hall*  
1872 *Edward Norton Clifton*  
1874 *Thomas Huskinson*  
1876 *Edmund James Smith*  
1878 *William Sturge*  
1880 *Edward Ryde*  
1883 *Thomas Smith-Woolley*  
1885 *Edward I'Anson*  
1886 *William James Beadel, M.P.*  
1888 ELIAS PITTS SQUAREY  
1890 *Robert Collier Driver*

1892 *Charles John Shoppee*  
1894 *Thomas Chatfeild Clarke*  
1895 DANIEL WATNEY  
1897 *Christopher Oakley*  
1898 ROBERT VIGERS  
1899 THOMAS MILLER RICKMAN  
1900 JOHN SHAW  
1901 SIR JOHN F. L. ROLLESTON, M.P.  
1902 ARTHUR VERNON  
1903 ALFRED BUCK  
1904 HERBERT THOMAS STEWARD

(The names of those deceased are printed in italics.)

#### Honorary Secretary.

PERCIVAL CURREY.

#### Secretary.

ALEXANDER GODDARD.

# The Surveyors' Institution

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER)

Is established—

1. To secure the advancement and facilitate the acquisition of that knowledge which constitutes the profession of a Surveyor, viz.—the art of determining the value of all descriptions of landed and house property, and of the various interests therein; the practice of managing and developing estates; and the science of ad-measuring and delineating the physical features of the earth, and of measuring and estimating artificers' work.
2. To promote the general interests of the profession, and to maintain and extend its usefulness for the public advantage.

THE INSTITUTION was established in 1868, was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1881, and has a total membership of between 3,000 and 4,000.

THE INSTITUTION consists of four classes, viz.—FELLOWS, PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES, ASSOCIATES, and HONORARY MEMBERS, with a class of STUDENTS attached.

A FELLOW must be more than twenty-five years of age, and must have acquired a responsible position and practical knowledge of surveying in one or other of its branches as above defined; and must have passed the Final Examination declared in the Rules of Examination to appertain to the class of Fellows, or some other Examination in the United Kingdom or the Colonies which the Council may declare to be equivalent thereto.\* A Fellow has the right, conferred by the Charter, to use the letters F.S.I. after his name. A Fellow has also the right, under By-Laws allowed by H.M. Privy Council, to describe himself as "Chartered Surveyor."

A PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATE must be more than twenty-one years of age, a Surveyor by profession, in practice on his own account or employed as an Assistant in a Surveyor's Office, and qualified for the class by having passed the Intermediate Examinations. A Professional Associate has the right, conferred by the Charter, to use the letters P.A.S.I. after his name. A Professional Associate has also the right,

\* *The Council possess only a very limited dispensing power as regards the Examinations.*



under By-Laws allowed by H.M. Privy Council to describe himself as "Professional Associate Chartered Surveyor."

AN ASSOCIATE must be more than twenty-one years of age, not a Surveyor by profession, but his pursuits must be such as to qualify him to concur with Surveyors in the advancement of professional knowledge.

AN HONORARY MEMBER must be a person who, either by reason of his position or experience, or his eminence in science, may be enabled to render assistance in promoting the objects of The Institution, but who is not engaged in practice as a Surveyor in Great Britain or Ireland. He has the privilege of being present and taking part at all Ordinary General Meetings, and of access to the Library, but no right of voting, discussing, or otherwise interfering in the affairs of The Institution; nor is he called on to contribute to its funds.

STUDENTS (who must not be under eighteen years of age) qualify as such by passing the Preliminary Examination. Candidates for Studentship who can produce a Certificate of having passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Oxford, Cambridge, London, or any other University in the United Kingdom, or who have passed, with Honours, the Senior Local Examination of the University of Oxford or Cambridge, or who have obtained a Higher Certificate at the Examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examinations Board, or who have passed the Examination qualifying for the Studentship of the Institution of Civil Engineers, or the Preliminary Examination of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Incorporated Law Society, are exempted from this Examination, and may be admitted by the Council on the recommendation (according to a form) of four Fellows and two Associates, or of the Fellow or Associate to whom they are or have been articled; but it is obligatory on all Students to undergo the Intermediate Examination at the close of their Student course, at the time and under the conditions applying in each particular case under the Rules of Examination.

The Council may accord to Students such privileges, subject to such terms, regulations and restrictions, as they shall from time to time prescribe.

Any person desirous of being admitted into The Institution (excepting to the class of Students) must be proposed and recommended according to a form, in which the full

name, place of business (if any), usual residence, and qualifications of the candidate must be distinctly specified. This form must be subscribed by him, and signed by at least six Fellows or four Fellows and two Associates, certifying a personal knowledge of the candidate; or by four Members of the Council, of whom the President shall be one, after careful enquiry into the antecedents of the applicant.

The proposal so made, being delivered to the Secretary, will be submitted to the Council, who, on approving the qualifications, will determine the class for which the candidate is to be presented for ballot.

The following are the rates of contribution to the funds:—

|                                         | Annual Subscription. |    |    |   | Admission Fee. |    |    |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------|----|----|---|----------------|----|----|
|                                         | £                    | s. | d. |   | £              | s. | d. |
| <i>Student</i> . . . . .                | 1                    | 1  | 0  | . | —              |    |    |
| <i>Associate</i> . . . . .              | 2                    | 2  | 0  | . | 3              | 3  | 0  |
| <i>Professional Associate</i> . . . . . | 2                    | 2  | 0  | . | 3              | 3  | 0  |
| <i>Fellow</i> . . . . .                 | 3                    | 3  | 0  | . | 5              | 5  | 0  |

No person can become a Member (other than an Honorary Member) of The Institution, unless and until he pays as his first Subscription to The Institution, in the case of becoming a Fellow of The Institution, the sum of Eight Guineas, in the case of becoming a Professional Associate of The Institution, the sum of Five Guineas, and in the case of becoming an Associate of The Institution, the sum of Five Guineas.

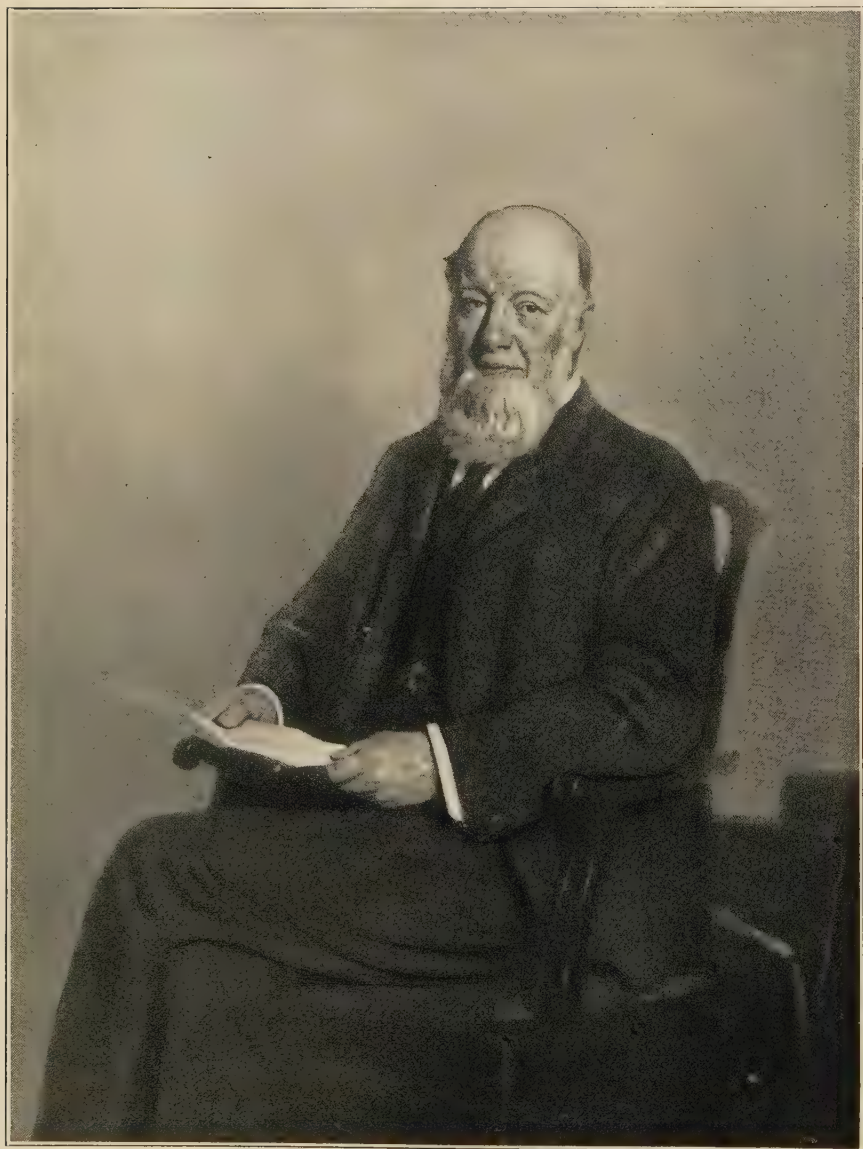
All Fellows, Professional Associates, and Associates, are required, within twelve months after their election, to deliver to the Council an original Paper on some subject connected with the profession, or to make a donation to the Library or Collection.

The affairs of The Institution are under the management of a Council, which is elected annually, consisting of a President, four Vice-Presidents, sixteen Fellows, two Professional Associates, and two Associates.

The Session of The Institution commences annually on the second Monday in November, and continues to the end of May. The Ordinary General Meetings are held on every alternate Monday during the Session. At these Meetings original communications are read on professional subjects, and their merits fully and freely discussed. Every Member has the privilege of introducing one visitor to these Meetings. Members are entitled to a copy of any printed publication issued by The Institution after their admission.







JOHN WORNHAM PENFOLD,  
Honorary Secretary  
OF  
The Surveyors' Institution,  
1868-1904

C. Philpot

# THE OPENING ADDRESS

BY

HERBERT THOMAS STEWARD (PRESIDENT),

READ AT THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF

THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION,

NOVEMBER 14TH, 1904.

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GENTLEMEN,

As this is the thirty-seventh occasion on which a President of this Institution has been called upon to deliver an Opening Address, you will not be surprised if I confess my inability to discover fresh topics on which to discourse, and will lay the blame, not on my shoulders, but on those of my predecessors who have left me so barren and impoverished a field.

I believe I am what is called an urban surveyor, that is, my practice lies for the most part in a town. I do not profess to have a knowledge of agricultural matters, and no one would attach much, if any, value to anything I might say as to tillages or crops, or as to the principles of local taxation, or with reference to sewage utilization, or to some other questions so familiar to those who assemble in this room.

Nevertheless, we urban practitioners have distinctive problems of our own to solve—problems as difficult as those which confront our country brethren. It falls to us to deal with the land when it becomes ripe for

building by the increase of our population, and so passes to us from the hands of our country friends.

Out of a total population of 32,678,213 persons in England and Wales, rather more than 15,000,000, or nearly one half, are dwellers in London and 75 other great towns, so that, on the population basis, we can claim something like equality of importance with our country friends. If the total population were distributed equally over the land there would be 558 persons to the square mile, or, put another way, each person would on an average occupy 1.1 acre, and be 80 yards distant from his nearest neighbour.

But our population is not so distributed. The towns have to find quarters on a limited space for nearly half the population of the Kingdom.

London alone, with its 74,839 acres, has within it 4,536,541 persons, dwelling in 1,019,646 separate tenements, exclusive of the City proper.

The recent census shows that of these 1,019,646 tenements 672,030 are tenements of fewer than five rooms, 149,524 being single room tenements, of which 60,421 were occupied by one person only, 48,341 by two persons, 23,680 by three persons, 11,279 by four persons, 4,001 by five persons, 1,257 by six persons, 384 by seven persons, 103 by eight persons, and 58 by nine or more persons.

From this statement it is not difficult to understand that the question of housing the working classes has been much before the world of late years. It has in fact been one of the burning subjects of the day, and being one with which I have had some connection, I purpose asking your attention to it for a short time this evening.

Much has been said, much has been written, and what is more to the purpose, much has been done in the



past, and is still being done, by private enterprise, aided by philanthropists, in providing homes for the working class population of London.

There has been much legislation in past years relative to the housing of the working classes, the last Act being in 1903. You all are, no doubt, familiar, more or less, with the early Acts, and the effect of that passed in 1903 was so ably described by Mr. Harper in his Paper read at Newcastle this Spring, that I will not take up your time by again explaining it.

It cannot be said that some effort has not been made by Parliament to cope with the problem; but whether or not the class is reached whose re-housing is of such importance to their well-being and to the health of the community at large, is another question. Be this as it may, the result has been to remove an immense amount of squalid and unhealthy property, the breeding places of disease and crime.

As some measure of what has been done, I find from the latest returns available at the moment, that eight of the principal companies have in their dwellings some 120,000 persons distributed approximately as follows:—

|                                                                                             |        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Metropolitan Association for improving the Dwellings of the Industrial Classes . . . . . | 6,000  |
| 2. Trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund . . . . .                                          | 19,000 |
| 3. Improved Industrial Dwellings Company . . . . .                                          | 29,000 |
| 4. Artizans', Labourers', and General Dwelling's Company . . . . .                          | 42,000 |
| 5. Victoria Dwellings Company . . . . .                                                     | 4,500  |
| 6. East-end Dwellings Company . . . . .                                                     | 5,600  |
| 7. The Four per Cent. Industrial Dwellings Company . . . . .                                | 4,200  |
| 8. Guinness' Trust . . . . .                                                                | 8,500  |
| The Metropolitan Board of Works and the London                                              |        |

County Council have made, or the latter body is in course of making, provision for some 70,000 persons, and the railway companies, and other commercial undertakings have provided under their Acts for about 15,000 more.

The great landlords of London have also materially aided in the erection of dwellings for the working classes, notably the late Duke of Westminster, who let large areas of land at nominal rents; Lord Cadogan who gave a large area of land in Chelsea of the value of some £40,000 to £50,000, and also sold at a low price over an acre and a half of land to the Chelsea Borough Council for the erection of working class dwellings; while Lord Portman is clearing an area of unhealthy houses in Marylebone, and erecting modern dwellings on the site.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners also have, in various parts of London, erected dwellings or houses for the working classes.

No doubt there are others that I have not mentioned.

I have only alluded to those that have come under my immediate observation.

Besides the landlords of London, the Borough Councils in various parts of London are providing for the working class population of their respective districts by the erection of tenement dwellings, and, in some instances, of cottages in the suburbs.

With regard to the class of persons who occupy the dwellings provided, it is interesting to notice by the return of the London County Council that in thirteen of their schemes, out of 1,458 heads of families in their dwellings on the 31st December, 1899, there were persons of over 100 distinct callings, of which about half may be classified as artizans, presumably earning

good weekly wages ; while a considerable number of the other half belonged to the class of skilled labourers, but included 7 clergymen, 32 clerks, 73 policemen, 39 postmen, and 26 salesmen, besides other occupations too numerous to give in detail.

While the population of London is, of course, increasing as a whole, it is satisfactory to find that the ratio of increase has declined in the last five decennial periods from 18·8 per cent. in the census period 1851-61, to 7·3 per cent. in the period 1891-1901.

According to the last census, the population of Shoreditch since 1891 had decreased 5 per cent., Finsbury and Westminster 9 per cent., Holborn 10 per cent., and the City 30 per cent., while the population of Chelsea, Bethnal Green, and Poplar had increased 1 per cent. Southwark 2 per cent., Islington 5 per cent., and Stoke Newington 7 per cent. The places in which a marked increase had taken place were Greenwich 20 per cent. Lewisham 45 per cent., Fulham 48 per cent., and Wandsworth 50 per cent. This increase was, however, only to have been expected, as there was vacant land in these parishes, and such districts would until quite recently have been deemed suburban.

In consequence of the increased value of houses and land in the central districts of London, the artizan, as well as the clerk, the merchant, and the professional man, has had to go further afield for his residence, and this has been rendered possible by the great increase in the facilities for locomotion and the cheapening of transit in recent years.

It is gratifying to note that a disposition seems to exist to remove factories to the suburbs. This should tend to help to a wider dispersal of the population, for no doubt the workman desires to live close to his work

and if the scheme of Garden Cities, of which we have heard a good deal of late, ever becomes an accomplished fact, much good would accrue to the community at large.

Still, while London remains the centre of the life of the country, there must necessarily be a large number of the working class population who, not only by inclination desire to, but by the nature of their callings must, reside in the central districts.

The working class population in these districts where, even under the best conditions, their surroundings must be of a somewhat depressing character, would be materially benefited by removal to an open or more cheerful neighbourhood where they might feel the influences of better surroundings, and it is to be hoped that the efforts of the London County Council in this direction may meet with the success they deserve.

We must all have noticed the recent erection, in the nearer suburbs, of rows and rows of small flats or double tenement houses, of good exterior, and with internal fittings and conveniences beyond the dreams of 20 years ago. In these dwellings can be traced the influence of improved housing upon the habits of the occupants—in the rivalries in flower-beds and white lace curtains, and in general attention to external appearances; but they are, generally speaking, occupied by those in more or less regular employment at fixed wages.

A fear has been expressed by some persons that if the working classes are encouraged to migrate to the suburbs the same problem which confronts us now in the central part of the towns may be repeated in the next generation in other places.

I am not afraid of this, as I believe that the rapid and cheap transit of to-day will be increased and



improved in the future, so that the population will be distributed over a very large area, and not be confined to certain particular suburbs. Besides, the houses erected nowadays have to conform to such regulations that the narrow street and alley, which so greatly tended to cause the unhealthy areas in London, cannot be repeated.

The general improvement in the housing of the artizan class, and the classes immediately above them, was very strikingly dealt with by our friend Major Craigie in his opening address as President of the Royal Statistical Society. Taking the census returns and the House Duty returns of the Board of Inland Revenue as his basis, he showed that the gross annual house rental of Great Britain was, in 1901, in round figures, 174½ million pounds, representing 7,243,000 premises, great and small, recognised as houses by the Inland Revenue Officials, and occupied, on the average, by 5·14 persons per house. He tells us that according to the latest Revenue Returns 3,273,000 dwellings were valued at a rent less than £10 per annum or a little over 45 per cent. of the 1901 census total of dwellings, whereas in 1833 the houses under a rental of £10 per annum were five or six times as numerous as those above that figure. I am glad to trace in these figures some evidence of a general raising of the working class as regards their home surroundings.

The problem in London is how to provide decent homes without pauperising the numerous class who depend upon casual employment, whose outlook seldom extends beyond the next meal, and who are quite unable to undertake such a fixed obligation as a weekly rent, however moderate.

This class, like all other divisions that can be made

of that general body known as the working class, is of a complex character, and Sir Richard Farrant, who has given much study to the problem, has, as the general adviser to the late Lord Rowton, done much on a commercial basis, by the provision of the Rowton Houses, which at the present time provide for over 3,500 men, in various parts of London. The London County Council have erected, upon somewhat similar lines, large lodging-houses in Drury Lane and at Deptford, and are about to erect another in the neighbourhood of Covent Garden, but these are all entirely for men.

The houses are of a superior character, and are totally different from what are known as common lodging-houses, which exist both for men and women.

There has been a good deal of legislation in the past in connection with common lodging-houses, and some ten years ago they passed from the control of the police to that of the London County Council.

By the Council's return in 1900 there were 542 common lodging-houses, providing accommodation for 28,620 persons. Of these 542 houses, probably about ten per cent. were for women. It may be assumed, therefore, there are from two to three thousand women occupying such houses in London.

Nothing, however, has been done to provide, for women, accommodation of the better kind such as has been made for men.

The London County Council is, I believe, about to erect a lodging-house of the superior kind for women on the south side of the Thames; while the Directors of Rowton Houses, I understand, have had the subject under consideration for some time past, and will, no doubt, as opportunity offers, erect one of their Rowton Houses for women.

It is to be hoped that such a building may prove a success, and be the forerunner of others, as a house of the kind would be a great benefit to women, and should tend to prevent the overcrowding that at present exists in some parts of London.

When I use the word overcrowding, I do not mean the mere density of population. It is the overcrowding in particular rooms that is the evil. No doubt at the present time, in spite of the law, there are a large number of persons living in houses that are overcrowded in direct contravention of the Public Health Act, 1891. Some people state that this number amounts to a large percentage of the population. I have no means by which to ascertain the number even approximately; but this I know, that putting the law in force often means driving people to the streets or to the workhouses, and for this reason the magistrates hesitate to use the full powers of the law, and frequently decline to make closing orders.

The best efforts for housing the working class will, I fear, be more than neutralised if the indiscriminate admission of aliens is to go on unchecked. They may be frugal, sober, and industrious, but their habits are not such, as a rule, as will tend to the elevation of our own people, while their competition in the labour market is a serious affair for the scanty wage earners in our towns.

By the census of 1901 it appears that the proportion of aliens to the total population in the County and City of London was some 3 per cent., and they seem to have been responsible for an undue share of the criminal cases.

Sir Alfred Newton, the Lord Mayor of London in 1899, in his evidence before the Royal Commission on Alien Immigration, stated that 15 per cent. of the persons charged before him were certainly foreigners;

and the Chairman of the County of London Sessions, in his evidence, showed that the percentage of aliens tried in his Court north of the Thames had risen from 7 per cent. in 1892 to 11 per cent. in 1900 and to 25 per cent. in 1903; and Major Clayton, formerly the Governor of Wormwood Scrubbs prison, stated that the number of aliens sent to prison during the five years ending March, 1903, was 13,114. The number of foreign prisoners in 1899, was 2,181, and had risen, in 1903, to 3,449. I mention these figures because they bear indirectly, if not directly, on the problem of housing, as the number of houses and tenements occupied by aliens in London necessarily reduces the number of those available for our own countrymen; and there can be no doubt as to the pressing necessity of legislation in respect of foreign immigration.

Before I leave the subject of working class houses, I should like to add a few words about the by-laws now pretty generally adopted in rural districts in so far as they affect cottages in the country or in proximity to towns. Many of the councils in rural districts, with, no doubt, laudable intentions, have adopted model by-laws with reference to houses framed on the London Building Act, a statute totally inapplicable to cottages in the country, with the result that landlords and others are discouraged from providing them, as the cost of building is altogether disproportionate to any return that can be obtained.

It is worthy of note that one of the judges of the High Court has lately been, and I believe still is, in conflict with a rural authority upon the subject, and I trust this may lead to some alteration in the future by a remodelling of such by-laws as those to which I have alluded.



The large increase in the parish rates of recent years is a matter of much concern to many, and affects the question of housing. It is impossible to contemplate, without misgivings as regards the future, the state of things in boroughs like East and West Ham. In the former the rates have reached 8s. 8d. in the £, while in the latter they have arrived at the unprecedented amount of 9s. 8d., though Southampton and Wakefield run this close with 9s. in the £.

I notice in the recently published Report of the Public Works Loan Board that the outstanding advances of the Board to the Corporation of West Ham, in connection with the Education Act alone, represent something like the sum of half a million.

The population of West Ham is largely dependent on works and factories which, as I have already stated, seem to show a tendency to migrate further afield, probably in order to escape the burden of such rates as these.

Surely we must ere long reach, if we have not already done so, the limits of taxation. In the year 1874-5, the total Metropolitan rates stood at £4,271,538 and the outstanding loans at £21,009,799. In the year 1900-1 the figures were, rates £11,740,329 and outstanding loans £58,130,587. This is a somewhat alarming increase, and it is not to be wondered at that some lending bodies, of which the Public Works Loan Board is the chief, are arriving at the conviction that the local indebtedness has, in some instances, now reached such a figure that the rates no longer afford a sufficient margin of security for advances of public money; indeed the Board has issued a warning to borrowers that future applications will probably not be entertained unless a reduction is shown in the rates levied.

In pursuance of this policy, the Board has lately refused a good many applications from various boroughs and district councils in England and Wales.

It may be hoped that the recent rise in the rate of interest for loans of public money will be a check upon municipal expenditure. This rate varied last year in the case of the Public Works Loan Board from  $2\frac{3}{4}$  to  $4\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., with an average of £3 5s. 9d. per cent., as compared with an average of £3 5s. 1d. per cent. in 1902-3 and, going still further back, of £2 15s. 6d. per cent. in 1898-9.

I am aware, of course, that a large proportion of the money raised has been expended in connection with the Elementary Education Acts, under pressure of the Board in Whitehall. I am afraid it is too much to hope that in even some remote future we may return to the original intention of the Act, viz. to teach everyone the three R's, leaving the higher and supplemental subjects for individual effort; but I must not dilate upon this topic, I should not have referred to it at all except, that as it affects the rates, it bears upon the question of housing.

Now let me turn to other subjects. I think everyone will admit that there are signs on every side of a general rise in the standard of public taste. While we may not have improved, speaking generally, upon the examples set us by Wren and Chambers in our public buildings, everyone must be impressed by the immense improvement in our domestic street architecture in recent years. All around us is rising a new and greater London. I cannot wholly agree with the President of the Architectural Association in his recent address, for I should be sorry to see the present picturesque irregularity of our street architecture superseded by the uniformity which characterises many of the much-lauded streets of Berlin.

Let us have spacious streets and fine vistas by all means. These can be secured by a regulation of street lines, and the rest may be left to the general rise in the standard of public taste—with, of course, some control as to dealings with special sites.

All will agree that the London County Council has done much to improve our modern London by the widening of our streets and the opening up of new thoroughfares.

The days are, I hope, far distant when London will be disfigured by monstrous steel frame erections like those of Chicago and Manhattan Island. We, too, have to deal with sites of enormous value, necessitating building to the utmost possible height, but, in common with some other cities, we have decided that there is a height beyond which buildings shall not go. If we should resort to steel frame buildings, as I think is quite possible before long, it will be for the sake of rapidity of construction and the saving of space; but if this is to be of any practical use some modification in the interpretation of our Building Act would appear to be necessary, for there can be no necessity, in a building supported entirely by steel construction, that the walls, which practically carry nothing but themselves, should be of the same thickness as though they carried many stories of superincumbent weight. The steel construction system, like most others, has no doubt some drawbacks and some advantages; but economy of material and the consequent saving of labour, as well as of space, would be the main advantages of the system.

There seems to be a prejudice in this country against a large employment of ironwork in the construction of buildings, principally on the ground of its behaviour when exposed to great heat; but I do not think the last

word by any means has been said on the question of fireproof construction, and on the precautions that may be taken to protect ironwork from the effects of a conflagration.

I fear it is true that the rise in wages in the building trade which has taken place during my memory does not alone account for the great increase in the cost of building during the same period, for it is undeniable that the rise in wages has been accompanied by a great decline in the quantity of work done by a man in a day. Take two oft-quoted cases for examples, viz. the Westinghouse works at Manchester, where, it is said, the bricklayers laid 1,600 bricks a day per man on part of the works; and the case of the Great Northern Railway at Manchester, where the men, it is said, laid 1,760 bricks per man in hydraulic lime mortar in a 9 hours' day. There were perhaps exceptional circumstances to account for such expedition: I do not know, but what we do know is that the bricklayer does not lay as many bricks in a day as he used to do, and it is declared by many, who ought to know, that 400 or 500 bricks per day per man is now regarded as a fair average, as compared with 800 to 1,000 bricks per day per man some years ago.

The builders, with whom as a class I have perhaps a somewhat special acquaintance, have naturally attempted to counteract the combined influences of increased wages and decreased work by the adoption of every labour-saving appliance that presents itself. I have sometimes thought that a modern builder's yard might form a fascinating subject for a Paper, for the extent to which manual labour has been displaced by machinery in many shops would be instructive reading. This has been done not from any desire to injure the workman, but because



the saving of time and the rapid turnover of capital are necessary to the existence of a business of the kind under modern conditions. It is for this reason, among others, that I think, as I have said, that we may some day see the adoption of American methods on a large scale.

Strikes there will and must always be as long as human nature remains what it is, but the establishment of Boards of Conciliation for the London district has, I understand, done a good deal towards the immediate settlement of disputes, by bringing masters and men together in conference. These Boards have been the means of settling a considerable number of the irritating inter-trade disputes as to allocation of work, which have so often resulted in such serious losses alike to workmen, employer, and client.

In cases where the dispute cannot be settled in conference, the Boards, under their constitution, can appeal to the Board of Trade. This arrangement is at present optional; but I understand that the men show a disposition to agitate for a compulsory reference in all cases of failure to agree. What this might come to mean under certain conceivable political conditions is too obvious for comment.

As to the extent of the evil, I see from the handbook, for 1904, of the London Master Builders' Association, that according to the General Report of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, there were no less than 39 strikes in the building trade in 1902 for an advance in wages, in which 5,356 persons were involved directly and indirectly, and which had an aggregate duration of 115,800 working days, representing an enormous sum as loss of wages. Anything which can be done to prevent such a loss must be to the real interest of all concerned,

The decision in the Taff Vale case has deprived the men of one of their most potent weapons for enforcing their demands, but it must not be forgotten that it is two-edged, rendering the masters' associations as liable as the men's to actions for damages for anything done in their corporate capacity.

This is not the place to comment upon this important judgment; but it is to be observed that even the champions of trade unionism admit its equity as a matter of abstract law.

While on the subject of the various causes which add to the risk and expense of building in towns, I will refer very briefly to the recent decision in the now famous case of *Colls v. Home and Colonial Stores*. It is too much to say, as some have held, that the judgment has put the law as to ancient lights on a clear and definite footing. The most that can be stated is that it has cleared the air by sweeping away many contradictory decisions.

We now have it, on the highest authority, that some of the decisions were based on misconceptions of the effects of the Prescription Act, that, in some, findings of fact had been adopted as principles of law, and that in others, as the Lord Chancellor stated in his judgment, it had been erroneously assumed that there was inherent in the dominant tenement a sort of proprietary right in the light itself, whereas light, like air, is the common property of all to enjoy, and it is the exclusive property of none.

By this judgment, it is settled that an action will not necessarily lie against the servient owner because, owing to his operations, the dominant owner has less light than before. There must be an actual and substantial deprivation of light, such as to make the premises

less suitable—not for some special and extraordinary purpose, but for the ordinary purposes of men living together in crowded centres of population. It must, in fact, be a deprivation of such magnitude as amounts to a nuisance. It is held, further, that a mere diminution of light gives the party affected no right to an injunction, but merely a right to damages.

As a result of this decision, we shall in future, I hope, have our eyes less often offended by the unsightly boards bearing the menacing words “Ancient Lights,” which are apt to be used as a lever for virtual blackmailing in cases where persons are timid and fearful of the risks of an action at law.

As Members are no doubt aware, the Councils of this Institution and the Royal Institute of British Architects have for some years past been so impressed with the necessity of relief by legislation to the servient owner that, with no little labour and expense, they had prepared a private Bill which, so far as its main provisions were concerned, would have had the same effect which has now been brought about by the recent interpretation of the existing law. But there still remains, in our opinion, the necessity for a special technical tribunal (for which we made provision in our Bill) composed of persons familiar with the difficulties of arrangement and construction which beset building operations in large cities and working on settled and consistent lines, for dealing with questions of fact.

Before leaving this subject, I should like to express our obligations to Mr. Howard Colls for the courage and persistence which he showed in fighting this matter to the bitter end, and the Members will, I am sure, endorse the action of the Council in deciding to assist Mr. Colls in meeting the heavy costs he has incurred in a battle

with an evil which threatened to greatly obstruct building operations in London and other large towns.

Before I conclude let me refer very briefly to matters nearer home. Our Institution is in a very flourishing condition, and none of the many branches of its work show signs of flagging. Indeed, the only adverse incident in the past year has been the retirement of our old friend Mr. Penfold, who, commencing from the earliest days of The Institution, filled the office of Honorary Secretary for the long period of 36 years. It will be my pleasant duty on the conclusion of my address to give visible expression to the regard in which he is held by us all.

We have been fortunate in our choice of a successor to our old friend, in the person of Mr. Currey—a name honoured throughout our profession—and I can only hope, though many of us will not be here to see it, that at the end of another 36 years, or longer, he will be receiving a similar mark of esteem from the next generation.

It only remains for me now to thank you for the patience with which you have listened to me this evening, and to express my great appreciation of the honour you have done me by electing me to the high office of President of this Institution. I am one of its oldest Members, and except for the fact that the first letter of my name comes rather low in the alphabet I might appear by an even earlier number than 97 in the list.

In conclusion, I beg to ask your kind indulgence towards the shortcomings I may display during my year of office.

Mr. CHARLES BIDWELL (Fellow) said it was his pleasurable duty to ask the Meeting to join him in a



very hearty vote of thanks to the President for his excellent address, which he thought he might venture to say was worthy of The Institution, and contained much very valuable matter that would fully repay careful perusal and consideration. It was not the custom on such occasions to discuss the Presidential Address and, if it had been otherwise, he would not have been bold enough, as a country member, to do so, for it avowedly dealt chiefly with London matters; but there were points in it that touched on subjects of interest to country members. For instance, the question of the housing of the poor in rural districts and the trouble and annoyance that arose from the existing by-laws.

He was glad to see the other day a letter in *The Times*, in which it was mentioned that Mr. Stenning would probably assist materially in getting these by-laws altered.

Before moving the vote of thanks he would ask the sympathy of the Members with the President in the great loss he had sustained in the death of his partner, the late Mr. Henry Arthur Hunt, who was so well known to all, and he was sure he expressed the feeling of every Member when he conveyed to the President an expression of deep sympathy with him in his loss.

Mr. HOWARD MARTIN (Fellow) felt it a great privilege to second the vote of thanks for the very excellent and valuable address which the President had read.

It was not to be wondered at that he found it difficult to select a subject; but like a great man eminent in another profession, he evidently regarded difficulty as only something to be overcome; for he had found not only one subject of very pressing importance indeed, but a series of subjects, all of the most interesting character, which

he had treated in such a way as to give much valuable information in the clearest possible form.

He considered it fortunate that it was not the custom to discuss the Presidential Address—not that anyone would have disagreed with the President's views, but because so many subjects, such as over-crowding, the housing of the working classes, the effect of trades unions on the cost of buildings, ancient lights, the effect of municipal trading on the rates, and others, upon each of which several of those present would be glad to say a word, so that if it were permissible to discuss them the Meeting would probably not break up till long after midnight, which would be the more unfortunate on the present occasion, as there was an interesting ceremony still to be performed which no one would wish to delay for a moment.

The vote of thanks was then put to the Meeting and carried unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT said he was extremely gratified and pleased at the proposal which had been so kindly moved and seconded by his two old friends, Mr. Bidwell and Mr. Howard Martin, and so cordially responded to by the Meeting.

He felt he was bound to make some allusion to the topic to which Mr. Bidwell had referred. It was a painful subject to him, and must naturally be so when he remembered that his friendship with his late partner, Mr. Hunt, was first made at school, had extended over 56 years, had stood the test of boyhood, and had resulted in a partnership commencing 45 years ago.

During all that time the most cordial relations had existed between them, without ever a question of disagreement. To him Mr. Hunt's death was not the mere loss of an ordinary business partner, but the loss of a very old and valued friend.

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### **Presentation to Mr. John Wornham Penfold.**

THE PRESIDENT: I have now to perform the most pleasant duty that is likely to fall to my lot during my year of office. In our Council Minutes of July 23, 1868, I find the following entry: "Resolved that Mr. John Wornham Penfold be appointed Honorary Secretary of "The Institution." From that date till the end of last year our old and valued friend continued to discharge, with unabated vigour, the duties of the important office to which he was first appointed 36 years ago. I need not say that we accepted his resignation with the greatest possible regret; for his was the guiding hand that had steered The Institution through the troubles and difficulties of its early career, and his wise counsel had ever been at our command during the long period that has since elapsed.

It was felt that words were inadequate to express our appreciation of his services. It was, therefore, decided to give a more tangible expression to the regard in which we hold him, by asking him to sit to Mr. Jacomb Hood for a presentation Portrait, which I shall have the pleasure of unveiling a little later on.

Though no longer our Hon. Secretary, Mr. Penfold, our much esteemed friend, has not been allowed (and I

am very pleased and rejoiced at the circumstance) to escape altogether from official duties connected with The Institution, and we shall still have the benefit of his wise counsel and advice. At the suggestion of the Council, and with your concurrence, he now occupies a position of less freedom and more responsibility, if I may be permitted to invert a favourite phrase of ministers on resigning office.

I will not descant upon his merits; they are well known to you all, nor will I allude, except in passing, to the friendship that has existed between us for a greater number of years than, possibly, either he or I would like to recall. Neither will I dilate upon the esteem and regard in which he is held by all those with whom he has been brought in contact. I will, therefore, content myself with the expression of an earnest hope, in which I am sure you will all unite, that he may be with us in health and strength for many years to come.

Mr. Penfold, allow me to present you with the picture which I now unveil.

MR. JOHN WORNHAM PENFOLD: Mr. President and Gentlemen, I should fail, I am sure, entirely if I attempted to express in mere words my gratitude for your generous recognition of such services as I may have been able to render to The Institution during the long period I held the office of Honorary Secretary. I am sure you will believe it comes from the bottom of my heart if I only say I thank you all most sincerely.

During those years I met with nothing but the greatest kindness and courtesy from every Member of The Institution. I have made many friends—I hope not a single enemy. I can assure you I shall look back on my connection with The Institution as a most



pleasant experience in a long professional life, and among many happy memories must always be numbered the cordial relationship which has subsisted between myself and the successive Councils, dating from that recorded on the front page of Volume I. of our annual *Transactions*, of whom Mr. William Sturge is now the only living representative, down to the last list of names in Volume XXXVI. I need not say how much I have appreciated the kindly consideration always given to any suggestion which has occurred to me in connection with the business or policy of The Institution.

In early days, when I was secretary, and reporter, and editor, and accountant, and everything else, I came naturally into closer contact with the individual Members; but The Institution has been so fortunate as to find in my friend Mr. Rogers so able, and may I say, genial an administrator of its affairs, that my own duties have for years been chiefly confined to the Council and Committee rooms. I wish to take this opportunity of saying how much the pleasure of working for The Institution has been enhanced by the cordial friendship which has existed so long between Mr. Rogers and myself, and to thank him and the capable staff he has gathered around him for the co-operation in everything concerning the interests of The Institution which has rendered my own duties so light and agreeable.

I have also to thank the Members generally for placing me by their suffrages in the position of a Vice-President, thus enabling me, for such time as I may still be spared, to render yet some service to The Institution in which I shall never cease to take a special interest.

I must not sit down without tendering my best thanks to Mr. Jacomb Hood for the care and trouble he

has taken to produce what my friends say is a capital likeness, and an excellent example of his skill as an artist. I confess, that when I went for the first sitting I showed him a photograph taken only 18 years ago—I thought it might help him. He said, “No, I think we “will have you as you are. It is generally thought “by my friends that I am rather good at wrinkles.” You see the result.

And now, Mr. President, I have a request to make. I should be much gratified if the Council would consent to become the custodians of this picture, and I should consider it a great honour if a place could be found for it in this Hall to hang in companionship with that of our old and much-esteemed friend the first President, Mr. John Clutton.

The PRESIDENT: I do not think it necessary for me to say more in following my dear old friend Mr. Penfold than that I am sure the Council will accede to his wishes in regard to the custody of the portrait.

## THE BUILDING SURVEYOR, HIS TRAINING AND PRACTICE.

BY C. JOHN MANN (FELLOW).

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'  
INSTITUTION held on Monday, 28th November, 1904.*

4 B  
HERBERT T. STEWARD (President) in the Chair.

In the early days of The Surveyors' Institution, the building surveyor Members were not numerous, and as the majority of the eminent surveyors who initiated The Institution represented somewhat specially the landed property of the Kingdom, the interests of the former were not then very fully represented upon the Council.

We had at the first one notable representative in the person of the late Sir Henry Hunt, and I remember his being in the Chair when the late Mr. P. D. Tuckett read an exhaustive Paper on grasses. At the close of the discussion he asked our esteemed Hon. Secretary what he had to do next, and was told that he should "sum up." I do not think Sir Henry attended many Meetings afterwards.

As the building surveyor Members increased, they became more fully represented on the Council; and we have occasionally had one of them as President. An eminent member of our branch of the profession now

occupies that distinguished position, and I am sure I am voicing the sentiments of all the Members when I take this opportunity of offering him our congratulations on his election to the Chair.

The term "quantity surveyor" is of comparatively recent origin. The members of our profession were, 40 or 50 years ago, called surveyors or building surveyors. The demand for their services came in with the system of combining all trades in a contract with one builder, which at this time had become general. That an architect should speak of one of us as his "quantity surveyor" or his "measuring surveyor," as the case might be, is natural enough and doubtless quite right, because that is generally the position we take in regard to him, his work, and his employer. The fact that other branches of the profession come under the general designation "surveyor," may, in the minds of some, be a good reason for the desire for a prefix or some distinguishing term to mark those who specially practice quantities. The nature of our business is so seldom understood by employers, particularly private clients, that this is, I think, a reason why the name by which we are called should be very much left to the architects through whom we get the introduction to most of our work. Those who get a sufficient amount of quantity work of a remunerative character to fully occupy their time probably see no objection to a title which appears to restrict them to one description of work, but this state of things does not apply to the greater number, particularly to those commencing practice, and I think many would prefer a less restrictive distinguishing name if one could be found. As business increases and the quantity practice becomes definite, the designation "quantity surveyor" may be appropriate and sufficient,

but there are important matters connected with buildings, referred to surveyors for settlement, which embrace a much larger field than is covered by this designation.

Many architects occupying official positions are called surveyors, such, for instance, as those in many of the government offices, the surveyors of the great city companies, and of Westminster Abbey and other buildings. Borough and municipal surveyors are often architects and few of them take out quantities, but most of them, I believe, can claim to use the letters F.S.I. The examination papers of this Institution have been modified to suit such cases, by making the typical subject in their curriculum "Construction," and not "Quantities," while "Quantities" and not "Construction" is the typical subject for members of our branch of the profession. It had been remarked by those connected with the examinations, that among numerous candidates in the building division, many failed in the typical subject of quantities although well up in construction, and thus there appeared a sufficient reason for the modification.

As regards the quantity surveyor, the division is an arbitrary one, as of course a surveyor who is constantly taking off quantities for various buildings should also be well up in construction. Some architects call themselves architects and surveyors whether they take off or supply quantities (as many do) or not. Sometimes we see added to lists of tenders the words "quantities supplied by the architect." This points to the fact that it is only a fine line that separates the profession of the architect from that of the surveyor, though most of us will agree that the more distinct the practice is, the better. In the event of any dispute or misunderstanding



with the employer, the architect and the surveyor can take up their proper duties and positions with much greater freedom and force than is possible where one has combined both duties. I have more than once had serious disputes laid before me arising from the latter course, and involving law suits as well as arbitration, in cases where the employer has not been fully informed of the circumstances. It is interesting to note that the Birmingham Architectural Association has recently protested against the increasing amount of architectural work put into the hands of their city "surveyor," and the Wolverhampton Architectural Association has protested against the "unfair custom of entrusting architectural works to be carried out by the borough "engineer's department."

The advertising columns of our professional papers also show that there is a considerable mixing up of the various branches of surveyor's work. Personally, I do not think a sufficient number of qualified surveyors of good standing would be found willing to tie themselves down to quantities only, particularly having regard to the present tendency to lower remuneration for quantity work. Our practice in taking out quantities and in other work properly belonging to our profession soon proves what kind of surveyors we are, and I do not think it improves our position or independence to call ourselves "quantity" surveyors, as if quantities formed the only legitimate part of our practice, although, as I have said, some (comparatively few) who may happen to be closely allied to one or more architects who keep them constantly supplied with quantity work, may not see any reason for these remarks.

It is very necessary that a surveyor should commence his career in what I may call an orthodox way, that is to

say, by serving his time in a surveyor's office. Some youths who have started in a builder's office, or it may be in an agent's office, or in some municipal office, and who may, or may not, have been bound for a term of years, later on make application to be examined with a view to becoming Professional Associates and subsequently Fellows of The Institution, but it is, I think we shall all agree, necessary that close scrutiny should be exercised before they are elevated to the higher position. The Members who have obtained the Fellowship and have thereby improved their position in the profession, naturally look to the Council to exercise such precautions as may be necessary, to ensure that the honour shall not be bestowed on irresponsible clerks, or any one likely to use the distinguishing letters. F.S.I. in any unauthorised or improper manner.

Between 16 and 17 is the best age at which a pupil should enter a surveyor's office. He should come direct from his school (without a long interval of idleness) for a preliminary period of three months, during which time the principal and the pupil will get to know each other, and the former will have an opportunity of deciding whether he is willing to receive the latter as an articulated pupil for a term of years, while the latter will be able to form some opinion as to whether he will like the work he sees going on around him. On the signature of the "Articles," which should be registered in the books of The Surveyors' Institution, it is important that the pupil should offer himself without delay for the Preliminary Examination with a view of becoming enrolled a Student. This preliminary examination being scholastic, the pupil should find little difficulty in passing, if he has received a proper education. As a Student of The Institution he will have the great advantage of the

use of the Library for reference, and many other privileges.

Except under special circumstances, a pupil should be bound for four years. In some respects it is an advantage for him to spend a year in the shops of a first-class builder or on some building during its erection, but this must not disturb his training as pupil with the surveyor. Speaking generally, I do not think that in these days there is time for this, and the advantages to be gained are not unmixed with some disadvantages. By carefully regarding work in progress and taking every opportunity of following out details in the office, and reading up special subjects, he should become conversant with the details of construction and of the work connected with the various building trades. The surveyor's pupil cannot too early learn to take responsibility, beginning of course with small things. The nature of the work he will first be called upon to do is simple, but until he can do it with precision and feel his responsibility in regard to it, he is worse (much worse) than useless. He need never be asked or expected to take the responsibility of any work that he has not mastered, but once trusted he must never fail. He must also learn to work quickly without feeling that the pressing rate at which the work is done is the slightest excuse for a mistake. Squaring dimensions, casting abstracts, fair copying, tracing, are all very simple, but the work must not be allowed to be taken in hand, for any use that is to be made of it, till the pupil has acquired precision and quickness together with a sense of responsibility. Distinct writing and figures, without flourishes, are indispensable. Nothing is more vexatious than to have to stop in the middle of a long cast and refer to other papers to determine whether what, at the first glance, you took for a 3, but subsequently

thought might be a 5, is possibly a 6. My experience is that there has been for some time past a decided falling off in the quality of writing, and I think it would be well if some test in regard to distinct writing and figures could be included in the preliminary examination.

I need scarcely say that this pupil stage is a very important part of a young man's career. It is the time during which his character is formed, and it behoves parents and guardians and employers to fully realise the effect it may have in after life.

It is the practice of some to place their sons for a short time, say twelve months or less, in several different offices, as, for instance, in the office of an estate agent, a builder, an architect, and a building surveyor. Though they are often important well-known offices, I regard this as a great mistake, for the youth can only occupy a very subordinate position in any of them, and under the most favourable circumstances he becomes a sort of Jack-of-all-trades and master of none, with the dangerous reputation of having been in the office of this and that important firm and having a very indistinct knowledge of what it is he does not know. It is very difficult to make such a young man settle down to steady work.

It is said that life is now more strenuous than it used to be, but when I was a pupil there were as many hours in which one could work as there are now, and no Saturday half-holidays. A certain amount of drudgery in sustained work under pressure of time must be endured by the earnest worker, and it will also frequently be necessary for him to work late, but this service is generally willingly rendered where a good understanding exists between principal and pupil.

The pupil, having established his reputation for

reliability in small things, and added to his stock of knowledge the various terms used by surveyors, their abbreviations, and to a considerable extent their meaning, passes on to abstracting and billing. Here it is, I think, that many young men neglect to take full advantage of their opportunities, particularly in those cases where the system of taking off is to complete each item of the work in every trade with its consequent deductions, rather than to take off in separate trades. The careful and interested abstractor will look at each dimension and its description as he goes on, and thereby learn the details of construction, with the relative sizes of the various parts making up the materials and labour connected with the whole of each item of the work. If pressure of time will not permit of this being done while abstracting, it can be done when the bills of quantities are finished, and perhaps sometimes before the drawings and specification go out of the office. This is not only a stepping stone to taking off, but also enables the pupil to understand how to measure up works in progress.

Every opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of pricing, which is, in perfection, almost an art in itself, should be taken advantage of. These will occur in moneying out, and making up estimates and builders' accounts. The pupil should, as occasion offers, be questioned by the principal with the view of testing his rate of progress and acquirements.

During the time the pupil or junior clerk is learning to fit himself for the various duties in regard to quantities, there will probably occur some slack times in quantity work in the office when he will have chances of acquiring some useful and necessary knowledge of the various branches of general work usually passing



through a surveyor's office, such as surveys and reports as to value, sanitation, condition of buildings (occasionally involving supervision of works), dilapidations, surveys for mortgage, the development of building estates, party-wall cases and cases of right of support, light and air and other easements in regard to buildings, builders' disputed accounts, law actions and arbitrations. This, together with some evenings spent in working up special subjects and others in which he feels he is not up to the mark (and in which he may get assistance by outside tuition and by attending classes) should fit him to pass the professional examination of The Surveyors' Institution.

Method is a most important factor in the profession of a building surveyor. Without very rigid order it would be impossible to supply accurate bills of quantities or bills of measurements. Another great benefit arising therefrom is fully realised when measuring up the variations on a contract and preparing bills of extras and omissions. In measuring variations the extras are generally fairly visible, and in any case attention is sure to be directed to them by the builder or his foreman: but the unseen omissions can only be traced from the dimensions taken for the original quantities, and things not taken in their proper order are liable to be overlooked. The pupil must realise that, with the most elaborate specification and detail drawings, there may be a few discrepancies, which in taking off quantities are sure to be discovered, as well as matters which it may be difficult or impossible to delineate or describe so clearly as not to raise a doubt about them. Moreover, the constant introduction of new inventions, materials, and methods of construction may make it necessary for the surveyor preparing the quantities to see the

specialist connected with them. All these points render it necessary for the surveyor to keep a neat query paper on which to record them, in order that he may refer them to the architect for settlement and embody them in the specification and drawings, if approved.

It has been said, possibly by a surveyor, that no set of drawings and specification could be pronounced absolutely correct till they had been through the quantity surveyor's mill. I mention this to indicate the very great professional responsibility resting upon the surveyor in his work, and the importance of method in carrying it out.

It is probable that the pupil's work will, by this time, be interspersed with some of that general work of which he should now have a fair knowledge, and which the preparation for, and the passing of, the professional examinations should fit him to undertake. I would here, as one of the examiners, remind candidates for the examinations to be on their guard against a superficial knowledge of any of their subjects, such as is attained by "cramming." Even if they are perfectly capable in their typical subjects, they should take care that their knowledge is thorough on the other subjects they have taken up, covering ground of a very varied character, and full of pitfalls. Mere superficial knowledge, acquired with the object of satisfying the examiners for the moment, will not stand by one in after years.

The pupil should not be diffident in asking questions, particularly with regard to terms used which he does not understand, exercising judgment as to doing so at times when they will not inconveniently interrupt the business in hand. The intelligent and industrious pupil will naturally be taken up by the seniors to assist them in their work rather than the indifferent and careless,

and hence some will progress by leaps and bounds while others fall behind. A few are naturally slow, but these I generally find come out right in the end, and if their articles expire before they have acquired the knowledge that is expected of them, I think it is advisable in these cases to endeavour to make such terms as will enable them to remain until they become more proficient. It is surprising the number of times some pupils will read, or copy, or even use terms without any attempt to find out their meaning, and how, when told, they will take no trouble to retain it. A question asked, a reference to a book, or a look at an unfinished building would often supply the information. They see, but do not observe. On the other hand, there are some so quick of observation, that they are more advanced in three years than others in five.

A young man having served his time and passed his P.A.S.I. examination in Sub-division 3 will, I think, do wisely to remain in the same office in which he was trained or go to a good firm for some little time after, but it is a matter for his own consideration whether he will do this or become a temporary assistant, working hard, with frequent spells of semi-idleness, and gradually building up a practice for himself. This is difficult, and he must remember that although much depends upon the work he does, yet a good deal depends upon what he abstains from doing, and that, while doing his best to get work, he must not be over pushing.

The general practice of a building surveyor is full of interest, comprising business of a varied character connected with land, buildings, sanitation, light and air, and law. It is of course essential that in connection with these he should familiarise himself with the London Building Act, the Public Health Acts, Model Local By-

laws, and the numerous other Acts and regulations in force with regard to buildings of all kinds, and should keep himself well up in what is going on, by reading the professional and daily newspapers and attending meetings and lectures on subjects of interest connected with his profession.

It often happens, through delay caused by the employer in deciding on his plans, that by the time the architect hands the drawings to the surveyor to prepare the quantities, the latest date has arrived that was contemplated for the commencement of the building work. This is frequently the cause of the great pressure in the surveyor's work to which I have alluded ; but surveyors must of course do their best to meet this pressure.

I may say, in passing, that I do not think employers sufficiently realise the strain which is put upon surveyors to meet their requirements in this matter, but on the contrary, the work having been done in half the time that would have been reasonable, sometimes leads to the idea on their part that the fees are unduly high for work that seems to have occupied so short a time.

Unlike architecture, taking out quantities does not offer allurements to the amateur, and is considered by some, who do not practice it to be an uninteresting and tedious occupation, but it is really quite the contrary. He who undertakes the business must be prepared for continuous, steady work and long hours, and must keep himself as free as possible from interruptions. The great variety of work in building and engineering that comes into the office for preparation of bills of quantities, the treatment and characteristic methods, designs, and details, of various architects and engineers, the occasional discovery of little inconsistencies or discrepancies in the drawings and specification, all tend to give interest

to the work, and it is pleasant to know that, when the bills of quantities go out of his office, the surveyor has finished with the work till the time comes for going into the variations, and settling up the builder's account. Measurements under schedules of prices, and settling up variations on contracts, take the surveyor out of doors, and form an agreeable change in his duties. This work has seldom to be done under pressure of time, which is also an advantage.

The opportunities afforded for seeing and following the details of the best work are always interesting. The Houses of Parliament (formerly called the New Palace of Westminster), the Law Courts, St. Thomas' Hospital, large asylums, mansions, churches and buildings at Woolwich Arsenal, and works at Dover (the latter principally fortifications) are some of the works in connection with which I myself gained experience when a pupil and assistant. Materials and the methods of using them in construction, and the nature of the labour involved, are ever changing, and it is necessary for the surveyor to keep himself up to date in all the details of these changes, which more or less affect every trade, if he is to properly measure and value the work executed.

The mere mention of some of these will recall to the minds of those present the vast variety of them. Earth-work of an extensive character, under and above ground. The various uses to which concrete is applied. The great variety of bricks and the various purposes for which they are suitable. The various kinds of fireproof construction and material. Terra-cotta and artificial stonework. The great advance in and more general use of steel construction. The enormous development of sanitary science, causing great changes in drainage and in every kind of plumber's work and fittings.



It is appalling to think that, thirty years ago, little or no specification with regard to drains and plumber's work was considered necessary, and that cistern overflow pipes and lavatory wastes were taken into the D trap of the w.c. as being the best known method.

The advance of science and the adoption of new inventions have created the necessity for new kinds of buildings for new uses, such, for instance, as cold storage buildings, electric power stations, dust destructors and many others.

Forty years ago the position of the surveyor was a unique one. He was responsible to three persons, viz. to the employer who paid, to the builder who executed the work, and to the architect whose work, comprised in drawings and specification, he set out in such a manner as to enable the builder to correctly estimate its cost. At the period to which I allude, the builders were more directly represented in the matter of quantities. Those invited to tender for work usually met and appointed a surveyor to prepare the quantities on their behalf. Their surveyor sat down with the surveyor appointed by the employer, and took off the quantities, agreeing the dimensions as they put them down, finally issuing the bills with their joint signatures on the endorsement, and both being paid by fees included in the bills of quantities.

If the surveyor appointed by either party was well known to both, he frequently acted for both. In cases where tenders were asked for and no quantities supplied, the builders appointed a surveyor to prepare the quantities for them. Later the quantities were often supplied by the employer and sometimes accompanied by a note to the effect that the builders tendering must satisfy themselves as to their accuracy. This, of course, it was

impossible for the builders to do in the time allowed for making up their tenders, and if done would have rendered the quantities issued of little use. Naturally this system never became general, and soon died out. The tendency to take away the responsibility of the surveyor was naturally accompanied by a tendency to reduce fees and, I think, to some extent to lower the standard of his work. Quantities are now invariably supplied by the employer and are generally part of the contract, doing away with the necessity for the builders being represented in the preparation of the quantities. In some cases the employer now pays the surveyor direct, but more often he is paid through the builder. In any case the surveyor is always liable to have his work subjected to the most searching investigation by three persons, two of them experts whose interests, in the ordinary nature of things, are opposed to each other. I have never known a competent surveyor shirk this investigation, although it is sometimes of a vexatious character. Most of us, I believe (however we may be regarded by others) feel to a great extent in the position of arbitrators with regard to our work, holding the scales of justice fairly, taking the measurements with exactness and rendering the descriptions with clearness and as much conciseness as possible, always remembering that they must be definite, or, if that is impossible, the risk must be clearly shown, so that the builder may know precisely what he has to estimate for.

In the course of my experience I have known investigations made, sometimes by the employer and sometimes by the builder—more often by the latter, and frequently with regard to very trivial matters which on reference to the dimensions have been soon explained.

In regard to the former, I remember an architect

referring a very captious and litigious client to me for explanation as to a long bill of variations on a contract, which, after my going into it very thoroughly with him, resulted in satisfaction, but it is rare in my experience for a client to go into details in this way. The builder sometimes asks for a copy of the dimensions and, in the old days when the surveyor was appointed by the builder, he could make this request with some force, and it was generally handed to him as a matter of course.

There is, I think, in the present day a greater tendency among some builders to raise questions on the quantities than there used to be; which I think is due to some extent to the quantities being (as they now nearly always are) made part of the contract. It induces some builders to compare every item and description of the work as executed, and the smallest difference in the architect's details and instructions are carefully noted. This induces an architect's zealous assistant to have a keenness for small omissions, where a little more breadth of view on both sides, with regard to the slight differences to which I allude, would, I think, bring about quite as satisfactory a result with less friction.

It must not be understood that I am against the quantities being made part of the contract. The attitude I was always taught to assume on this question was that, having taken out the quantities accurately it did not matter whether they were part of the contract or not. The pros and cons of the subject have often been considered, and in view of the survival of the system I feel bound to say that, looking at all the questions and points involved, I am unable to suggest anything better fitted to meet the situation.

I have not said much of the responsibility of the

surveyor in relation to the architect, to whom he is probably indebted for his employment. While dealing fairly between employer and builder, he must not forget the consideration due to the architect, who, to a great extent, is in the same position as himself as regards impartiality, but who, being constantly in communication with the employer and receiving instructions from him, may sometimes find himself in a position rendering it difficult for him to act impartially. The position which the employer or builder may choose to take up in regard to questions that have arisen during the progress of the work, or it may be in regard to some question between himself and the builder, may cause the surveyor to have to do very responsible work, of importance to the architect as well as to the employer and builder.

Speaking generally of drawings and specifications, I can remember occasions in the past when the quantities were taken from pencil one-eighth scale drawings and a sheet or two of notes supplied by the architect, and often much discretionary power was left to the surveyor with even more finished drawings. The surveyor then prepared the tracings of the drawings and copy of the specification from which the builder carried out the works; but this practice has long been discontinued. The drawings, specification, and documents in the present day are much more detailed, elaborated and complete than they were 30 years ago. This is at once an advantage and a disadvantage to the surveyor. Everything is shown or described, but he has many drawings and details and a voluminous specification to turn over, and where there is so much information it is rather exceptional if it does not occasionally appear contradictory.

In ordinary practice a surveyor has frequently to

make approximate estimates from drawings more or less complete, as cost often governs the whole business and the employer requires to know the total amount of outlay necessary, before committing himself to great expense. This work is of importance to the architect, and wrong judgment, causing excess, may lose him the business, or, on the other hand, under-estimating may result in disaster.

It occasionally happens that so much time is occupied in making preliminary drawings and alterations in the plans required by the employer, that the architect has not time to prepare the specification before sending the drawings to the surveyor for the preparation of quantities, and notes by the architect are found sufficient for the surveyor. In such cases, the surveyor sometimes writes the specification from his dimensions. If written by the architect it is necessary for the surveyor to go very carefully through it to thereby ensure that everything in the quantities is in the specification, and that there is nothing in the specification that is not in the quantities. The contract is thereby kept clear, rendering the settlement of accounts at completion less subject to complication than might be the case if the architect wrote the specification after the quantities were prepared.

On occasions when the lowest tender that comes in is more than the employer is willing to accept, the surveyor is required to assist in the necessary reductions. This is painful work, as the surveyor is sure to suggest that the very bays and oriels, and other features in which the architect delighted, could be left out without materially diminishing the accommodation. It is with reluctance that the architect is at last constrained to give up such features, rather, perhaps, than substitute



brick for stone, or adopt some drastic measure in face of the difficulty that the employer will not allow the accommodation to be curtailed. The architect having arranged with the surveyor what he is willing to part with to bring the estimate down to the required amount, the matter is left in the surveyor's hands to settle the reduced amount with the builder whose tender was the lowest.

On the signing of the contract, and in accordance with the terms of it, the builder deposits with the architect a sealed priced copy of the bill of quantities, corresponding in all respects with that on which he made his tender, which is to form a schedule of prices for variations on the contract, made during the progress of the work. I know that some think this document should not be sealed, but I hold that it should not be opened, except for the purpose for which it is deposited, without the consent of the builder and under certain restrictions. I may here say it would be well if, before the copy of quantities is sealed, the surveyor (who is in an independent position) could go through it for the purpose of dealing with any palpable errors in pricing, and for assurance that it is a correct copy of the original estimate. If this is not done, difficulties may arise, and surprising results may present themselves in settling up the accounts for extras and omissions. I allude, for example, to such cases as where a builder has priced items at per yard, instead of per foot, or *vice versa*. The total amount of his tender, which is presumably the lowest, need not necessarily be altered, as this might be unfair, but some re-adjustment might be made to avoid a possibility of the result I have suggested, and out of regard to fairness to all parties.

I have in mind instances where a variation in an

item which, palpably, should have resulted in an omission, ultimately, on the opening of the sealed copy of the priced bills, resulted in a considerable addition, owing to a gross error in pricing. The fact of the builder knowing what is in his priced bill, and the architect not having this knowledge, sometimes assists the former in getting out of his difficulty.

The surveyor may be called upon, in works of any magnitude, to approximately value portions executed and advise the architect as to the amount of his certificates for instalments from time to time. This is very necessary. I may give, as an instance, a case which came within my own experience. The quantities were taken out for a large building where the stone was supplied to the builder, ready worked, by a sub-contractor, with the approval of the architect. The detail prices of the sub-contractor were filled in to the deposited priced copy of the quantities, in which the labour was separately set out. The architect made certain alterations in the details of his stonework, from the commencement and during the progress of the work. The builder, towards the close of the work, was asking for instalments evidently much in excess of what the contract sum would allow, and when asked for explanation said the sub-contractor for stone and labour was pressing him for money and that, for the purpose of payment on account he, the builder, had agreed with the sub-contractor as follows: To add the amount for all the labours together, and having found the proportional average amount of labour per foot cube of stone, to make up the total amount for "stone and labour" in the quantities and adopt this rate per foot cube for "stone and labour" executed during the progress of the work. This price would have entitled the sub-

contractor to the amount he was asking for. On looking into the matter I found that the calculation which the builder made was correct, as regarded the bills of quantities. Nearly all the architect's alterations in the actual work increased the size of the stone on the bed but not on the face labour. The sub-contractor, in estimating, had priced the cube stone at per foot very low, and the detail labour prices high, so that as the architect's alterations only added to the low priced stone and not materially to the labour. The result, from actual measurements of variations, came out against the sub-contractor, who, finding both the original quantities and the measurement of variations correct, had to submit to what he called a loss, consequent upon his disproportionate and incorrect pricing.

In very large buildings with detached blocks, where the works are carried out without uniformity, it is the more necessary for the surveyor to carefully estimate approximately for the instalments.

In some large works provision is made for payment of these services, but in works of less magnitude there is often no such provision, though most surveyors would be ready to assist the architect in such matters if asked to do so.

There are also questions of custom, and of matters which arise involving a certain familiarity with arbitrations and with legal decisions, where the experience and special training of the surveyor may be useful in consultation with the architect. There are many other matters in which the surveyor may assist the architect from whom he gets his instructions, such as the clearing of a site on which are old buildings, party-wall questions and light and air cases, and, occasionally, drains and sanitary matters connected with them. Such

business is, of course, common to architects and surveyors.

In private practice the employer seldom suggests the name of the surveyor who should take out the quantities, but the whole matter is left with the architect. In public matters it is now more often otherwise, and boards or committees elect and appoint the surveyor to supply the quantities.

The surveyor is not only generally indebted to the architect for his introduction to business, but often obtains assistance from him in seeing that his fees are paid by impecunious builders, or, in cases where his work has proved abortive by the employer altering his views, the architect will explain the nature and extent of the work done by the surveyor when, otherwise, it is often difficult to make the employer understand why he should pay him so much, or indeed, anything at all.

In cases where the builder becomes bankrupt during the progress of the works, great is the responsibility of the surveyor, both with regard to the accounts and the assistance it may be necessary to give the architect, in consultation on various clauses and conditions in the specification and contract, and the employer's position with regard to those clauses. The troubles and difficulties with the position of the sub-contractors and other special tradesmen are sometimes such as tax the combined resources of the solicitor, architect, and surveyor, to find a solution of the situation really beneficial to the employer. I knew of an instance where the employer's solicitors claimed, under the contract, the whole of the building, as it stood at the time of the contractor's failure, although much work had been done by the various sub-contractors, for which the architect would in due course have specifically certified. Not having done

so, the builder had not, of course, paid them when he stopped. Unless this situation had been met, grave difficulty would have occurred through the impossibility of getting similar materials from anyone else, and the sub-contractors declining to furnish any more if the work executed by them were not paid for. The architect had not certified, the sub-contractor had not been paid, and the employer's legal representative claimed the building as it stood and everything on the site.

It goes without saying that an employer dealing with a competent architect and a competent surveyor places himself entirely in their hands, and it is much better on every ground that he should do so. It is their duty to look after the employer's interest, and they will do it.

In the matter of pricing and settling up the builder's account, usually done with the builder or his representative, very responsible work is required of the surveyor, in the correct rendering of the prices in the deposited bills of quantities or schedule and the making up of prices for those items not in the schedule. There is often much controversy as to these before a final settlement is arrived at.

In my experience, when the variations on a contract have been properly gone into, the result is, more often than not, an agreeable surprise to the architect, who, knowing the alterations that have been made in carrying out the work and the absolute extra work that has been ordered, has not fully realised the extent of the omissions consequent on those alterations and additions, and has been preparing himself and his client for a large extra.

I find that sometimes, although the surveyor hastaken out the quantities, the architect settles up the accounts,



This plan I do not believe to be the best for the employer; the surveyor, who knows every detail of the work in taking off the quantities, is in the best position to go into the variations.

Serious disputes of a complicated character frequently arise in connection with the erection of buildings under contracts, sometimes ending in the Law Courts or the arbitration room, and in any case furnishing much important work for the surveyor.

One of the most useful branches of our profession is that of surveying and reporting on the condition of premises prior to their being taken on repairing lease. How many persons have suffered by neglecting to take precautions in this matter and have found out, when too late, the liabilities they have incurred through not having a proper survey made before they signed a lease with, perhaps, stringent repairing covenants.

These surveys and reports are generally as to structure, condition of general repair and sanitation. In making structural surveys it is often found, in the case of old buildings, that there are defects which it may be unnecessary and unreasonable to repair, to have remedied or made perfect, but it is none the less necessary they should be excluded from the covenants which a lessee may be about to take upon himself. In such cases they should be scheduled as being so excluded.

Sanitary surveys and reports are, of course, frequently required by all sorts of clients. They may be very keen on taking a particular building, and may say they "do not want any fads, they only want to know " if the house is healthy to live in," or they may say they "have recently suffered from defective sanitation " and that in this particular the house must be perfect."

Of course the surveyor will take care that, in either case, the sanitation is perfect.

It is essential, in spite of a little knowledge being a dangerous thing, for the surveyor to have more than a smattering of the law relating to buildings and the questions which may arise on them, and in consequence of them, before, during, and after their erection. We are indebted to the solicitors for a large share of our work, and it is the surveyor who has to interpret the repairing covenants of mysteriously worded leases, and translate into £ s. *d.* the various degrees of repair which from time to time come before him.

In disputed accounts, the amount to advise a client to pay into Court is a matter requiring great consideration, as much cost may be saved or lost in such matters.

Among the various changes, of interest to our profession, that have occurred within my experience is that caused by the great development of local government.

Many of the county councils and municipal and borough councils are well equipped with efficient surveyors, but there are many urban councils, rural district authorities and boards and committees who should more frequently, in the interests of the public, retain the services of an able independent surveyor of eminence, whom they could consult when the nature of the work they undertake is beyond the experience of those immediately at their command, and matters are dealt with of which their own knowledge is necessarily slight.

The building surveyor is a member of an honourable profession which is no exception to those to which custom has given unwritten laws and rules of etiquette, such as are necessarily desired by any body of English gentlemen.



It is well, therefore, that he should from the first realise, in electing to undertake the duties and responsibilities of his profession, that he must be prepared, not only to train himself by patient perseverance in work which, with the special knowledge so acquired, leads to financial reward, but also to take his share in preserving and improving the status of his profession.

That these are not only the sentiments, but also the endeavour of every building surveyor who is a Member of this Institution, I hope and believe to be the case.

I know from experience that it is hard, at all times and on every occasion, to live up to our standard if it is, as it should be, a high one, and it is especially difficult to do so in times of general depression and keen competition. I fully sympathise with the younger members of my profession starting, as I did, to make a practice, and I know it occurs to many of them that it should be comparatively easy for a man with a well-established practice to advise them to be prepared to wait patiently for work, and make sacrifices in the interest of custom and etiquette, and for the good of their profession at large. Everything must, however, have a beginning, and few successes, so far as I can see, can be satisfactorily obtained without at least an initial period of anxious, patient, strenuous effort. Successes that cost the loss of esteem and friendship of brother members of our profession are, of course, too dearly purchased to be considered.

The privilege, if privilege it be, of seniority among us, undoubtedly carries with it the responsibility of being foremost in giving very earnest and helpful consideration to any sound and practical suggestion that is offered with the view of advancing the interests of our profession.

There is no doubt that we all look—and rightly look—to The Surveyors' Institution, with its well earned prestige and power, to give us assistance and support in such a course.

The fact that the very special work we do is not well known or understood by the general public, and that even our judges, barristers, and lawyers find it difficult to grasp its peculiarities and details and somewhat arbitrary words and phrases, is a good reason why we should have some strong advising body within ourselves to refer to.

Since the writing of this Paper, certain representations have been made to the Council of The Institution, with the view of obtaining a more distinct and definite recognition of the quantity surveyor Members, and of increasing the sphere of usefulness of The Institution in their direction (a long-felt want) with the result that, under the guidance of our much respected and able President, the Council have approved and confirmed the appointment of a certain number of Members to act as a Quantity Surveyors' Committee of The Institution, the quantity surveyors on the Council being *ex-officio* Members of it. Any matters of interest, connected with and affecting quantity surveyors' work, may be considered by the Committee, whether brought under its notice by Members of The Institution or otherwise. Matters brought before it may be discussed, resolutions passed, and reports made to the Council, who will deal with them as they deem right. This will, I am sure, be a great boon and advantage to every individual quantity surveyor Member of The Institution, and I am glad to say that the Committee has already got to work.

MR. HOWARD CHATFIELD CLARKE (Fellow) said he

felt it a very great honour to be allowed to propose that a hearty vote of thanks be given to Mr. Mann for his able and instructive Paper on the professional training and practice of the building surveyor, in which he advocated the maintenance of that high standard of professional character and responsibility which had distinguished him in his own practice. He thought, too, it must be a great pleasure to the author to find so large a number of the Members testifying by their attendance to the respect in which he was held in the profession.

It was a little difficult for one trained, as he (the speaker) had been, more as an architect than a surveyor, to criticise the Paper, for Mr. Mann had dealt with architects so delicately and so carefully, and had so kindly smoothed over their faults and the trials to which they subjected the surveyors; but he wished to state that the architectural profession as a whole (and he was sure he spoke for them all in saying this) felt deeply indebted to the quantity surveyors with whom they worked for the very great aid rendered to their profession, and, personally, he felt that the more closely the two professions were incorporated in the carrying out of their work the better.

He considered an architect had quite enough to do with his designs and plans and specifications and the carrying out of his employer's wishes, and that then the quantity surveyor should step in and aid him very materially and take a great deal of weight off his shoulders. Indeed he (Mr. Chatfeild Clarke) felt always very much indebted to the surveyors, for, especially when the accounts came to be made up with all the little extras which he had sanctioned, in some marvellous way, the surveyor always smoothed his path.



The reprehensible tendency of architects to give the surveyors the drawings at the very last moment, and expect the tenders out the next week, was gently touched on; but although architects did offend sometimes in that way, in the measurement and making up of accounts, as Mr. Mann frankly admitted, there was not much pressure, and in fact he (Mr. Chatfeild Clarke) thought surveyors had some very pleasant holidays in the country on such business.

He held that it was a mistake for the quantities to be supplied by the architect, as Mr. Mann had mentioned, and, personally, he very much advocated the quantities being taken off by a separate surveyor. He thought the status at which the quantity surveyor had arrived to day was shown by the fact that, as a rule, if the client or architect employed a respectable firm, the builder did not want a separate surveyor to take out the quantities, but was quite content to rely on the impartiality of the one man.

He so thoroughly agreed with most of the points that Mr. Mann had set forth that he had little to say upon them; but he would like to confirm and emphasise what he had said with regard to the position of Fellows of The Institution, and to say how thoroughly he agreed that, although some young men, after strenuous labour, did get through the examinations, they should be in practice for a reasonable time, or hold a responsible office, before obtaining the Fellowship, which after all was the highest qualification in the profession.

The old saying of "eyes and no eyes" was especially true of their profession, in which a man with "no eyes" had but a very doubtful chance of getting on. It was the faculty of observation as much as anything else that helped a surveyor during the serving of his

articles and afterwards throughout his professional career.

The oft-debated question as to whether the quantities should form part of the contract or not, was left very open by Mr. Mann. Personally, he never made the quantities part of a contract. He made his drawings and specifications the basis of the contract, and left the quantity surveyor to settle with the builders the discrepancies, if any (and as a matter of fact there were very rarely any), in those quantities. The writing of the specification he held to be part of the architect's duty, and he thought that, on the whole, surveyors preferred to have the specification before them. It might give them more trouble, but after all they got in that way something which embodied the architect's wishes.

He entirely agreed with Mr. Mann that the quantities, before they were sealed, should be verified. He did not think it was very generally done, but it saved a great deal of trouble, and if there were any serious mistake it was much better to face that mistake first, and not to bury one's head in the sand, with the certainty of having to pull it out again when the accounts were made up.

Every one must be glad that the new committee of quantity surveyors was in active work, and the Council were looking forward, he was sure, to that committee aiding them very materially, as they have done already in the case of *Gibbon v. Pease*, which had resulted very favourably for the defendant, the plaintiff withdrawing his claim to the quantities and dimensions belonging to the quantity surveyor. It had given the Council great pleasure to adopt the advice of the committee in supporting the defendant, not only with words, but with something a little more weighty.

The difficulties of rural building had been touched

on, and those difficulties were certainly very great. It really seemed as if the question of rural by-laws would have to be seriously reconsidered, for it was absurd that the building regulations of towns should be adopted in remote country districts, and rigidly insisted on there. On the other hand, it was also clear that a certain uniformity must be observed, and he was bound to say that he was unable to understand what purported to be copies of the plans prepared and submitted by a learned judge of the High Court for approval by a village authority. That may have been, and most likely was, due to his own stupidity, and no doubt the learned judge was trying the question largely as one of principle, and to prove that in the future the by-laws would have to be altered and eased in country districts. Building was now too expensive everywhere, but it was especially hard in the country, where it was impossible to build cottages to obtain anything like a reasonably remunerative return.

Mr. J. GANDY (Fellow) said he did not propose to do more than say a few words on Mr. Mann's most able Paper and to second, as he did with much pleasure, the vote of thanks which had been proposed. The subject had been so thoroughly thrashed out and exhausted that there were only one or two points which he thought had not been dealt with completely. One was as to the quantities being made part of the contract. It had hardly ever been his practice to make them so, and he did not think that the system was very generally adopted. Personally he did not care which way it was done.

It had been said that it was better to have only one quantity surveyor to act between the parties, but he thought in very large works it was perhaps better to have two to sit down together and thrash the different

points out, in order that the views of the builder should be represented as well as those of the architect.

The quantity surveyor's was a rather young profession, and only, he thought, came into existence within the last 60 or 70 years. Under the old system the builder certainly used to have a kind of bill of quantities, a sort of preliminary guess as it were. Comparisons were made, and if the actual measurements on one job had given, say, 100 rods of brickwork, then, by comparison, 80 rods would be taken as representing the next, and so on throughout the work, and in that way a kind of approximate bill of quantities was made up and sent out to builders to tender from, but the work was measured up afterwards, and valued at the prices given by the builder.

He thought he was right in saying that almost the first job in which quantities were really employed was in the building of the Royal Exchange. So much confusion had resulted from those approximate bills of quantities that it was decided to have something definite, and a bill of quantities was prepared from drawings to scale. That was, he believed, the beginning of the present system of accurate quantities, which had now become a perfect science.

Mr. WILLIAM WOODWARD (Fellow) said one would have hardly thought the subject of quantities would interest very many, at all events of the older Members of the profession, but the very full Meeting on the present occasion and the excellent Paper which had been read, showed that, even on such a well-worn subject as quantities, there was a desire for information and a readiness to impart it. He quite agreed that Mr. Mann had given very excellent advice as to the training necessary for the profession.

He (Mr. Woodward) fortunately, or unfortunately, had not for many years had anything to do with quantities, a fact of which the quantity surveyors present might possibly be glad, for it made one quantity surveyor the less and one architect the more from whom they might hope for plenty of work. He did not know exactly how it was, but whenever Mr. Chatfeild Clarke spoke, he (the speaker) always thought that he must have anticipated his ideas, or that he had himself been borrowing Mr. Chatfeild Clarke's. Whether it was that the same thoughts often occurred simultaneously to great minds he could not say, but as a matter of fact a very great deal that Mr. Chatfeild Clarke had said was what he should have said himself, though he could not have hoped to say it quite so well.

But there were a few running observations he would ask to be allowed to make on the Paper. On page 27 Mr. Mann said, "This points to the fact that it is only a " fine line that separates the profession of the architect " from that of the surveyor." If Mr. Mann had made that observation before a kindred society in Conduit Street he would not have given two minutes' purchase for his life!

A little further on Mr. Mann spoke of the Birmingham Architectural Association and the Wolverhampton Architectural Association as having protested against the "unfair custom of entrusting architectural works to " be carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department." He quite agreed that many municipal works were being carried out by the borough engineers which should be entrusted to architects. Of course there were cases where the work could be done as well by the engineer as by an architect, but he thought the practice was increasing unduly, and he quite agreed with the protests of the societies named, which he hoped would lead to good results.



Reference was also made to the present tendency to lower the remuneration for quantity work. The other day he had to review a book on quantities written by a Member of The Institution, and then took occasion to say, as he begged leave to say now, that he much regretted the lowering of the remuneration of the quantity surveyor who, however, had, he thought brought it upon himself. He remembered that 40 years ago the charge for taking out quantities was, ordinarily, not less than 2 per cent., and often  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. In his own practice it was usual on, say £10,000, to pay  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and to have the work properly done by a competent person, who he was quite sure well earned his remuneration.

With regard to the question of spending a year in the shops of a first-class builder, he quite agreed with Mr. Mann that it was not at all necessary. Many members of the architectural profession for whom he had a high regard said an architect should spend one or two years in the workshops. It might be helpful, but he thought the time so occupied might be spent more usefully in visiting buildings and in architect's offices. If a pupil used his powers of observation he could get a great deal of information from buildings in progress. When he was young he thought his principal a hard task-master, for he was made to get up at 6 o'clock in the morning to visit buildings in progress, and to be at his office at 9.30 but, if the younger Members would allow him to advise them, he would recommend them to do the same. It was, he thought, the best, if not the only, way for an architect or surveyor to acquire an intimate knowledge of buildings. He was sure they would find the foreman or clerk of works ready to give them every assistance, and they would never regret the time which was thus devoted to sketching, or measuring buildings.

Then again, it was not in his early days the custom to leave off at six o'clock at night. It was often ten o'clock before they could leave, and yet they were up at six, and he believed it did them all a great deal of good.

Reference was made by Mr. Mann to the importance of "distinct writing and figures, without flourishes." Every one knew the boy who came to an office having passed the eighth or any other standard for which the ratepayers had to pay 1s. 2d. in the £., whose handwriting was horrible, and whose orthography was—to use the very mildest term—weak.

He fully agreed with Mr. Mann that it would be well if some test in writing and figures could be included in the preliminary examination.

Further on, Mr. Mann spoke of pricing. He remembered that he used to be told always to keep a few general prices in his head, accessible when wanted, *e.g.*: the price of a rod of brickwork or a yard of plaster, or concrete. It often saved reference to remember that there were 43,560 square feet in an acre, and  $272\frac{1}{4}$  feet in a rod of reduced brickwork, and to have other similar figures ready stored in the memory.

With regard to the rush and hurry that quantity surveyors had to work under, he found that very great help could be given in a way which he had adopted a good deal lately. In order to give the surveyor more time to take out the quantities, he had employed "wreckers" independently to pull down an old building before the contractor commenced work. To "wreck" a building generally took a month or six weeks, and this would give the building surveyor a little more breathing time, and would be quite as good for the employer.

He was bound to say he differed from Mr. Chatfeild Clarke and Mr. Gandy with regard to making the

quantities part of the contract. He had always adopted this course. To his mind it was a perfectly fair proceeding. If the quantity surveyor had made a blunder, for or against the client, that could be rectified, and he did not think that a quantity surveyor who knew his business and was jealous of his character and reputation would take advantage of the fact that the quantities were made part of the contract. He was sure that Mr. Mann, for instance, would do his work just as well whether the quantities were part of the contract or not.

As to writing the specification, if the quantity surveyor were accustomed to the work of the architect it saved trouble, he believed, for the architect to give a few rough notes to the surveyor, and let the specification be written after the quantities had been taken out. He agreed with Mr. Mann as to the labour of turning over page after page of voluminous documents only to find out at the end an inconsistency which one must go back to rectify. Even architects were not entirely free from liability to inconsistencies.

With regard to depositing and sealing the bill of quantities, he remembered well a case which occurred some years ago—he did not know whether the President would remember it—where the priced quantities were open and not sealed. The architect, who was, of course, a swindler (he meant in that particular case), had found out that, the job being principally in Bath stone and containing very little Portland stone, the builder had put a very low price for the Portland stone and a proper price for the Bath stone. The architect then altered the whole of the work to Portland stone. It was a case of a big hotel, and the architect finding the small price which had been put down kept the builder to it, and he had to abide by that price. That showed the necessity

of sealing the quantities, and not opening them without the consent of the builder.

He would conclude by saying that he agreed with Mr. Chatfeild Clarke that Mr. Mann had imported into this question a very high tone and standard of professional integrity, to which he was quite sure he had adhered throughout his professional life. He had advocated fairness to the client and to the builder, and had advised the maintenance of that self-respect which he hoped would be sedulously cultivated by all the younger Members of The Institution.

Mr. C. W. STEPHENSON (Fellow) said it was somewhat difficult, after merely hearing the Paper read, to remember exactly all the author's points, but there were some matters referred to by previous speakers on which he would like to say a few words.

With regard to fees for taking out quantities, Mr. Woodward advocated a rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. up to £10,000, and with that he was certain all would be thoroughly content; but he did not think that many surveyors were in the happy position of getting such fees. Then, again, he always thought that each job should stand by itself. He had heard the most eminent quantity surveyors say that some jobs for which they received  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. had not been so remunerative in the end as others on which a very much smaller percentage had been paid. That, he thought, showed the great difficulty of fixing any definite percentage as applicable to all cases.

Again, there were many cases in which public bodies asked surveyors to send them in tenders for taking out the work. The system was a very undesirable one, but he feared it would be found very difficult to put a stop to it.

At the present time people were not quite so fond perhaps, of Free Trade as they used to be, and there was an increasing tendency to put everything up for competition. The only way to put an end to this method of inducing professional men to undersell each other would be to get all surveyors to agree (which he was afraid was practically impossible) not to tender at low or absurd rates.

With regard to making the quantities part of the contract, he could never see the importance of the question, one way or the other. As far as he had seen, whether the quantities were made part of the contract or not, when the surveyor went to measure up the extra work he invariably referred back to his dimensions, and worked on them. If he did so, what was the difference between one system and the other? The one objection to making the quantities part of the contract seemed to him to be that it gave rather a pull sometimes to the contractor. If there were a mistake against the contractor he generally found it out; but if it were against the employer there was often no one to discover it.

As a quantity surveyor, he was pleased to see such a large gathering that evening. It showed that quantity surveyors were coming into The Institution in increasing numbers, and that when any Paper was read in which they were interested, they would be found ready to attend and discuss it.

Mr. HARRY G. ASSITER (Fellow) said he felt it really unnecessary for him to add anything to what had already been said with reference to Mr. Mann's very excellent Paper, from which he was sure all, whether young, middle-aged, or old, must get much useful information and guidance, but he should like to refer to one remark made by Mr. Gandy, who he was sure did not mean



to convey the idea that the quantity surveyor or building surveyor was a creation of the last 50 or 60 years. A very old friend of his had recently shown him a measuring book which had belonged to a relative in the year 1780. It contained a far more elaborate system of measuring than any adopted at the present day. Everything that it was possible to measure was measured in those days. To give one example that occurred to him: the measurement of a four-panelled, moulded both sides, door. In the present day that would be taken off in one description; but the measurer in those days measured the door as a square door. Then he took the run of the mouldings and the number of the mitres. He did not think any one now went into such elaboration.

Another noticeable feature of this ancient measuring book was the writing, which was as clear and beautiful as copperplate.

With regard to the surveyor writing the specification, personally he would very much rather take off the quantities from short notes supplied by the architect and write the specification afterwards. It was very much more convenient.

Mr. GANDY explained that he was aware that the old measuring surveyors used to measure work in the way referred to, but he had meant to say that bills of quantities, as such, were somewhat modern, and he thought it was the fact that the first job in which actual bills of quantities were used was the rebuilding of the Royal Exchange.

Mr. G. M. NICHOLSON (Professional Associate) said, with reference to the question of surveyors' fees, it was true that the reduction was due to competition. Public bodies wanted their work done in the cheapest way, but he thought surveyors had cause to complain of the

tendency of such bodies to reduce fees and at the same time increase responsibility.

There were two large bodies at the present time, viz.: the Metropolitan Asylums Board and the London County Council, that made their fees strictly competitive. The Metropolitan Asylums Board had had work done as low as three-quarters per cent., but at the same time they bound the surveyor to pay for all work left out. Of course everybody knew that, in the rush and hurry to which Mr. Woodward had referred, in order to get a very large work done it was necessary to employ more than one man, and that it was always possible for a mistake to arise. The fees that these and other public bodies paid were really only sufficient for doing the work, and did not compensate a surveyor for the risk of having to pay for a part of the building.

In one job for one of these bodies there were, he thought, 36 cottages, all alike. That would seem to be a very good thing for the surveyor. So it was, of course, but any mistake in one of those cottages was "36 timesed," and thus the surveyor would be very hard hit. No one would object to competition in one direction. People would always get their work done as cheaply as they could, but he for one did object to the system of alteration in two directions at once—of demanding more and giving less.

It seemed to him to be fair to make the quantities part of the contract, because when a surveyor was employed his primary object was to get a competitive price for the work and to insure that it was done at competitive rates.

If the surveyor were found to make a great number of mistakes the complaint would be self-healing. He would cease to get any work, and there would then be no necessity to pay for his mistakes.

As to the specification, he agreed with other speakers that it was really easier to get notes on special points that the architect wanted, and to trust to one's knowledge of his general practice for the remainder. A short time ago he had to deal with an architect's specification of a very ordinary building, but it consisted of rather over 200 pages, and in it much of the work was described three times over in three different ways, and even then the specification did not always agree with the details.

Then as to architects taking off their own quantities, he thought it was practically impossible to do so satisfactorily, for if an architect were a successful man with a large practice he had his time pretty well filled up with that work, and could not well take off quantities at the same time. It seemed to him that incessant practice was required at the one or the other for a man to be good at either.

If the building were only a small matter, one man could act as architect and surveyor. Any architect could take off the quantities for a cowshed for instance, and on the other hand most surveyors could design one, but on larger works it was not fair to the client to combine the two. He once heard an architect, practising in a large town in the Midlands, say that he invariably took out his own quantities. He said, "When I have a stone building, all the stone goes in one item. It is most ridiculous to separate it. I can do whatever I like. I can increase that stone to any extent, but the builder gets the same price for the lot." That, he thought, showed the disadvantage of the architect doing this kind of work.

To go through the priced estimate before it was sealed up was, he thought, a very great advantage. The London School Board, now under the London County Council, always did that, and it had led, in several cases

to the saving of a very awkward position. He knew of one instance which proved this. The concrete in foundations was quite accurately taken out, but the man who moneyed it out took the pounds as shillings. This made a difference of about £750 in the builder's price, and he was offered the choice either to go on with the work at his own price or retire altogether and let the next man take it. He chose the latter, which was the fairest thing on the whole.

As to employing a builder's surveyor, he thought that in some cases this was a great advantage. He knew one case where a lot of stone was to be used, and one surveyor was employed alone, who took out the stone carefully with all the labours. The cornices were very unequally divided along the length of the building, and there were a number of short returns round pilasters. When one looked at the labour bill it only showed the ordinary number of mitres compared with the length of moulding. The builder mistook the moulding as of ordinary lengths, but when he came to do it he found that all the short returns had to be worked by hand. Of course, if he had had a surveyor representing him, it would probably have been pointed out and the returns numbered, so as to let him know there were many short lengths. It resulted, of course, in an enormous loss, and he thought that in such cases it would be an advantage to have a surveyor to represent the builder's point of view. It was made a condition now in large Admiralty contracts that the builder should have a surveyor to represent him.

The PRESIDENT said the question of quantities and all the matters connected with the subject depended after all, very largely on questions of detail. If one began to talk on quantities it was very difficult to keep

away from details, and at that late hour he did not propose to go into all the points raised.

With reference to Mr. Gandy's remarks as to the antiquity of the art of taking out quantities, he believed that, like many other things, its origin was buried in oblivion. He had been told (for it was long before his day) that the first instance in which all the quantities were systematised and brought into one Bill for the purpose of tendering in all trades was, as Mr. Gandy said, in the case of the Royal Exchange.

For the sound advice and useful detail contained in the Paper he begged to tender to Mr. Mann his modicum of thanks, and at the same time he wished to express his pleasure at seeing so full a Meeting gathered to discuss a Paper in every way worthy of the occasion and of the subject, in which it was evident a wide interest was taken.

With one remark, as to the length of the articles a pupil should serve, he did not quite agree. Mr. Mann said that "except under special circumstances the pupil" should be bound for four years."

He supposed he was old-fashioned, but he was  $6\frac{1}{2}$  years learning his business. He began at the age of 14, and before he was 21 he started in business with his late partner, Mr. Hunt. He could confidently assure all young men starting in the world, that they would learn far more in the first year or two in business on their own account than in four or five years by working in somebody else's office. The sense of responsibility was brought home to them, and there was no responsibility like that which affected one personally. He was sure every one must know many men, and first-rate men too, who would take any amount of responsibility if they had to take it vicariously, but directly they were set on their own bottom to stand the



risk of making mistakes they were worth very little. He was certain (and he spoke from experience) that a man could not do better than make an early start in life, and that he would learn much better in business for a few years for himself than in many years as assistant in the offices of others.

He would not comment on many of the points alluded to in the Paper, some of which were so self-evident to his mind that it did not seem to be necessary.

As to the question of making the bill of quantities part of the contract or not, it was a matter, he thought, of very little consequence. It had often been said that their forming part of the contract would tend to make a surveyor careless as to what he did. That was just possible in some cases, but the argument would apply equally well to an accountant. One went to an accountant to make up one's books, and if he made mistakes what happened? He was forgiven the first time, but not the second. It was the same with a surveyor; if he made one mistake one forgave him, but if he were constantly making mistakes he was not employed again. He thought that answered itself.

He would not stop to discuss in detail the advantages or disadvantages of making bills of quantities part of the contract, but he might say that, personally, he was in favour of it. He always did it himself, and he always advised others to do the same. He would not detain the Meeting longer, but would simply ask the Members present to pass a most hearty vote of thanks to their friend Mr. Mann for his kindness in reading such an excellent Paper, and for the labour he had bestowed on its preparation.

The vote of thanks having been put to the Meeting and carried unanimously, and briefly acknowledged by the Author, the Meeting then adjourned.

## NOTES ON CLAYWORKING, MORE PARTICULARLY BRICKS AND TILES.

By JOSEPH JOPLING (Fellow).

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'  
INSTITUTION held on Monday, 12th December, 1904.*

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HERBERT T. STEWARD (President) in the Chair.

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### INTRODUCTION.

Bricks have been for a very long time, are now, and in my opinion will always be, *the* building material of this country, and I have the privilege of putting before you some notes bearing upon the manufacture and use of bricks and tiles, based, not upon estimates or theories, but upon actual results, observed during a life's practical experience, in the hope that they may prove useful to those Members who have not studied this particular branch of our work.

It is not my intention to enlarge upon, or even summarise, the history of this ancient craft, or to quote cases or other people's opinions, or to deal with the subject from a chemist's or scientist's point of view, but to lay it before you in a simple, broad, and, I hope, common sense way that can easily be followed.

At the outset let me say that I am no advocate of any particular system, method or process, neither do I

recommend any particular plant or machinery, kiln, or dryer, for all or any may be good or bad, according to circumstances; and further, I have no personal interest whatever in anything connected with the matter. What has urged me to put these notes together is the fact that I am constantly brought into contact with cases where large sums of money have been wasted through errors that ought to have been avoided, with consequent discredit to all concerned

The clayworking industry is of greater magnitude than appears to the passer-by, for the operations are as a rule carried on in places, more or less out of the way and unnoticed.

There are between four and five thousand brick and tile works in the Kingdom, employing a large number of hands, and a huge amount of capital; much of the latter, I regret to say, unproductive, because useless where it is, the direct result of errors in locating the works, selecting the site, plant, machines, kilns, &c., or may be of adopting an unsuitable process or method of working.

Brick and tile making is embarked upon in many cases by people with little knowledge of the matter, and often with insufficient capital. They decline expert assistance until too late, and the result is failure when a tight time comes, if not before. It is quite a common thing to be told that the whole business is so simple and easy that anyone can deal with it; but believe me there never was a greater mistake.

True, upon the face of it, the operation appears simple and easy, and clayworking, all things being fairly favourable, can be made profitable; yet it is beset with difficulties, and in these days of keen competition it needs the utmost care and considerable skill, know-

ledge and judgment, in the equipment, manufacture and management, to bring about a successful result.

The difficulties are intensified by the fact that no two places are exactly alike. At any rate that is my experience, after handling a very large number of clay-working properties in all parts of the Kingdom, and in nearly every part of the world except the United States of America.

There is a tendency, and naturally so, to dispense, if possible, with expert assistance to save expense, but as a rule this means saving a little and losing heavily, plus delay and vexation, and, worse still, in many cases a continuing loss in working, for the average man will not face the difficulty and effectually remedy the errors he has made, but tries to wriggle round them, thus piling up the loss.

One word about difficulties. I sometimes meet professional men who bemoan the fact that the matter in hand is beset with problems, posers, or difficulties.

Personally, I like this condition of affairs; there is something to go at, and to conquer, and afterwards the profound satisfaction of knowing that you have done good service to your employer. Apart from this way of looking at it, we should bear in mind that, if there were no difficulties, professional advisers would not be wanted, for a man has to earn his remuneration in these days, or ought to do so. These remarks apply more forcibly to specialists, for it is not usual to call in, and pay fees to, any professional man unless there is work for him. One does not call in and pay a physician until one is ill, and the same principle applies all through, my personal experience being that when an expert is employed things are already in a pretty muddle.

I will now pass on and briefly describe the methods,

&c., used in clayworking, in the hope that this attempt on my part to invoke discussion will be of service to the Members and help them, in however small a way, to more than ever render good service to those who employ them, thus enhancing their individual reputation, and through the individual Member, adding to the prestige of The Surveyors' Institution.

*Description of the Various Kinds of Bricks, and  
Methods of Production.*

STOCK BRICKS, OR LONDON STOCKS.

This description is, as a rule, given to hand-made, clamp-burned bricks, although large quantities not called stocks are made in exactly the same way, in a mould on a stock, but are kiln burned.

We may therefore take it that as a rule a so-called stock brick is clamp burned.

The system under which they are produced is a very ancient one, in many ways hardly varying at all from that pursued in the times of the ancient Egyptians.

The younger school of clayworkers regard stock bricks in a half amused, half contemptuous sort of way, but they have yet to learn how to beat, or in some ways, to equal them.

The method of production is shortly as follows: The brickearth or clay is dug in winter, and curfed up to let the weather get at it. Some of the earth is washed in a mill, screened, elevated, conveyed by wooden shoots or perhaps pumped through iron pipes and delivered on the top of that already put up.

Chalk, in varying proportions, is also washed into slurry, and added. When the water has been run off, ashes (called soil) is then added, all in perfectly regular



layers of even thickness. The actual making lasts through the fine weather of late spring, summer, and early autumn, about six months, according to the weather, and is conducted as follows.

The temperer breaks into the back, or heap of prepared earth, cuts down the layers of material already referred to into a heap, and wets, mixes, or tempers it. It is then taken to the pugmills by tram or barrows and pugged. The pugmills are so arranged that the pugged dirt is delivered to the moulding tables, and from the moulder to the hack ground, with the least possible labour. At the moulding table the moulder and his assistant, the walk flatter, take it in hand, and the clot, or walk of clay, for each brick, having been flatted, or worked roughly into shape by the walk flatter, the moulder moulds the brick, places it upon a pallett board, and then on to the page, or direct on to the off-bearing barrow.

The off-bearer wheels the bricks to the drying ground, and hacks them up to dry, they are in due course skintled, and when dry wheeled on a crowding barrow to the clamp, set, and burned. When burned sufficiently, the clamp is broken into, and the bricks sorted and loaded or stacked, as the case may be.

Some stock bricks are moulded five or six at a time (instead of moulding by hand) by means of a combined pugging and moulding machine, all the other operations being the same, but in this case the material has to be somewhat softer, and consequently difficult to pile on the hacks, and taking longer to dry.

The product of a clamp varies a great deal, and the bricks are called stocks, hard, yellow, bright, and washed stocks, shippers, grizzles, place, shuffs, and burn-overs, the latter being those under burned, and to be burned over again.

All of these vary in value, although they have cost the same to produce. Much depends upon the burner, who manipulates the draught by means of clamp boards.

The fuel consists of the ashes, or soil contained in the body of the brick itself, and breeze in layers, between the bricks, at the lower part of the clamp. In the ordinary way all the bricks in a clamp, except shuffs, should stand the weather, although place bricks are generally used for internal work. A well-made, properly burned stock is one of the best all round bricks you can use, and I, for one, am sorry that this system is being extinguished ; but it is practically impossible to burn a clamp with the usual fuel, without giving off fumes that are very objectionable, if not injurious to health, and so far I have not been able to discover anything to take satisfactorily the place of the ashes.

Some of the very finest examples of brickwork existing, both as regards appearance and durability, are of stocks or clamp burned bricks.

Look for instance, as regards strength and durability, at the brickwork in heavy railway work, arches, &c., all over London, built many years ago when the rush was on, and anything that looked like a brick was accepted. Although designed to carry traffic of less weight, speed and frequency than is now the case, the majority of the work is as good as ever, and unless removed, will be good when much of the work of late years has gone.

#### PLASTIC, HAND-MOULDED, KILN-BURNED BRICKS.

These bricks, produced very much on the same lines as the stock brick, except that they are burned in kilns instead of clamps, comprise the highest quality of bricks we have at command. The material is, or should be,

dealt with as before described, except of course that in the case of reds, no chalk is added, for lime in any form is fatal to a good red colour. Ashes are of course not used, and sand is used for mixing with the clay, and for shading the washed earth, when drying in the wash-backs. For buffs or white bricks, sand from the river is needed. They are moulded in the same way as stocks but more carefully, and in wooden moulds instead of steel, and the drying, whether in the open or in sheds or dryers, needs careful watching. When dry, they are burned in kilns, with coal as fuel.

Some are pressed, this being usually done in the sheds with portable presses, when the brick is leather dry. Ornamental bricks, or odd stuff, are moulded in box moulds, not on a loose stock.

The product consists of various qualities and shades of red, buff, white, &c., according to the material used and varying also with the degree of heat applied in burning.

From the quality point of view we get the best in this class, and I personally prefer, so far as appearance goes, a sand-faced brick to those with a smooth face.

Efforts have been made, with considerable success, to supersede hand moulding by using moulding machines for high class facing bricks, in order to avoid the irregular application of moulding sand, and yet turn out a sand-faced brick. Some of these machines are worked by wheel or lever, others are driven by power.

The cracks and flaws in this class of brick are usually the result of carelessness on the part of the moulder in preparing the clot or cleaning his mould, and there is great difficulty in overcoming this, for the liberal use of sand lightens the moulder's work. Cutters and rubbers, as well as odd stuff, require great care throughout, and

in some cases the whole of the material is washed and carefully screened.

Plastic, hand-made, kiln-burned bricks are probably the most profitable to the maker, their extra value being much in excess of the extra cost.

#### PLASTIC, MACHINE-MADE, KILN-BURNED BRICKS.

An enormous quantity of excellent bricks are produced at a moderate cost by this system, and in view of the fact that clamp burning has fallen into disrepute upon sanitary grounds, it is my opinion that the plastic, machine-made, kiln-burned brick is the common brick of the future, whilst a goodly proportion of the total would be excellent facing bricks.

Extra care in handling and pressing will (apart from the sand face appearance, which of course is a matter of taste) give results, in quality and colour, equal to the hand-made bricks. They are strong and hard, if properly burned will stand any weather and any strain that can be put upon them in practice, and, what is more, they can be produced at a low price.

The method of production is to dig the material, sometimes to weather it, more often to convey it direct from the face by barrow or tramway to the machines, and having machined it in whatever way one's judgment or experience dictates, a stream is expressed through a die on to a cutting-off table, where it is cut by wires into bricks.

These are conveyed by barrows or on palletts and cars to perhaps an open drying ground, but preferably to a drying shed or dryer, and there dried.

If dealt with in a tunnel or such like dryer, they remain on the cars which travel on rails from the machines to the kilns.

If partly dried in a shed they are racked up, then pressed or trimmed, and afterwards passed through the dryer, but this applies more particularly to pressed facings and ornamental bricks.

If the clay is very strong, that made into common bricks may have a small percentage of coal dust incorporated in the body of the brick, but this requires great care, and is of doubtful advantage.

DRY, OR SEMI-DRY, MACHINE MADE, KILN-BURNED  
BRICKS.

In this system you have the acme of cheapness, or, rather, low cost.

Makers of this class of bricks, and of the plant for producing them, call them by all sorts of names, such as dry process, semi-dry, semi-plastic, stiff plastic, &c., but it all means the same thing, that is to say, it describes a brick, in the manufacture of which the object in view is to eliminate water as far as possible, and thus save the expense of drying, depending upon enormous pressure and the burning to so consolidate the various constituents as to make the brick homogeneous, but actual results in this case fall short of theory, according to the material used, and the way it is handled.

The system is as follows :

The material is dug and kept as dry as possible (if too damp it is dried in sheds just as bricks are dried). It is then worked by pans or disintegrators into granular form, screened, elevated, and conveyed to the moulding machines, or presses, thence direct to the kilns, where it is burned with coal fuel.

The product is good in appearance, and is much in favour as a common building brick, its very low price being a great inducement.



This class of brick has been much improved of late. My experience, both in making and using them, goes back nearly thirty years, and although the process is the same, the detail operations have been much improved and the product is more reliable than it used to be. In my opinion, these bricks, while most useful for filling in, or backing external walls above the damp course, and for all internal work (especially if not to be plastered) are not suitable for external work, foundations, or chimneys, and should certainly never be used for arches.

The outer skin is intensely hard and dense, but the same degree of density throughout the brick cannot be transmitted by pressure, and the water contained in the brick is forced through the dense skin by the burning, causing minute cracks. Through these cracks the weather operates, the outer skin comes away, and this is soon followed by disintegration of the body of the brick.

#### VARIOUS OTHER BRICKS.

There are of course many other special kinds of bricks, but with the limited time at my disposal I can do little more than merely mention them.

Shortly, it may be said that all are made very much on the same lines, but in every case the details and methods vary considerably. When I say on the same lines, I refer to the plastic, machine-made, kiln-burned system.

Blue bricks from the Staffordshire district have a great reputation for heavy work, paving, and many other purposes, but there are the real blue bricks and the so-called blue bricks, the latter only blue outside by reason of their being moulded in manganese or like material, the body of the brick being a dull red, and softer than a genuine blue brick.

For strength and durability apart from appearance, blue bricks cannot be beaten, but by reason of the heavy firing they undergo, and more particularly if pressed, the outer skin is dense and smooth, hence they are not desirable for arches. The hard smooth skin prevents them from adhering to the mortar or cement, no matter how good it may be. This must have been palpable to anyone who has closely watched blue bricks being used.

The smooth skin in laying attracts a film of water, and does not adhere as it should.

My own opinion is that this had a good deal to do with the regrettable viaduct disaster that occurred lately on the Great Western Railway.

As a proof of the reputation that Staffordshire enjoys for this particular class of brick, I may say that some years ago I made near Southampton (where a great quantity was being used) a considerable number of blue bricks, acknowledged by all to be equal to the Staffordshire product, but the fact that they did not emanate from there, and therefore were not "Staffordshire" blue bricks, prevented the successful sale of them.

### FIRE BRICKS.

A fire brick is one that will stand the application of more or less intense heat, without undue waste, contraction, or expansion. Suitable material is found at Leeds, Stourbridge, and Newcastle, and in Scotland, Wales, the West of England, and many other places, while at least in one place in the South of England fire bricks have for years been produced that give excellent results at moderate temperatures, in gas works, boiler flues, and the like.

Fire bricks need not necessarily be hard. Some of

the best are comparatively soft, and none of them very good looking.

#### BRICKS FROM SHALE.

As an illustration of what may be termed special circumstances attending brickmaking, I may mention bricks from shale. Vast quantities of such material are at hand wherever coal is mined, and the following typical case would apply to all.

On a large colliery property in Yorkshire, enormous quantities of shale had been drawn from the pits and deposited on the surface, covering acres of ground. It makes a very good hard common brick, much in local demand, and, utilised thus, has become valuable to all concerned.

The shale having been handled a good many times and exposed to the weather, was well broken down, and of course there was a fine face above ground level, so the working was easy. It was granulated, mixed, wetted, pugged, and wire-cut into bricks, dried in sheds, and burned in down draught intermittent kilns.

The lessee paid £20 a year surface rent, and sixpence per thousand royalty, coals being cheap.

The tenant did very well on an output of ten millions per year, and the owner got £250 per year royalty, besides the advantage of having the land cleared.

#### OTHER SPECIAL BRICKS, TILES, &c.

I had intended to deal with glazed and enamelled bricks, salt glazed ware, art, pavement and encaustic tiles, pipes, &c., but, to do them justice, each variety would need a paper to itself.

In the production of such goods I need hardly say that still greater care and skill is needed, besides a very

considerable capital, and again I would advise that these things must not be held too cheaply, for the work is not nearly so easy as it looks. Take for example glazed bricks; good glazed bricks are in ever increasing demand but indifferent qualities are not wanted at all.

We are often told that, at certain places, material can be got that will make glazed bricks. Perhaps it will, but many things are physically possible, but commercially impracticable.

If it costs 21 shillings to produce something worth £1, there is nothing in it.

When you are possessed of a suitable material for the body of the brick, you have to prepare a glaze and slips that will give the desired results, and stand the same temperature. This means experiments, often costly and uncertain.

I have sometimes succeeded promptly at an outlay of a few hundred pounds, but it may just as likely cost thousands. Receipts for glazes, &c., offered from time to time, are not in my experience of much use, for those perfectly good at one place are useless at another.

#### A STANDARD SIZE FOR BRICKS.

Considerable attention has been given of late years to this question.

Meetings have been held, and Members of this Institution, among others, have given time and thought to the subject, but progress is slow and is I think likely to be so.

At one Meeting I expressed the opinion that, to bring about a standard size, architects, engineers, and surveyors, in whose hands lies the power of specifying what they desire, should fix upon a standard size and specify it.

The brickmakers would very soon supply what was specified.

Since then a standard size has been decided upon,\* and that is about as far as we have got.

There is no doubt it would be desirable to have one size applicable to the whole country, but custom has fixed the size in the Midlands and the North, far in excess of that in vogue in the South, and it will take time to bring the conflicting ideas into line.

There is little or no mechanical difficulty, and we can all help, but you will not, I think, get much help from the brickmakers, for there seems no unity of purpose among them, each individual or firm playing his own game, and cutting against his neighbour in the most unreasoning manner.

When you specify that the bricks shall be of standard size, it ought to be clearly defined what deviation will be permissible before the bricks (otherwise perfect) can be rejected as not of standard size.

Unless this is done, hardship will result, for the rejected bricks, however good, would at once become of less value on the market, apart from the expenses attending rejection.

This is all the more important, because in spite of all that is said by patentees and others regarding kilns, dryers, and machines, and by the competing manufacturers themselves, the fact remains that no matter by what plant or process produced, or in what kind of kiln they are burnt, there is a variation in the finished size.

#### TESTING BRICKS.

Many manufacturers make a strong point of their certificates giving results of crushing tests, &c.

\* See page 132, *infra*.



I am afraid I do not attach much weight to these, not that they are not genuine and correct, but they seem to me almost irrelevant.

It is difficult to conceive in practice a properly burnt brick of any kind, in a position where it would be crushed by the superincumbent load.

I have never seen such a thing. Of course we have all seen cases where, through negligence, odd under-burned bricks have been used which have to be replaced, but this does not apply.

If, by way of illustration, it is estimated that the maximum pressure would be one ton on the square foot, and you use bricks that you know will carry 10 tons, why be influenced by a certificate setting forth that certain bricks will carry 30 tons? There is no advantage whatever.

Among other tests is a rattling test. This I cannot understand. We try to avoid rattling bricks, and bricks are made to build with, not to be rattled, and no one would say they are earthquake proof. I presume the idea was to note the effect of the rattling on the arris of the brick; if so, would it not be better to watch the effect of the handling they would receive in actual practice?

#### TILES AND POTTERY.

Tile making is an important branch of the clay-working industry, and the demand for tiles is increasing. I am glad it is so, for although slates are a most useful and economical roof covering, we shall all I think agree that, as regards appearance, health, and comfort, tiles are preferable.

Let your eyes roam over our suburbs and country towns, and note the effect of the red tile, as against

slates, while the difference to those living in the houses can only be realised by those who have tried both forms of covering. Of course the timbering must be somewhat heavier for tiles, but really the difference in cost is not much, and tiles are made now so thin, accurate in size, and regular in camber, that they compare more favourably than ever, as regards weight and lying close.

Whenever I have control of new buildings on estates, nothing would induce me to allow slates to be used for roof coverings.

In the manufacture of tiles, the processes, except in a few details, are much the same as in brick making. Of course, mild, sandy brick-earth will not make tiles.

The bulk of those on the market are machine made and pressed, but there is still a demand for hand-made sand-faced tiles, which, although thicker and less regular in shape, are preferred by many for their better appearance. Ornamental, hip, valley, ridge, and other tiles, are of course used with the plain roofing tiles, and are made from the same kind of material, the majority by machine (hand or steam power), while some of them, together with finials and such like, are produced by hand.

Pottery for building, domestic, garden, and ornamental purposes is another branch.

A plastic clay, tough and elastic, is needed, and the common London clay makes very good ordinary pottery. The preparation of the clay needs more care than for bricks, or even tiles, but how this should be done depends entirely upon the clay itself, and what form or class of pottery is to be produced. Drying is effected on palletts, racks, or shelves, in sheds artificially heated.

There are many ways of doing this, but I have found

the small bore hot water system the most easily controlled and economical, requiring practically no attention, except to the furnace, and that but little.

The burning is generally done in intermittent kilns, of the circular down draught type.

Common goods are set open to the fire, the better class in seggars, and the closer the goods can be nested, or packed together, consistent with a proper draught, the better they will be burned, and the less fuel will be used. This remark applies to all kilns and all clay goods.

Prices for common pottery are small, but a fair profit can be made.

Take flower pots; the wholesale price is say 1s. per cast, and out of this everything has to come. At one time I was making 3,000 casts per week, some on the old-fashioned potter's wheel worked by the potter himself, commonly called a kicker, the majority on steam driven wheels. The whole of the machinery and equipment was good, yet the profit was small. However, the moment you make a form of pottery that can be called fancy or ornamental, then you get a pull. Take a cast of common pots worth 1s., and, in process of making, scratch them, or squeeze them into an irregular shape, or wobble the top edge, at a cost of 1*d.* to 3*d.* per cast, and the price goes up to say 3*s.* 6*d.* for the same quantity. Chimney terminals, domestic pottery, &c., pay very well.

Flower pots of the larger sizes are much used in the Channel Islands, most of them being sent over from England.

The price is fairly good, but it includes delivering, and I know by experience that the risks of the sea passage absorb most of the profits.

## STARTING NEW WORKS.

Much depends on how a place is started, and one cannot be too careful. In selecting or considering a proposed site, one should know if there is a sufficient quantity of material easily get-at-able, of a character that admits of its being manufactured, without undue cost, into a product that can be sold at a price that will bring a fair profit on an average of good and bad times.

This must be ascertained by practical experiments conducted with care, and if need be, by analysing the various deposits or strata.

As regards quantity, make a block plan, stake out position of trial holes, and mark them on the plan with a number for identification.

The holes may be dug out, though I prefer boring. One can then draw the cores, measure each stratum, and box them with a reference number to correspond with the plan, and so have an accurate record for present and future use.

Having got out samples of all the deposits, or strata, it is proposed to use, the same should be made into trial bricks, &c. (varying the mixtures and methods as experience may suggest), and carefully burned.

This should be done by someone whose interests will not clash with one's own if the works are started, and whose remuneration, or employment, or orders for plant, &c., will not depend upon the success of the experiments.

It is necessary to have the trial samples distinctly marked, and to see that one gets a reliable detailed report as to how the material was mixed and manipulated from start to finish. It is possible to produce a decent brick from almost any earth, but one wants to know if it is practicable to do so at a profit.

If the practical trials bring about unexpected results, the material should be analysed, for it is quite possible for a small quantity of some foreign element to upset one's calculations, and if such exists, it can often be eliminated or neutralised.

The maps of the Geological Survey are excellent guides in a general sense, but each field often varies and it is unwise to assume anything. I have known some bitter disappointments through taking things for granted.

Periods of adversity and prosperity attend this, as all other trades, and the usual plan is to start new works in all directions while the boom is on, and when the slump comes, *finale!* In fact it often happens, that time is wasted in starting, and the slump arrives before any profits are made, and then, unless there is capital to tide over with, the start is followed very soon by the finish.

The best plan is to begin when trade is bad, for prices are lower, and you can plan, equip, and start the works, and get all in order ready to take advantage of the better times.

If you are about to purchase freehold, see that the price is reasonable, and also, among other things, that there are no oppressive restrictions, that any material you may need for adding to that on the site can be got at a reasonable cost, that you are not likely to cause a nuisance, that there is a good water supply, that the land is not likely to be flooded, and is also capable of being drained, that coals can be put alongside the kilns at a fair price, that the goods when produced can be despatched at a reasonable expense, that labour is available, and so on.

#### LAYING OUT THE SITE.

Now set about laying out the site. This will, of course,



vary in every case, but in all cases the problem before you is how to handle a great weight and bulk of material a great number of times at the least possible cost.

Arrange that every time the material is handled it goes a step towards the point of despatch, that if possible it goes down hill, not up, that a step forward is not retraced, that the power is kept at one spot, except for special purposes (for you can transmit it any reasonable distance very easily), that the area occupied by buildings and erections is kept as small as possible, that the office is in a position to control everything in or out, that a suitable house is provided on the spot for the manager or foreman, and cottages for, at any rate, the leading hands and burners.

#### PLANNING THE WORKS.

Next decide upon the methods and processes to be adopted, plan the works, and select suitable kilns, dryers, machinery, and plant.

Real efficiency and real economy go together, and the best of everything will prove the cheapest.

Do not be influenced too much by statements as to what is being done elsewhere. You want what is most suitable for the particular works in hand.

Avoid unnecessary capital outlay, for if any considerable proportion of it proves unproductive, you are at once handicapped, unless you write it off at once, either contingency being unsatisfactory.

Any attempt to detail this work would be rather misleading than of practical use. Endless varieties of machines, plant, kilns, dryers, &c., are at one's disposal, and every case needs special treatment. As to power, you may use water, oil, gas, steam, or electricity. In

any case, do it well, allow a margin for contingencies, be liberal in quantities, provide duplicates of all parts liable to breakdown, and do not reckon, as regards output from machines, more than five days as a working week, all the year round.

With regard to quantities. As an illustration of bad management, I have seen wheeling plates dragged about the works for want of a few more. I call it buying them every week and never possessing them. Or you may see bricks piled on a badly-constructed floor or hacks, with the result that every brick in the bottom rows, or  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the total output, is spoilt, when a small outlay would prevent this.

An ideal works would be worked continuously, preparing the material and making the goods by power, drying in mechanical dryers, burning in continuous kilns, and despatching without road haulage. The ideal is seldom reached in all respects, but one may always strive to approach it as nearly as possible.

#### TRANSPORT OF THE MATERIAL AND THE PRODUCT.

Bearing in mind what the problem to be solved is, it follows that transport is an important part of the work. Dealing with that part appertaining to the manufacturing processes, we first of all have to get the material from the pit or face to the machines, pugmills, washmills, &c. This can be, and often is, done by barrows, but narrow-gauge tramways are far preferable.

The cost is not excessive, the economy in working is great, and they can be worked when all other means of transport would be stopped by bad weather. The same remarks apply to all the work, including conveyance of the green bricks to the sheds and dryers, afterwards to

the kilns, and ultimately to the wharf or siding for despatch.

Even if the wharf or siding is a mile or more away, and it is possible to get there without going on to a public highway, it will well repay you. I have many times succeeded in so arranging the tramways that all other kinds of haulage plant have been dispensed with, the result being a large saving and regular working. To detail the different systems is out of the question, but a few important points may be noted.

(1) Keep the gauge narrow, say 20 inches to 24 inches maximum.

(2) Keep the road in good order.

(3) Use handy sized trucks that one man can handle. One-half to three-quarter cubic yard capacity is plenty, and it is quite a mistake to try and handle big loads, and will cost more per ton.

(4) Have some trucks fitted with brakes. If a long distance to the siding, the brick trucks might be larger and a pony or cob will haul three or four. These should be fitted with brakes and with movable side boards to bring back coal, sand, &c. In hauling up an incline from the pit, or to machines, a friction hoist and wire rope will work quickly and cheaply, even if there is a corner to turn. In some cases loaded trucks will haul empties in the other direction.

Trucks or cars for conveying the bricks, &c., through the various stages from the machines to the kilns will be of the pallett or rack type, varying according to the system adopted.

It is desirable to have the stacking ground, from which goods for local delivery by cart are taken, as near the high road as possible, to avoid cart roads on the works. If the raw material has to be got from a spot

some distance from the machines, particularly if over a hill or across a valley, then I have found an aerial ropeway the most efficient and economical means of transport. In many cases this system beats tramways. Capital cost, maintenance, and working compare favourably, very few supports are needed, and these occupy but little space. Another point is that the system interferes so little with the land it passes over that it can be adopted where a tramroad would be inconvenient.

For delivering bricks locally or to rail when a tramway cannot be utilised, horse haulage comes in, and after trying all plans, I prefer one horse carts, carrying 500 ordinary bricks, and made to tip. They can be used for coal, sand, &c., and are more handy for backing up to railway trucks, &c.

There are steam tip carts or vans, most useful for brickworks, &c., which will haul a load up hill and over roads that would kill horses, and deserve more attention than they have so far received. I am convinced that motor traction will soon supersede horses.

Haulage by traction engines I have found to answer exceedingly well if the conditions are suitable, but not when the roads are only fit to carry a hay cart as a maximum load. If the distance from the works to the job is, say, 12 or 14 miles, traction haulage is best and cheapest, even if the railway goes from and to the places named, for you load at the stack and unload on the job; whereas by rail you handle the goods six times, and it is desirable to avoid handling clay goods wherever possible. Water carriage is the ideal way of transporting clay goods, both as regards carriage and cost, but it is not always convenient for a consignee to accept bricks a whole freight at a time. There is often not room on the job,

and delivery is wanted at the rate at which they can be used, yet unless cleared at once, demurrage piles up. Apart from all other means of transport, we must depend largely upon the railways for delivering the bulk of the goods, and bringing us coals, &c.

A good deal has been said as to the railway companies treating the traders badly. After years of experience all over the country, I can only say that I have invariably been treated fairly by them, both as regards sidings and other accommodation, rates, claims, &c. True, they now insist upon being paid by actual instead of computed weight, but this and other so-called hardships have been brought about by the selfish policy of the traders, many of whom seem to think that the railways were made simply to carry their goods at a low rate, regardless of profit or loss. Claims for damage are a heavy item, and no doubt much of the damage is caused by negligence, particularly in shunting, for some drivers are entirely lacking in judgment as to distances.

On the other hand, packing is often very badly done. Some of the damage is of course inevitable, and whoever is responsible must bear the loss, and here let me express the opinion that the system pursued in making and settling claims is bad.

The owner of the goods makes a claim for about double the real loss on the ground that, no matter what he may claim, he will only get the half. The railway offers about one-third of the claim, and after vexatious disputing, it is settled at about what it ought to be.

I have often been struck by the fact that the representatives of the railway companies seem to have no expert practical knowledge of the goods, their cost,



market value, &c., and they pay dearly for this lack of knowledge.

#### MANAGEMENT OF WORKS.

Everything else being favourable, still much depends upon management. The class of man needed varies—as does the remuneration—with the magnitude of the operations, but no matter how large or small the concern may be, it is necessary to get a reliable practical man, and pay him well.

There is no economy in low salaries. Do not rely so much on written references, or the fact that the applicant has been half a life-time in some one place or district, for he may be desirable there and useless to you. I would rather arrive at a decision after a day spent on the works, than be influenced by reading a ream of testimonials.

If the concern is a large one, pay a salary and a bonus, or extra remuneration for all goods sold at a better price than the usual average.

Or you may get a contract manager to make the goods at a price. If this plan is adopted, pay a fair price, insist on the standard being maintained and the work carried on in a smart orderly way. By way of encouragement, give a bonus as before-mentioned.

I have had scores of millions made by contract with results satisfactory to all parties, but of course there is a risk, for you must find wages, and if there is a loss it is seldom recoverable. In works of more moderate capacity either of these plans may be adopted. If the manager does not contract, you of course adopt piecework wherever possible. If he does contract, he should undertake for the agreed price to provide all labour, not only for the actual production of the goods, from

stripping the turf to loading the finished goods, but for keeping in order the works, roads, kilns, plant, &c. The owner would of course provide everything needed in good order, not only to start with, but for extensions, renewals, &c., also all materials for repairs. Unless this is done you will find that the weekly day work sheet will stagger you. I have tried all plans and found the foregoing the best.

Do not omit to insure against employers liability from the very first, also against risk of boiler explosion and fire. It is worth the premium to have the boilers examined and reported upon.

If the concern is quite a small one, or on a landed estate, you may either have a working foreman at a salary and bonus, and adopt piecework, or a working contract foreman, on the same lines as for a larger place. In these cases the foreman should keep the delivery ticket book, and the estate office the accounts.

In any case provide the manager or foreman (according to his status) with a house upon, or close to, the works. This is most desirable, also that housing should be provided for, at any rate, the leading hands and burners.

I have found it best to charge a moderate rent for the latter (including coals if on the works). The former are usually housed free of rent.

Let the housing of the men be of a decent character, with sanitary arrangements and water supply. A large living room and kitchen combined is best, with a scullery for washing up and dirty work. A parlour is simply waste. Give the best possible bedroom accommodation, and a place outside the house to do the washing in.

The front door should open into a lobby, not direct into living room, and should have a decent approach,

with a footpath and small forecourt. Back gardens are not desirable, as they are often the scene of disorder and dirt. Let those desiring it have a garden or allotment, on some part of the land not in use for the works.

Local by-laws are in most cases wasteful, and often ludicrous, but by all means let the housing be on a liberal scale, and do not trouble too much about the return on capital, for there are indirect advantages attached to the housing of your employees on the spot.

On the other hand, let there be something more to show for your outlay than the mere piling up of brick-work.

#### SUPERVISION, STOCKTAKING, BOOK-KEEPING.

Close, careful supervision, and continual checking are imperative in clayworking, for there are many points of possible leakage.

No matter how capable and honest the employees may be (and although I have had some bitter experiences I am not one of those who look upon everyone with distrust), a complete system of checking, accountancy, and audit should be arranged for.

Occasional supervision from an outside independent source is very useful. Take stock at least once a year and have it taken by a capable and disinterested person.

Apart from deliberate deception and fraud, such as false returns, hollow stacks, useless goods surrounded by saleable stock, negligence in counting, and so on, there is naturally a desire, on the part of the works manager or foreman, to make his stock returns as favourable as possible, and I know of places where the owners have been deceived for years as to the real nature of their stock.

Every single piece of goods, even samples leaving or

those used upon the works should be entered in the ticket book, and a record kept of everything received. Check and cross check all the material won on the spot, handled, or received from outside sources, also haulages against one another, and against the product and leakages, if any are discovered. For instance, if you buy a thousand tons of coal, and find you have paid for hauling twelve hundred tons, it indicates that there is something the matter.

Correct accounts will also prevent, in the case of leaseholds, disputes as to the royalty payable.

As regards depreciation of the freehold itself, this will vary in every case: in certain cases there is none. As to kilns, dryers, buildings, machinery, and plant, I find the best plan is to properly maintain the whole out of revenue, including renewals of worn out and damaged parts. This plan is far less costly in the end and preferable to writing off a percentage.

#### INFORMATION AS TO THE SUPPLY OF BRICKS, &C.

It would, I believe, be a great advantage if professional men specifying bricks, tiles, &c., could, or would, make themselves better acquainted with the goods available, the locality of their manufacture, and the methods employed in producing them. I very often find that bricks available and suitable for certain works are overlooked, and inferior ones brought a greater distance, only because the former were unknown to those specifying.

#### THE RATING OF BRICKFIELDS.

It being the law that royalty is rent and assessable for rating, we must, whether we like it or not, loyally accept the position; but I do think an effort should

be made to provide a more equitable way of arriving at the assessable value. The question has been discussed from time to time, but progress towards a better state of of things is very slow.

Different authorities adopt different plans, and all sorts of opinions are expressed, but it is quite clear an alteration should be made, for at present it really amounts to this:—the rating authority exercises all the ingenuity available to make the assessment as high as possible and the ratepayer to make it as low as possible. There does not appear on either side to be any real desire to assess the property fairly.

Very often the authority will over assess in a most unreasonable way, leaving the ratepayer the choice of paying, or proving to the contrary.

The ratepayer often makes returns far too low, and justifies himself by saying that they are sure to increase it, no matter what he says.

All this is unsatisfactory and undignified. We all know that the assessable value of a property for rating is its fair rental value, less certain deductions, but where royalty comes in, there is an uncertain value and, the rates being payable in advance, one can only estimate the amount upon which they are payable.

We want a remedy, and my suggestion is that the surface or head rent is, whether the land be in occupation by the owner or let, ascertainable, and also, as a rule, a part of the royalty, which is payable on a minimum output in any event. The remaining royalty is uncertain, and can only be estimated.

When the rates are payable, pay them on the fixed and estimated amounts.

At the end of the year, the uncertain output has become an accomplished fact. When paying the rates



again, on the same basis as before, the ratepayer should make a declaration of the actual payment for rent and royalty. If he has exceeded the estimate, he should pay on the excess, if less than the estimate, he should be allowed the over payment, by way of rebate off the payment he is then making. There are no doubt difficulties, but surely not insurmountable ones, and some such plan would be fair to both sides.

I know of many cases where the ratepayer is not paying half the amount he ought to, but, on the other hand, he is often treated most unfairly, and either pays a great deal more than he ought to, or has an expensive fight with the authority who have the power of public funds behind them.

It is hardly necessary for me to remind you that in any business working on a royalty, the output is uncertain, for if it were not so, a fixed rent could be paid, and the output is often influenced in either direction by the most unlooked for events.

I do not approve of paying rates according to profits, if it can be avoided. A good business man should have the benefit of his exertions, and on the other hand, why should the authority be paid less because the property is in the hands of an incapable manager who makes a loss where another man would make a profit?

#### TRANSFER OF LAND FOR CLAYWORKING.

In transferring land for clayworking, whether by public auction or private contract (if freehold), or by sale or leasing, if leasehold, great care must be exercised by both sides.

If freehold, price is, of course, of first importance to both parties, but the vendor should see that he is relieved

from responsibility as to possible nuisance, &c., that the rest of his estate (if any) is not likely to be depreciated in value by the claymaking operations, or by the prevailing winds carrying fumes to the mansion, or that they will cause inconvenience or annoyance in any way. Proper attention must be paid to questions bearing upon access, extention, wayleaves if required, easements, &c. Let the price be reasonable, and the statements made be framed on practical lines.

It is quite a common thing for such properties to be described as containing so many acres of splendid material, so many feet deep, which will make so many millions, worth such and such a royalty, and therefore worth a certain sum. It is nothing of the kind and such statements only provoke a smile, and reveal the fact that those dealing with it have no practical knowledge of such work. Thirty feet below normal level is the maximum profitable depth of working for ordinary bricks, and the fact that the material is 300 feet deep does not increase its value.

Much of the value is latent and is to be created by the capital and brains of those working the material. Even then the value only extends to the output, and if the output is five millions a year, the fact that there is a deposit of material sufficient to make 500 millions a year goes for nothing. On the other hand, if the material is good and can be worked, it is worth a price in excess even of building land. Roughly, one acre, one yard deep will make two millions of ordinary bricks; 10 yards deep, 20 millions. This, at 1s. only per 1,000, comes to £1,000 per acre, not of course realisable at once, but over a term of years.

There are many other points to consider, some of

which I have referred to under the heading "Selecting a site."

In dealing with leaseholds, even more care is needed, for the difficulties are continuous and lead to much friction. Leases are sometimes drawn with clauses which are practically impossible, and the results are often deplorable.

Lessees often accept clauses that they should not entertain for a moment, and will tell you that it is a long time before they will become operative, and who can say what will happen in the meantime; but the evil day does come, and then they find how unwise they have been to look at things in this way.

It is important to both parties that the terms be not only clearly understood, but clearly defined in the lease.

A good plan (apart from special circumstances) is to grant a lease for a term of years, say 21, giving the lessee the option of determining at the end of each seven years. The lessee should pay a rent and minimum royalty in any event, and a further royalty on the output in excess of the minimum, the royalty to be paid on all goods saleable, without rebate for waste, for the clause allowing rebate for waste is much abused. The lessee will naturally avoid waste if he can, but accidents happen, in which case the lessee must lose his outlay and the lessor his royalty.

The lessee should undertake to keep an accurate record of the output.

If the lease runs its full course, the lessor should take over erections and plant at a valuation, but if determined by the lessee under the option clause, the lessor should have the option; failing that, the lessee to sell off. The lessee should not erect kilns or permanent buildings without the lessor's consent in writing; if he

does, the lessor should not be under any obligation to take to them.

Both parties should stick to the conditions of the lease, although the more usual plan is to let things slide. All the circumstances bearing upon the matter must be carefully considered, and the royalty fixed accordingly.

The operations may not reduce the value of the land at all for accommodation, building, or other purposes. For instance, if the land has a hill or hump of clay upon it, or it slopes up from the road level, then it is actually improved by the clayworking operations. The same thing applies where, as in the west of London, hundreds of millions of bricks have been made from a shallow top stratum of brick-earth not more than 4 or 5 feet deep, and leaving the land better fit for building. Yet the position was so good that £5 per acre and 2s. 6*d.* royalty was paid under leases, whilst from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. of imported material, ashes, chalk, sand, &c., would be used and no allowance off royalty made. Such conditions bring large profits to the freeholders.

On the other hand, the contrary may be the case if the land dealt with is approximately level with the surroundings, for then a deep unsightly hole is left, fit for nothing but a shoot; but we must bear in mind that the lessee pays, not only a rent for the use of the surface, but, by way of royalty, for the freehold also. It goes without saying that a desirable lessee should not only be a capable man, but have capital enough to start and carry on the works until sales result in the regular way. If sales are forced, to get funds, things soon go wrong.

It is seldom advisable for owners to finance lessees; they had better work the place themselves than do so.

Let the minimum royalty payable the first year be low, for there are sure to be hitches. To ascertain the royalty payable the first year, take deliveries as ticket book and add the stock in hand.

In subsequent years take deliveries, plus stock, less stock in hand at commencement of the year. I have found Midsummer and Christmas convenient times for paying rent and minimum royalty, Christmas for the additional royalty.

The lessee generally pays all rates and taxes, land tax, if any, should be apportioned. There are many other points to deal with, and I have indicated those that most often lead to friction, and can only repeat that every case needs special treatment.

#### VALUATIONS.

Valuations need care, skill, and a thorough knowledge of the property to be valued, but they are often made in a most unsatisfactory, one might say improper, manner.

With many people, so long as a so-called valuer will carry out the business in a way that suits the employer's scheme, little else is troubled about.

The person employed is often quite incapable, and does not even know the names or use of the things he is supposed to value.

Unsuccessful brickmakers, managers, and others set themselves up as experts, and undertake to advise, and value after perhaps a very short experience.

Again, for the purpose of valuing a property or the plant thereon, a neighbouring brickmaker or foreman or clerk, in fact anybody who will serve the purpose, is employed, to the loss of, at any rate, one of the parties.

Another side of the valuation question presents itself



as equally objectionable. One has to go through this sort of thing. You are asked to confer with an owner, or his representatives, as to a valuation required. What will your charge be, &c., &c. Then you are asked what you think your valuation will amount to. You reply, of course, that you cannot tell, even approximately, without seeing the property. Then you are told, either frankly or in a round-about way, that unless you can make it come to so and so it will be of no use, or you are offered a high fee if it comes off. This is all wrong.

The course I have adopted for many years is as follows. Having ascertained the magnitude of the work I state a fixed fee, plus disbursements, and do not accept a percentage or commission.

I therefore at once say that these are my terms, and that the fee will be payable in any event, no matter what the amount of the valuation may prove to be, or whether it suits their purpose or not. I have done a good deal of work on this basis with, I believe, satisfactory results. On the other hand one is told that the proposed terms will be considered, and does not hear any more about it, but someone is found to do the work who will fall in with their wishes. In the formation of companies, valuations are often made in a most improper way—they are grossly inaccurate, and lead to disaster, large fees being paid to those willing to lend themselves to these transactions.

Let me tell briefly one or two of my own experiences. A company promoter called upon me, bringing a report and valuation, made for the purposes of a prospectus. He bluntly told me that he had been advised to get the valuation confirmed by me, that the prospectus went to press that night, and that he was prepared to pay down 100 guineas if I would sign it; but I declined.

In another case a works came on the market through over capitalisation by a limited company. I had known the property from its start 20 years previously. I valued it for the liquidator under £10,000. A promoter bought it, spent about £5,000 upon it, formed and floated a company with a capital of over £100,000, valuing the property at about £60,000.

Just one typical case as to how valuations are sometimes made. I was employed by a purchaser of a small brick and tile works. The price for the freehold was agreed upon; machinery and plant were to be taken at a valuation; both parties were willing to deal. We were asked to accept an independent valuation made for the vendor, but it was clearly high. The amount was £5,600; I made it £2,920; but, as we wanted the place, advised £3,000. This was offered, with the alternative of a formal valuation in the usual way. The vendor was angry, said he would consult a valuer, did so, and accepted our offer. He afterwards frankly told me that he was advised I had treated him fairly, and I afterwards acted for him. Now this independent valuation was made by a clerk on his own account. He spent Saturday afternoon and Sunday with the vendor, who told him how to describe the various items, and what he thought they were worth. The clerk drew up and signed the valuation, and got two guineas for the work, the vendor adding that he was "a very decent sort of chap," and he had done it to give him a turn. Now, I do think that every individual Member, and this Institution as a body, should do everything possible to improve upon this state of things.

In making valuations one cannot be too careful, and no matter which side one is for, be fair, just, and reasonable. I have no patience with those who deal with

valuations in what one may term a hostile way, striving for extreme minimum or maximum, as the case may be, and then themselves, or through the umpire, dividing the difference. Such tactics cause friction and expense, and bring the expert into disrepute.

A valuer should consider all the circumstances and deal fairly by both parties, protecting, of course, in every possible way the interests of the party employing him.

It is absolutely necessary that he should know, not only the first cost of the property to be valued, but the additional cost of delivery, erection, starting, &c., of machinery or plant, and further, he should be able to judge as to how it has been treated, its suitability for the work in hand, and many other points bearing upon the real value at the moment. But he must not make cost his main guide. Money may have been spent unnecessarily, machinery and plant may be unsuitable for the purpose, or the material may have been ill-treated, the methods and processes adopted may be wrong, kilns and dryers may be wasteful in working, or perhaps useless, unless altered at large expense, and so on; or it may be that the opposite prevails. It is to deal with all this that the valuer is wanted, and he must bring to bear judgment, skill, and knowledge, and decide what is the real fair value of the property.

Goodwill is difficult to deal with. If, as often happens, no reliable accounts are available, I make my own estimates of what the profit ought to be on the average output under proper management, and giving due consideration to all the circumstances bearing upon it, and fix my own value on the goodwill, ignoring the statements of the vendor altogether. How often it happens that one finds a lot of expensive machinery and

plant upon a property quite useless, except as scrap, unless one may happen to find a purchaser to whom it would be valuable because suitable. Probably money has been wasted upon its erection and starting, and vain attempts to bring about the impossible, but you cannot ask a purchaser to bear the vendor's losses; he will have his own to bear.

On the other hand, the vendor may be possessed of plant he bought for a song, because unsuitable at another place; but, all the same, he is entitled to be paid its fair value.

A client of mine was angry because he found that I had allowed £300 for a machine that the vendor had bought for £80, but when I explained why, and pointed out that *per contra* I had only allowed £28 for some disintegrators costing £270, and quite new, simply because they were no use there, he agreed that I was right. I am certain that a capable valuer is worth all the costs wherever a valuation is needed.

Just a few words as to valuations for mortgage. In dealing with clayworking properties, these need great care, as they are quite different from ordinary properties, and the usual margin of safety is not applicable. To a great extent the value depends upon the management, and a property badly managed, closed up, and coming into possession of the mortgagee, will probably not fetch anything like the sum advanced, if this is done on the usual basis.

In valuations for mortgage, I adopt the plan before referred to, and fix a reasonable fee, payable in any event.

The usual plan is, I think, most objectionable. Put plainly, it is this: Some one wants to borrow, some one wants to lend, but to avoid responsibility the lender or

his representatives employs a valuer, tells him the amount it is to proposed to advance, and adds that if he can or will certify that it is safe to do so, he will get, say, £100 ; if not, he will get £30, or perhaps nothing at all. Now what is this but offering an inducement to certify, if possible, in a way that will entitle one to the larger fee ?

It is an attempt to warp the valuer's judgment, and apart from the question as to whether it does so or not, the inducement should not be offered.

However, one is simply told that if he will not do it in that way, there are others who will, and they do, and take the risk and get the bigger fee. This I should like to see altered.

#### DYERS AND KILNS. FUEL CONSUMPTION.—NUISANCE.

There are so great a variety of kilns and dryers that to go into details is out of the question, but I will try to indicate, in a few words, what to aim at and what to avoid.

Dryers and drying sheds are all heated artificially by steam (live or exhaust), hot water, hot air, or waste gases from kilns, or by furnaces specially provided. How the heat shall be applied depends entirely upon the form of dryer or shed. One must be guided by circumstances as to which system will answer the purpose best, particularly as regards tender clays. For high-class goods, sheds heated by small bore hot water pipes, with the goods on racks or shelves, answer well.

For facing bricks and odd stuff, the goods may be hacked up on the hot floor, or racked on pallets.

Ordinary plastic bricks, in many cases, may be taken from the machines, and hacked on the floor or on pallets and rack cars, by tramroad (to the tempering chamber



if a tender clay), otherwise direct into a tunnel dryer where they are subjected to a temperature, gradually increasing from the entrance to the exit end, at a speed varying according to what the clay will stand. Upon emerging, they go direct to the kiln.

This system is the acme of rapidity and economy, and saves handling, but is not always practicable.

As to kilns, they range from the old-fashioned Scotch kiln, through a large variety of intermittent kilns, to the latest regenerative fire, continuous kiln, which latter will burn, with economy and regularity, the very highest class of goods. Between the one and the other, comes a great variety of kilns, and one must acknowledge that great improvements have been made. The Scotch kiln is simply a rectangular erection, with brick sides and ends, earth bottom, open top, hatchways at each end and firing holes, without grates, along each side. Millions of the best of bricks have been burned in these kilns. They need a good burner, who by manipulating the fires and earthing in the top will put the fire where it is wanted. Length is immaterial, but 16 fire holes on each side is as much as a burner can properly control. Such a kiln holds about 90,000 bricks.

Correct height and width inside is important, and the position of the fire holes more so. It takes three weeks to set, steam, burn, cool off, and draw these, and most other intermittent kilns. They are not as a rule used in winter, and even in summer rain and wind play havoc at times.

None of the kilns yet invented produce finer burnt bricks than these, but the coal consumption is very heavy—8 to 11 cwt. per 1,000.

Other intermittent kilns are covered in, such as Newcastle, Irish, Stourbridge, Staffordshire, Fareham,

Suffolk, dome, down-draught, bee-hive, and many others, and are largely used. The coal consumption is much less—5 to 8 cwts. per 1,000.

Some of them may be built within a shed that is used for working and drying, and are thus available in winter.

They are fired by furnaces on the outer walls. Some up-draught kilns have “dead horses” of brickwork, upon which the goods are piled or set. In others the horses are formed each burn with common bricks. Down-draught kilns have either a flash wall all round inside or pockets round each furnace, to divert the flame upwards, after which it descends, through the goods and the floor, into flues connected with the chimney stack, which may be used for one or several kilns. One objection to dome kilns is the large space in the upper part not occupied by goods, heat being thus wasted. All the foregoing are suitable for burning bricks, tiles, and pottery, up to the highest qualities.

The first continuous kiln was the Hoffman, which secured, at one bound, the fullest economy in fuel, but as a rule the Hoffman, pure and simple, was not a success here, and I could tell some strange tales about this kiln.

The main objection was as to the quality and colour of the product, and the heavy cost of construction and maintenance.

The next thing was to improve the Hoffman while retaining its economy of fuel consumption. A number of schemes have been tried, and great strides have been made in the desired direction, and to-day there are a number of kilns, having different names and many of them protected by patents, that will burn all ordinary kinds of bricks in a regular and satisfactory way on a

coal consumption practically as low as the original Hoffman—about 3 cwts. per 1,000 bricks.

Patentees and others will put the consumption lower, but I have carefully checked actual results in different parts of the country, and find that in steady practice, the average is about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  cwts. per 1,000, which is, I think, very satisfactory. For burning high-class facing and ornamental bricks, we have now patent kilns, called regenerative fire continuous kilns. I know from personal experience, that the results of using these kilns are very satisfactory, both as regards capital cost, maintenance, fuel consumption, and quality of the goods burned.

All these latter kilns are operated continuously in all weathers, and should be enclosed and roofed in above the firing floor, and there should be a covered way all round the kiln at ground level. The firing is done from above, and coals should be delivered on a covered stage, level with the firing floor at the end (both ends if possible) of the kiln.

A friction hoist fixed on or under the stage will pull the tip trucks up a tramroad easily. Once on the stage, the burner and his mate should handle them. It is not desirable to continue the tramroad on to the firing floor, but to use barrows and iron wheeling plates, and put the coal fuel where it is wanted.

All the flues of these kilns, of course, deliver the waste gases (unless diverted for some purpose) into the main chimney shaft, which, to give sufficient draught, must be of considerable height, 90 feet say, as a minimum.

One may dispense with a shaft and employ the induced draught system, consisting of fans driven by power erected in any convenient position and drawing

the gases from the kiln and delivering them to dryers, or direct through a short shaft into the atmosphere.

This is a good plan, and the capital outlay is much the same in either case, but the fumes are more likely to be objectionable delivered at 20 feet above the ground, than if carried 100 feet up.

I have already said that clamp burning produces fumes that at the least are unpleasant. Kilns using coal are to a very great extent free from this objection, but it is not unusual for a short kiln shaft to be an annoyance.

I was lately concerned in a case where trees on an adjoining estate were injured, and some killed, by the fumes from kilns delivered about 18 feet above ground level, and the only way out was to build a tall shaft. In open kilns one cannot direct the fumes, for the wind does this, but much depends upon the skill and attention of the burner, and there should be no dense smoke at all from continuous kilns.

It is easy to get involved in expensive litigation, and it is best if possible to avoid cause for complaint.

Speaking of kilns, there is a patent continuous gas fired kiln, that has for a long time done well in burning fire bricks, stoneware pipes, and the like, and for such purposes, where high temperature and perfect control are desirable, is I think deserving of more attention than it gets. The gas is generated on the spot, and the cost per 1,000 bricks is very low as compared with coal.

To-day still other new kilns, new systems of drying and even new kinds of brick (those made from lime and sand) are being put before us. We must watch and learn, and adopt them if they are a real improvement, not abandoning the substance for the

shadow, but, on the other hand, not keeping in the old rut if it is possible to find a better road.

In conclusion, let me say that to detail all the points touched upon, let alone all those that bear upon the subject, is out of the question. The early processes of clay-working are wet, the later ones dry; but in reading or discussing the subject, I am afraid you will think it is all dry, and I must have severely tried your patience, but you will, I know, forgive me when you remember the object in view.

Mr. W. EDWARD WOOLLEY (Fellow) said he had much pleasure in moving a most cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Jopling for his very able Paper, but he did not propose to take up much of the time of the Meeting with criticisms or remarks on the subject which had been already so exhaustively treated. The surveyor had been described as a handy man at anything, and he thought the writer of the Paper came very well within that description, for any one able to give the result of his research and widespread knowledge in such a Paper as Mr. Jopling's must, he thought, be indeed a very handy man, at all events so far as the whole art of brickmaking was concerned. He (Mr. Woolley) practised in a district very interesting to brickmakers—*i.e.* that lying between Nottingham and Leicester—a neighbourhood where the working of the red marl was a very great industry. The stock bricks mentioned were not made in that part of the country, but a very fine and useful brick was turned out. He believed he was right in saying that the bricks which could now be seen in good wear at St. Pancras Station Hotel were made (or most of them were) in Loughborough, the town where he practised and in which he was born.



He noticed that Mr. Jopling did not mention, among the articles produced by clayworking, the old pantiles, which, he thought, formed a most excellent roofing material, especially for farm buildings. If bedded in mortar on plasterers' laths he held that no better roofing could be put together than a pantile roof. It had the advantage of being easily repaired, and he suggested that brickmakers should give more attention to these old-fashioned tiles. Going north, through the towns of Grantham, Newark, and Northallerton, the old pantile roofings were to be seen where they had been for many years, as good, and he would add, as picturesque, now as ever.

He was glad to hear Mr. Jopling recommend canal carriage for bricks. He hoped some day to see a revival of the prosperity of the inland waterways of this country, which had for many years been, he was almost about to say, going down hill.

He would also like to suggest that, generally, more use should be made of the ordinary bricks in buildings in place of the many "ornamental" bricks now used. He thought architects would do well to use the common brick more extensively, showing their ingenuity by so employing it as to give the building a handsome and substantial appearance. Fine old brick buildings were to be seen in the southern counties, beautiful manor houses, farmhouses, and cottages, which depended for their beauty on none of the ornamental bricks now so freely used, but upon the design of the architect and the good work of the builder.

He was pleased to hear Mr. Jopling's recommendations as to the employment of a manager for works. He would advise any one who thought of starting brick-works on his estate not to engage a manager at all,

but to let the place to somebody else to work. Let the tenant make the bricks, the owner taking the royalty and buying the products as he required them.

He would just like, in conclusion, to ask Mr. Jopling if, as an expert, he could explain how the Egyptians used straw in making bricks, which, he presumed, were not burned in kilns but sun-dried. He learned that the ashes in the material used for making stocks helped to burn the brick itself, and it might be possible that, for a similar purpose, the Egyptians employed straw, which was not used to-day, so far as he knew, except for packing the bricks in trucks.

Mr. J. L. CROUCH (Fellow) said it gave him the greatest pleasure to be allowed to second the resolution, particularly as, in the first place, he might claim a friendship of some years' standing with the author of the Paper, and secondly because the subject was one which specially interested him professionally. He considered Mr. Jopling's a most valuable contribution to the literature of The Institution, and he was bound to say that, had that Paper been his own work, he should have felt, or almost felt, that the gold medal promised for the best Paper of the year was already in his possession.

So far as he was able to judge, the intention of the author was to assist those who were called upon to advise in such matters, and to show how essential it was to have, either a first-hand acquaintance with clayworking or, the next best thing, a full knowledge of one's own limitations. Large sums of money had been squandered owing to avoidable errors, and larger sums, probably, from unavoidable errors and the occurrence of unforeseen circumstances, and one might safely predict that the same thing would occur in the future. In that

respect he doubted whether the brickmaking industry differed materially from any other.

The total amount of capital which was productive in any great branch of trade must always be a small part of the whole—as, for instance, in the case of railways or docks, or other similar concerns. If the loss of capital in brickmaking was sometimes lamentable, the same complaint could be heard from other trades.

He did not by any means wish to belittle the seriousness of these losses, which he knew to be enormous, but the brick trade did not stand alone. It would be a counsel of perfection to say that no mistakes should be made, but he was sure that the effect of the Paper would be to lessen the probability of such avoidable errors, by clearly pointing them out.

The Paper, he thought, divided itself, roughly, into two parts, the practical and the commercial, and it was with the latter that the surveyor was most concerned. He doubted whether one Member of The Institution in a thousand was ever called upon to advise on the actual practical working of a brickfield, but surveyors were frequently concerned with the purchase, sale, and valuation of works, and unless one had the special knowledge and experience possessed by Mr. Jopling, it was well, in all such cases, to consult an expert like the author of the Paper, or to retain the services of a first-rate brickworks engineer. The demand for the assistance of engineers in laying out brickyards was so small that the services of the best men could be obtained at most moderate and, in his opinion, inadequate fees.

He fully endorsed Mr. Jopling's remark that there was a very great misapprehension as to the simplicity of brickmaking, and that the disasters which befell many brickmaking companies were due to this fact.

Accountants, he was sorry to say, were sometimes greatly to blame in this respect, being often responsible for promoting brick companies, while possessing only a restricted knowledge of the difficulties of this particular trade.

Considering the special character of the business, surveyors should be particularly on their guard against signing reports for use in company matters, unless backed by something more than a mere nodding acquaintance with the subject, which was full of difficulties to the uninitiated. One such report had come into his hands some time since. The valuation had evidently been made after the manner condemned by Mr. Jopling and approved by no one of any real experience. By a strange irony of fate he (Mr. Crouch) was on a jury shortly afterwards, and the first case called turned out to be between the surveyor who had signed the report and his client, for the payment of fees. The parties came to terms in court, after counsel's opening statement; and in this he thought the plaintiff was wise. He was quite sure that the defendant would have been justified in refusing to pay on the grounds of insufficient knowledge on the part of the plaintiff; though perhaps that would have cut both ways if the report had been the means of inducing people to part with capital. Not only in such matters, but also in valuations of brickworks for other purposes, special knowledge was necessary, and in no case more so than in advising for mortgage purposes. There was usually an erroneous idea of the value of clay land, which did not err on the side of lowness, and Mr. Jopling had very fairly given the reasons. Shortly, they were that the value was potential and not actual, and when the mortgagee sold, as he probably would if he lent too much, he discovered that

the potentialities of the clay would not realise much in the market, and that engines and boilers and machinery and kilns would bring only the price of old materials.

He fully agreed with the author that the success of any yard depended first upon the proper equipment of the works with the most suitable plant for the particular clay, and secondly, though by no means secondarily, on the commercial management of the business.

After all, what secrets were possessed by one brick-maker more than another ? One might, and sometimes did, possess an unique bed of clay, which gave him an advantage ; but, generally speaking, the secret of success lay much more in the management of the concern than in anything else, and this being so, he could emphatically endorse every word Mr. Jopling spoke on the subject of stock-taking, proper book-keeping, accountancy, and so on. Their importance could not be overstated.

This brought him to the question of surveyors' fees ; and here he could hardly agree with the author's conclusions. From his own experience he was not satisfied to charge a fixed fee, whatever the result of the valuation might be. One result of doing so was to put a stop to a good deal of business. In the case of a mortgage, for example, Mr. Jopling's method of charging the same fee, whether the business went through or not, was not fair to the mortgagor, who usually had to pay it, and who, if he were told that, before the mortgagee decided whether he would lend the money or not, he had to pay one-half per cent. on the amount of the valuation, might, and generally did, effectually object.

Why should the valuer get the same fee in either event ? His work and responsibilities were not the same in both cases. If he advised the loan, he took a greater



responsibility upon himself than if he advised against it, and should receive a proportionally larger fee.

He was aware of the difficulty trustees were in if they accepted a report which depended upon the amount of the fee; but that difficulty was not insurmountable.

If he made a survey, report, and valuation, he charged a certain fee; if upon survey he found the security insufficient for the advance, he said so, making no report or valuation. For this he charged a third of the fee—that was, for doing one-third of the work—and he found that, in general, the plan answered well. He claimed no originality for it, but he hoped that Mr. Jopling would not include that plan among the established customs which demanded alteration.

With the practical part of brickmaking Mr. Jopling had dealt in a very compendious fashion, and, considering the importance of the subject, the Paper was admirable, not only for what it contained, but also for what was left unsaid.

He did not know whether Mr. Jopling would include him among the younger clayworkers, but he certainly felt that all was not well in the physical and commercial economy of the London stock brick. It was a very good brick, defied time and weather, and had experience on its side, but he thought it was certainly not growing in favour, while other sorts were. Attempts had been made to improve its manufacture from time to time but, so far as he had seen, there had been no perceptible alteration for the better in the brick itself, though he was unable to speak of it commercially from a manufacturer's point of view. A large and costly plant was installed at Conyer Marshes by one of the leading makers in the country; but the last time he saw the brick turned out it was somewhat anæmic looking, although he was

assured, by those responsible that they were satisfied with the results. By this plant the bricks were moulded five at a time, dried on cars in dryers and burnt in continuous tunnel kilns.

The trade was not an attractive one, either practically or commercially. It was constantly suffering from "slumps" and very erratic prices, which disturbed business and caused endless vexations. One of the principal causes was the fact that competition, when prices were rising, became exceedingly keen, and every foreman and energetic workman with a little capital at command started a yard with a pugmill driven by horse-power, on land which he took upon royalty. All went, well for a time, perhaps, but directly there was difficulty, either in paying the royalties due or in other directions, the small men sold their bricks at a sacrifice, bringing down prices all round. In the course of time the weak men were in this way weeded out, but bad prices ruled, owing to a glut of bricks, and the big men suffered with the small. When matters righted themselves again the same thing happened, and history repeated itself.

When he came to the heading, "Dry or semi-dry bricks," he found himself not in complete agreement with the author. "Dry" and "semi-dry," as applied to classes of bricks, were by no means interchangeable expressions, and stiff plastic and semi-plastic were not, he thought, the same. The dry process referred only, he thought, to the process employed in encaustic tiles, and necessitated an amount of pressure, of which brick presses, as now made, were incapable. It was not applicable to the semi-dry or semi-plastic process of brickmaking now in vogue in the Lancashire district of Accrington, and in the Fletton district, for example.

The stiff-plastic machines were of another type, and consisted of similar parts to the machine described for making wire cuts. The clay, however, was not delivered through a die on to the rollers, but was pushed into a cylinder having four or more moulds, and transferred to the press and taken direct to the kiln. The clay really started and ended in a plastic state, and could not rightly be called either dry or semi-dry, and for want of a better name the process was called "stiff-plastic."

Very likely the difference in this respect between Mr. Jopling and himself was in the meaning of the terms employed, but he did greatly differ from him in condemning the semi-dry brick, not only in terms but in fact. In his opinion there was no red brick in the world to beat the best Accrington brick, and 90 per cent. of the bricks made there were made on Whittaker's or Fawcett's semi-plastic machines.

No doubt the skin was intensely hard and dense; the hardness, however, penetrated to the core, and the disintegration which Mr. Jopling mentioned, consequent upon exposure to the weather, was not apparent in bricks made and built into walls at least 25 years ago, examples of which could be seen at Stockport.

He agreed that many of the bricks which came from the Peterborough district should not be used for a good class of external work, for many were underburnt; but the public demanded cheapness and the brickmaker supplied it. But not all Flettons should be condemned. It was the cheapest brick on the market, and for insides and similar purposes was, he believed, infinitely superior to the London stock, of whatever quality.

Competition was very keen at Fletton, Peterborough, and Whittlesea, and cheap bricks could be bought which he would not use under any conditions whatever; but

those bricks were only produced to meet a demand, and a thoroughly serviceable brick could be obtained if a fair price were paid. Considering that the superior quality could be bought at an extra cost of about 2s. a thousand, very few would use the inferior qualities. The safest way was to buy of the best makers only, to pay their fair price, and to use the bricks for the purposes to which they were adapted.

Reasons were given why blue bricks were unsuitable for arches; but with these he could not quite agree. If correctly radiated to the diameter of the arch, whether used as headers or stretchers, they could be laid almost dry and grouted up after laying the first course, following on with the inside bricks, and whether under these circumstances the mortar or cement adhered to the hard outer skin was, he thought, practically immaterial.

It was said that fire bricks need not necessarily be hard. Perhaps not, but the best Dinas, Wortley, or Glenboig were not turned out soft, and they were among the very best.

No doubt tiles were more attractive artistically for roofs than slates, but the latter were, he thought, better for town work.

Although he feared he had already exceeded his time limit, he would like to refer briefly to the question of kilns. A gas kiln was mentioned by Mr. Jopling, about which he would much like further information. He had not heard that any economy in fuel was effected, due calculation being made for initial outlay. Stone-ware pipes were said to have been glazed in such a kiln, but he was rather curious to know how the salt was applied.

The regenerative-fire continuous kilns mentioned by the author—if he referred to those of which the Belgian

was a type—were excellent kilns; but he doubted whether the saving in fuel amounted to much, if anything. If the goods to be produced were buff-facers, he should hesitate to recommend their adoption.

The standardisation of bricks would certainly have advantages, but not to the same extent as in many trades concerned with the thickness of tin, zinc, and wire, the threads of screws, &c.

The chief difficulty was that custom had fixed the approximate sizes differently in different places, and he feared that custom was generally stronger than law. Another difficulty was that one size was adopted for common building bricks and a different size for facers.

Mr. G. TUCKER (Visitor) said he was glad to be allowed the opportunity of saying a few words on Mr. Jopling's Paper, which was certainly the production of a man thoroughly acquainted with his subject, who had evidently gone very closely into all the details.

He was no surveyor, but a simple brickmaker who had been a long time in the business. He had for many years been going about this country, and a little way out of the country, with his eyes open, and when he remembered that he had been a brickmaker since 1846, he felt that he was getting rather an old hand at the work. He had assisted his father, as a boy, when he was engaged in making bricks for the tunnel at Rouen and for the line as far as Dieppe. He remembered attending the last celebration but one in France of the birthday of Louis Philippe.

Throughout his life, while actively engaged in the clayworking business, he had always tried to keep his eyes open to watch the improvements made from time



to time in what he was glad to say was now reckoned as one of the arts.

He could substantiate much that Mr. Jopling said, but there were a few things he must take exception to. The Paper contained so many good things, so well put, and so much to the point, that he thought most of the Members present would agree with the author, as he did, on nearly every point.

It was said in the Paper that the blue brick was scarcely fit for use in heavy archings subject to great strains.

If that statement had been qualified he thought it would have been practically correct. If the author had said that the *pressed* blue brick was scarcely a fit brick to be used as an arch brick, he would have been nearer the mark. A wire-cut blue brick, having a rough face, was most admirably adapted for arches, and nothing could be more substantial for work where great loads had to be carried. That not only applied to blue bricks, but he thought to almost any other brick.

In his opinion the best arching brick for strength was a wire-cut brick manufactured from a good clay, and produced by well-constructed wire-cutting machines. But machines varied, as of course Mr. Jopling well knew. Some of them were so completely faulty that whatever they produced was bad, and, on the other hand, there were machines that produced excellent results. So that when estimating the value or suitability of a wire-cut brick, it must be known by what machine it has been made before it was accepted or condemned.

As to the comparison made between pressed bricks and other bricks, it had been pointed out that there were such things as dry pressed bricks from a dry process, and then there were semi-dry pressed bricks, and then

plastic pressed bricks. There was a difference, of course, between them all. He had once made dry-pressed bricks from riddled earth—a very excellent earth, than which there was scarcely better in the country. He adopted the best machines he could find in Oldham, and when he had spent his money and worked the machines for a long time he found that it would have been better if he had left the matter alone. His experience was that, with a few exceptions, the dry-pressed brick was a bad brick. There were, of course, exceptions, and, as the author of the Paper had noted, the dry-pressed bricks from Accrington were good. Dry-pressed bricks were of various qualities, according to the district from which they came, but, on the whole, his experience in that direction had been unfortunate. In Nottingham, some years ago, very considerable capital was spent in producing dry-pressed bricks, and they were, he believed, as good as any in England; but there came a time when the Engineer of the town of Nottingham ceased to use dry-pressed bricks in the public works, having found them faulty. He (Mr. Tucker) had watched them to observe how they stood the weather, and had found that the buildings produced from the dry bricks were not half so good as others and were wearing badly, from year to year. The decision of the Corporation of Nottingham to use no dry-pressed bricks was a death-blow to that particular brick in that particular locality. The brickmakers had to throw away their machines and take on others, and use wire-cutting machines producing good bricks.

In that way Nottingham had made this change, and he thought the day would come when London would take similar steps to use only the most suitable bricks.

The best brick now produced was, he believed, the

hand-moulded brick made by the same process as the Romans used long ago. Their work lived to-day, and if good bricks were wanted in this country he believed makers would have to throw away many of their mechanical appliances and simply go back to hand-moulded bricks, which would last as long as the Roman work. Even now his experience was that hand-made bricks were in demand for good work, and that machine-made bricks were considered inferior. Architects were learning a lesson from experience of the past.

Referring, briefly, to kilns, of which there were many kinds, his experience was that the Hoffman kiln was one of the best for general purposes to-day. He had tried various modifications of it—down draughts and continuous draughts—but he found that the Hoffman was the best kind of kiln and involved very little loss indeed.

He would say a word on the question of rating referred to by Mr. Jopling, and especially the rating of royalties, which he had long thought inequitable in principle. If a brickmaker ought to be rated on his royalty, why not rate a cotton-spinner on his raw material? The clay of a brickmaker was his raw material, and should not, in his opinion, be touched by any rating authority any more than cotton, or the wheat forming the miller's raw material from which to make flour.

He had urged this point before several rating authorities, and he thought he had managed, once or twice, to make a little impression upon them.

Mr. THOMAS BLASHILL (Fellow) said that the standardisation of bricks had been very carefully worked out by a committee of the Royal Institute of British Architects, of which he was chairman. They had re-

ported upon the subject and had embodied their recommendations in a short table, giving lengths, widths, and thicknesses and making proper allowances. It was not found that the stock bricks presented the difficulty that the writer of the Paper seemed to fear. He would suggest that the table of sizes be reprinted, with the report of the present discussion, in the *Transactions* of The Institution.\*

Mr. TUCKER asked leave to say another word. Having been present at the Meeting at which the principle of standardisation was adopted, he went home and at once commenced to standardise as recommended, and had continued to work to the standard, with this one variation. The North of England builders would only accept a brick 3 inches or  $3\frac{1}{8}$  thick, so he made them of that thickness but of the same length and width as bricks that came to the London market, which were strictly standardised.

Mr. E. W. HUDSON (Fellow) said he thought that throughout the tunnels of the Metropolitan main drainage pressed bricks had been used for the inner rings, and "wire cuts" for outer rings, and where the work was afterwards cut through their adhesion was found to be entirely satisfactory. He believed the superiority of "wire cut" blue bricks had been proved in the case of railway tunnels in the London clay at first built of local brick sand stocks. In one early case dating back about 65 years the walls were made very thin, and in another, 20 years later, they were made half as thick again. In both cases it was found necessary to line the interior of the tunnels with two rings of

\* See page 132, *infra*.

blue bricks set in cement, and they made the best possible lining where the earth was of such a shifting nature. Care had to be exercised in selection to see that they were hard right through. Old work of Cowley stocks was sometimes nearly as difficult to cut into, the core being extremely hard and dense.

With regard to sand-faced bricks, he had used them extensively on the east coast, and compared them as to durability with pressed gault bricks for facing on the south coast, and his experience was that the white bricks of Suffolk stood equally well in the salt air that came from the sea, but the red bricks of the east coast were unreliable, and he would not risk facing any exposed structures with them. The red brick-work would often be found eaten away, while the mortar joint stood out fairly flush with the original face.

Mr. W. EVE (Fellow) said he was not only a surveyor, but also a retired brickmaker. Mr. Tucker referred to himself as a "simple brickmaker," but he (Mr. Eve) was, he now thought, a simple man indeed when he became a brickmaker. He would recommend surveyors to take Mr. Woolley's advice and let others make the bricks.

With regard to stock bricks, he thought the reason they were not so much used as formerly was, partly that they were not so good as when he first knew them, and partly that they were more expensive.

If Mr. Jopling would tell him, in his reply, where he could get paving bricks thoroughly blue throughout, he would be much obliged to him. He had used many of them, and had constantly to discard them because they were hard and blue for a quarter of an inch only, and the rest was red and soft. If he could tell him how to



get them really blue and how to guard against their imperfections he would confer a great benefit on him.

Mr. JOPLING, in reply, desired, first of all, to thank the Members heartily for the indulgent way in which they had received his Paper, and for the kind remarks that had been made respecting it.

Pantiles had been referred to by Mr. Woolley. He had been obliged to leave out certain parts of his Paper in the reading, in order to save time; but it would be found that in one of those parts pantiles were referred to. He agreed that they formed an excellent covering.

He also agreed that it was a good plan to let the clay, and in one paragraph of the Paper had strongly advised that the owner of the soil should not work the clay or finance the man who worked it.

With regard to the Egyptians making bricks with straw, those days were before his time, but he should imagine the bricks were sun-burnt, and that chopped straw was added in order to prevent undue contraction.

He agreed with Mr. Crouch as to company promotion and promoters' methods, as would be seen from his remarks under the heading "Valuations." As to mortgages, he did not altogether agree with him. In the matter of fees, he did not like the idea of saying, "If you can make the amount so and so, you shall have so much, but if you do not, you will have so much less"—not that he was not prepared to do one-third of the work for one third of the money, but he would rather take the lower fee, and have done with it, than accept the inducement to which Mr. Crouch referred.

However, every one was entitled to work on his own lines so long as he did nothing—as he hoped it was quite unnecessary to remind Members—that would be

detrimental to the status of the profession or to the prestige of The Institution.

With regard to plastic bricks, he called a brick a plastic brick, as compared with a dry brick, when it had been made from clay or other material that had been thoroughly wetted and pugged into a homogeneous mass. He quite agreed that some very fine bricks indeed were made in a few places in this country under the dry or the semi-dry process, but it was only in a few places, and the bricks, taking them generally, were not such as he recommended.

If a man worked with Nature, Nature helped him, but if he endeavoured to work in an entirely contrary direction, the man would go the wall, and not Nature.

Of course machines varied a good deal, and, if a man knew his business, he would try to find out which was the best for him to have.

With regard to blue bricks, he had said in the Paper that "for strength and durability, apart from appearance," blue bricks could not be bettered, and he would say, generally, that a wire-cut blue brick was one of the best that could be used. But if, in order to get them blue, they were fired until they resembled cast metal, they were not good then for arches, for they did not adhere properly to mortar or cement.

When the work was allowed plenty of time to set, and, after the arch was turned, centres were left in for a month, then one could be sure of a good arch; but in these days the centres were put in one day, the arch was finished and centres were struck the next day.

The difference in the comfort of a dwelling-house covered by tiles as compared with slates was immense, as all would agree who had tried both. Slates were cheap, and for that reason were more generally used, but tiles,

being much slower conductors of heat and cold, were much more comfortable as a covering, either in summer or winter.

He had not mentioned the names of any kilns or machinery, as he thought it best not to do so, but if any Member wished to know the names of any to which he referred and would write to him, he would be very glad to give the information; but he was sure all would agree that it was best that in reading his Paper he should not appear to advocate the use of any particular maker's kilns or plant.

With regard to gas-kilns, he might say that those particular gas-kilns to which he had referred had burnt large quantities of stoneware pipes, and he should be pleased to give all details of them, if requested to do so.

He need not refer further to the question of a standard size, if, as Mr. Blashill had been good enough to suggest, the standard advocated by the Royal Institute of British Architects were reprinted in the *Transactions*. Mr. Tucker said he had adopted the standard size for both north and south as to length and breadth, but for the north made bricks of greater thickness.

He knew how many bricks a practical bricklayer could lay in a day. If the London standard of 400 bricks a day were adopted, the employer would rather have 400 large ones laid than the same number of smaller ones; but if a man were doing the work by the rod he would rather lay the small ones; it was not always a question of larger bricks representing more work, but how much work could be done in a given time.

According to Mr. Tucker's experience Hoffman's kilns were, he said, the best. He imagined he did not mean the original Hoffman, but probably one slightly improved, conveying the steam into the flues without

passing through the advance chambers as was the case in the old days. That was the objection to the original sort.

Mr. TUCKER said the kiln to which he referred was the original Hoffman, without any variation.

Mr. JOPLING said Mr. Tucker's was the only case he knew of where the owner of an original Hoffman kiln was satisfied with the results—not that they did not burn good bricks, or do it very cheaply, but the percentage of inferior bricks was so large that it became prohibitive.

One speaker had said that red bricks would not stand sea air. He was sure bricks properly burnt would stand on the east or any other coast. He had to do with building a part of Cromer, which was a very exposed place, and had used kiln-burnt bricks. They were ordinary red and white sand-faced bricks and had stood exceedingly well. Where they did not weather well, it was because they were not properly burnt.

There was only certain earth at certain places that would stand the temperature necessary to make real blue bricks before going all to pieces. If one had the right earth the necessary temperature could be applied and the bricks burnt hard and blue right through, but until one found that stuff, it could not be done. He had, as he had said, found the right stuff in the south of England, but the builders would not have the bricks at any price, because they did not come from Staffordshire, so he gave up making them.

The vote of thanks having been put and carried unanimously, the Meeting then adjourned.

## THE R.I.B.A. STANDARD SIZE OF BRICKS.\*

The following standard agreed upon between the Institute and the Brick Makers' Association, and drafted in consultation with these bodies and representatives of the Institution of Civil Engineers, came into force on the 1st May, 1904.

The Council recommend that members should insert this standard in the specifications under the title of "The R.I.B.A. Standard Size of Bricks."

1. The length of the brick should be double the width, plus the thickness of one vertical joint.

2. Brickwork should measure four courses of bricks and four joints to a foot.

Joints should be  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick and an extra  $\frac{1}{16}$ , making  $\frac{5}{16}$  for the bed joints to cover irregularities in the bricks. This gives a standard length of  $9\frac{1}{4}$  inches centre to centre of joints.

The bricks, laid dry, to be measured in the following manner:—

- A. Eight stretchers laid square end and splay end in contact in a straight line to measure 72 inches.
- B. Eight headers laid side to side, frog upwards, in a straight line to measure 35 inches.
- C. Eight bricks, the first brick frog downwards and then alternately frog to frog and back to back, to measure  $21\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

A margin of one inch less will be allowed as to A, and a half-inch less as to B and C.

This is to apply to all classes of walling bricks, both machine and hand made.

\* Reprinted from the Kalendar of the Royal Institute of British Architects.



## URBAN AND RURAL BY-LAWS AND SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS.

BY ALEXANDER ROSE STENNING (FELLOW).

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'  
INSTITUTION on Monday, January 16th, 1905.*

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CHARLES BIDWELL (Vice-President) in the Chair.

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### PRESENTATION OF THE COUNCIL GOLD MEDAL.

THE CHAIRMAN said that before calling upon Mr. Stenning to read his Paper he had to perform the exceedingly pleasant duty of presenting, on behalf of the Council, the Gold Medal awarded to the author of the best Paper read during the last session.

It would be within the recollection of Members that the Council had thought it wise to institute a Gold Medal as an incentive to Members to prepare and read Papers on professional subjects. Everyone knew the great labour that was involved in the preparation of such Papers and the amount of time and abstruse knowledge necessary for their compilation.

The Council were glad to feel that the tone of the Papers read before The Institution had always been kept up to a very high standard, but at the same time they felt that some official recognition should be made of such services on the part of the Members.

He was pleased to announce that the gentleman to whom the Council, after carefully going through the Papers of last session, had awarded the first gold medal of The Institution was Mr. John Smith Hill, an Associate of The Institution and Principal of the Agricultural College, Aspatria, for his Paper on "The Agriculture of Cumberland," read at the summer meeting at Newcastle. No doubt many of those present had, like himself, heard that Paper, which dealt practically and thoroughly with agriculture in the northern counties during the last 50 years, and formed a contribution to the *Transactions* of considerable value and historical interest, and he congratulated Mr. Hill very heartily on producing such a Paper. He had therefore much pleasure in presenting him with the first Council Gold Medal.

Mr. JOHN SMITH HILL (Associate) thanked the Chairman and the Council for the honour they had done him, and assured them that it was as unexpected as it was highly appreciated by him.

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#### MR. A. R. STENNING'S PAPER.

The object of this Paper is to indicate some of the more cogent reasons for the amendment of the by-laws now in use by a great many of the urban and rural district councils, and to elicit the views of Members with reference to the hardships often experienced in their application, so that we may be in a position to frame some practical suggestions for consideration by the Local Government Board in the hope of inducing the depart-

ment to bring the by-laws into closer correspondence with existing needs.

I propose to deal only with those by-laws which relate to streets and buildings; although of course there are many others made by various authorities and approved by the Local Government Board which touch upon matters outside the scope of my Paper, such as sanitation, which is adequately dealt with in the regulations of many rural districts.

The powers which the local authorities possess have their origin in the Public Health Act of 1875—a most important statute affecting sanitation, water supply, drainage, and rating, and also consolidating and amending various Acts relating to the public health in England, to which alone it applies.

This Act constituted the urban and rural sanitary districts, with which we are all so familiar, and cast upon the local authorities of those districts the onus of carrying out its provisions.

The urban districts were to consist of any boroughs, Improvement Act districts, or Local Government districts in existence or constituted after the date of the passing of the Act. The rural districts were to consist of the areas of unions not included in any urban district.

In rural sanitary districts the boards of guardians became, under the Act of 1875, the sanitary authorities in those districts. These boards consisted partly of elected and partly of *ex-officio* members. The guardians remained the authorities for carrying out the sanitary portions of the Act until the passing of the Act of 1894 establishing the district and parish councils, all the members of which had to be directly elected by the rate-payers. The change in this respect was perhaps not altogether an improvement, for the *ex-officio* guardians,

who were usually, or at any rate very often, magistrates, were a distinct element of strength, and the arrangement had the advantage of securing the services of many intelligent and competent persons who would not care to subject themselves to the trouble and annoyance of a contested election, though, happily, many men of this class have not shrunk from the ordeal.

One regrettable result of the change of system has been to place the power of selection almost entirely in the hands of the smaller voter, who, in many cases, is not directly responsible for the payment of rates, and is hardly the most suitable person to decide who is to have the carrying out of the provisions of the Public Health Acts.

It is now 30 years since the Public Health Act, under which these authorities were created, was passed. During those 30 years it will, I think, be admitted that there has been a great development, both as regards the nature and extent of building operations, and that what were mere villages in 1875 have, in many cases, developed into small towns. It would, therefore, seem that the time has arrived for a general re-modelling of the by-laws for regulating buildings, and that such amended by-laws should be compulsory in every district. If found to work well in one district it is difficult to see why they should not be regarded as applicable to all districts, and there is no reason why it should any longer be left to the discretion of each authority to say whether any, and if so what, by-laws should be adopted.

When Sir William Grantham's deputation attended before the President of the Local Government Board, it was pointed out that building operations on all landed estates were practically under the control of the district councils, which raises the question as to who are the

people who exercise this control in their capacity as district councillors. Many of them (worthy as they may be) are not, either by education or training, able to comprehend or deal practically with the various matters or requirements connected with building, and the Members of this Institution, who represent most of the landlords or landowners of England, have no choice but to bow to the authority of these persons.

The provisions of the Act of 1875 to which I particularly want to call attention are Sections 157, 158, and 159.

Section 157 enacts that every urban authority may make by-laws with respect to—

- (1) Construction of new streets ;
- (2) Structure of walls, foundations, &c., for securing stability, prevention of fires, and purposes of health ;
- (3) Sufficiency of air space about buildings and internal ventilation ; and
- (4) Drainage of buildings and sanitary provisions.

Section 158 provides for a “ notice, plan, or description ” of a new building to be laid before the authority for their approval or disapproval within a certain time, the same to be in conformity with the by-laws, and also gives the authority power to remove any work that may be contrary to their by-laws.

Section 159 purports to define what is to be considered a new building, but the definition is not a very clear one.

By-laws framed under these three sections may be put forward by the local authorities, but have to be submitted, for approval, to the Local Government Board before adoption.

As is well known, the Local Government Board



published in 1877, by way of suggestion, a set of model by-laws for the use of urban districts, incorporating therein many of the provisions of the Building Act of 1855, especially as regards the strength of walls, but omitted to embody one section of that Act, which, so far as my experience goes to show, would have been most useful, and to which I will refer later on.

A glance at the headings of many of the by-laws comprised in the model series conveys the impression that they relate primarily to "new streets" and buildings abutting on new streets, for I cannot find in them any reference to existing buildings, or alterations to existing buildings, and looking at Section 159 of the Act of 1875, it would seem that any alterations or additions could be done to an old building without reference to the by-law.

There is a section in nearly all the local by-laws permitting alterations to be made, if the open space at the rear of the building is not reduced below the authorised limit, thus implying that alterations, and consequently additions, may be made, but there is no mention of the necessity of notice or deposit of plans of such alterations, and it may therefore be considered that no notice or plans are necessary, though district councils assume they have the power to demand plans, and often obtain them.

In confirmation of my view as to the limitation of these model by-laws to new buildings, I may mention that the late Mr. Gordon Smith, who was for many years the advising architect to the Local Government Board, gave it as his opinion that they were only intended to apply to new streets and new buildings on new streets. However this may be (as it is a point that requires consideration), I have in practice submitted

plans of new buildings, but not for alterations and additions to old or existing buildings.

In further proof of my contention, it is noticeable that most of the by-laws of different authorities which I have consulted are principally concerned with the construction of new streets, and very little, if at all, with existing buildings.

As regards the question of new streets, it is very curious to observe that, although the width of a street is required to be not less than 36 feet, which is to include a roadway and two footpaths, many of the by-laws say not only that streets are to be 36 feet wide, but that there shall be, in addition to a width of 36 feet, a foot-path on either side, making the street 48 feet wide between fences.

The section I refer to states that every person who shall lay out a new street, which shall be intended for use as a carriage road, shall so lay it out that the width thereof shall be 36 feet at least.

It further provides that the carriage-way of such street shall be 24 feet in width, and goes on to say that there shall be constructed on either side of such street (which is to be not less than 36 feet wide) a footway of not less than one-sixth of the entire width of the street.

I have asked several surveyors to local authorities what they consider this by-law to mean, and they admit that the only strict interpretation of it is that the two footpaths are to be additional to the width of the street; but this is not generally required, and a new street need only be not less than 36 feet between the fences. Even if this stood alone it shows that the by-laws require some reconsideration.

Nowhere in them, as far as I am able to trace, is there a definition given of a new building.

Some three years ago, when making alterations and additions to my own house in Sussex, the local authority requested me to send in plans, saying it was a new building, and a long correspondence ensued. I challenged them to contest the question, but they evaded it, and I never submitted any plans.

In country districts, to supply a block plan 44 feet to an inch, and show on it the adjoining owners, who may be 300 or 400 yards away, as in my case (and in many cases much further), is quite unnecessary, and this requirement was, I think, intended only to apply to new streets, where houses would be erected close to one another.

Section 159 only says what may be deemed to be a new building in the re-erection of a building pulled down to a certain extent; but this does not carry us very far, and the only case I can find bearing on the point is *Shiel v. The Mayor of Sunderland*.

I have nothing to say against by-laws for regulating the thickness of walls, the carrying up of party-walls through the roof, foundations, and air space about buildings. These are all desirable and necessary in the case of new buildings in new streets, and it is in the interest of the public health that sufficient provision should be made for the control of matters of the kind.

The Public Health Act of 1875 was amended and extended, principally as regards sanitary and other provisions, by the Public Health Amendment Act of 1890, which gave the urban authorities power to adopt portions of the Act.

By Section 7 a right of appeal to Quarter Sessions was given to any person aggrieved by any order, judgment, determination, or requirement of the local authority under the Act, and also by the withholding of

any order, certificate, licence, &c., and by any conviction or order of a court; so that it would seem that, previous to 1890, there had been some complaints of the way in which the authorities had exercised their powers, but the right of appeal is, I think, confined to urban authorities. I do not know, however, of any case which has occurred under the appeal section of the 1890 Act, and I shall be grateful to Members who can refer me to any.

There was, in 1890, a further Act called the "Housing of the Working Classes Act" for amending and consolidating the Acts relating to artisans and labourers' dwellings and the houses of the working classes, but this Act did not apply to rural sanitary districts, and therefore could only be adopted by the urban authorities in connection with overcrowding in towns.

I think it may therefore be taken for granted that all the building by-laws have to be framed on the Act of 1875 and under the three Sections 157, 158, and 159, and there can be no doubt that the intention, as I have, before said, of those sections was to give urban authorities power to deal with new streets and new buildings in towns, and that it was never intended to apply them to rural districts. Indeed, this point seems to have been noticed by some of the authorities at Whitehall, as the President of the Local Government Board said, in answer to Sir William Grantham's deputation, that he had found, on assuming office, and being himself a landed proprietor, that urban by-laws might well be modified, and the Board had in consequence framed a new set of by-laws for rural districts which bear the date, "May, 1903."

These amended model by-laws of 1903 would, if reasonably and intelligently applied by the authorities

have the much desired effect of considerably reducing the cost of building in rural districts.

Speaking generally, the amended by-laws deal with sanitation only, although (unfortunately, as I think) one by-law has been introduced prescribing the deposit of plans—a requirement from which arose the proceedings between the Chailey District Council and Sir William Grantham.

It has been said by some over-fastidious persons that it is derogatory to the position of a Judge of the High Court to be a defendant in such a case, but there was no other course open. Being a landed proprietor who had erected many cottages, and generally improved the village where he resides, he was called upon by the local authorities, under the 1903 by-laws, to submit plans and indicate the class of building he proposed to put up. On receiving the notice he at once stopped his building and deposited plans which I, at any rate, consider complied with the requirements of the by-laws. The Council, however, thought otherwise, and when Sir William asked what it was they required, they declined to tell him, and having summoned him, what could he do but defend himself? I am sure we should all have done the same. He offered arbitration, but that also was refused, and the finding of the magistrates shows in effect that, where opinions differed, they were not able to say which side was in the right. Later on I shall have a suggestion to make on this point.

These new model rural by-laws provide for all things necessary as regards the construction of buildings from a sanitary point of view, and if adopted in rural districts we should not have such questions arising as in the case of Mr. Wilfred Blunt and the East Grinstead Rural District Council, with respect to some cottages which Mr. Blunt had erected on his estate.

I am aware that some questions have been raised as



to whether such buildings were suitable for persons to live in. I do not say whether they were or were not, but I believe the only objection urged by the District Council was that they were not enclosed in brick walls as required by the by-laws.

I think I have stated enough to show that both sets of by-laws, viz. the urban by-laws, under which most of the urban district councils act, and the model rural by-laws of 1903, still require some amendment; and, as I do not think it right to merely criticise by-laws which have no doubt been framed with the best intentions, I will now proceed to make certain suggestions which I think would, if adopted, considerably clear the ground and tend to obviate some of the hardships and difficulties which so often occur.

First, then, it should be compulsory on every authority to adopt by-laws which should be uniform throughout the country. Variations between the by-laws of different districts tend to confusion, and where owners possess estates in more than one district lead to uncertainties as to their position in respect to them.

In no case should it be left to the discretion of any local authority to determine whether to adopt urban or rural by-laws.

It very rarely happens that the circumstances in a district differ sufficiently from those which obtain in other districts to justify the granting it an option to say when a change in its by-laws shall take place; any change of the kind should be of general application and its adoption made compulsory. The object therefore should be to have such general by-laws made as will apply to the whole country, and also meet the requirements of rural districts, by means of exemptions such as those contained in the London Building Act, 1894, Section 201, Subsections 10, 11, and 12.

It should not be difficult to frame one set of by-laws applicable alike to towns and to rural districts. The present schedules as to the strength of walls might remain, if a clause were inserted that all buildings situated, say, 8 feet away from a public street or highway and 15 feet from an adjoining owner and 30 feet from an adjoining building shall be exempt from the general operative clauses.

The effect would be that buildings, if a sufficient distance apart to prevent the possibility of the spread of fire, could be erected of any material, and directly they ceased to fulfil this condition, they would become subject to the by-laws requiring walls of certain materials and thickness. Buildings in a rural district would then be free from the costly requirements now so often enforced, and no question could arise as to when a district would pass from the rural to the urban category.

I think further that there should be a proviso that, if it is desired by an owner to erect, in one block, four buildings for the working classes, not exceeding three storeys in height, viz. ground and first floors with attics in the roof, he should be at liberty to do so, but should the authority consider that such buildings were not suited for the locality, they should have the right of appeal to some tribunal specially constituted for dealing with such matters.

The deposit of plans has never been required in London. The district surveyor has the Building Act to work by, and I consider that it is unnecessary to require that complete plans, or any plans, of a building shall be deposited with the authority, especially when one considers who the authorities are and who their advisers, for it only gives them an opportunity of raising frivolous objections, as in the case of the Chailey Rural District Council.

It would be enough if notice were given to the authority by any one intending to build, and a simple form for the purpose should be obtainable from the authorities, on which should be stated the class and exact position of the building intended to be erected, so that their inspector should have the opportunity of assuring himself that the by-laws as regards sanitation were not being infringed in any way, and whether or not it fell within the exemptions as regards construction and materials to which I have already referred.

When the deputation was before the President of the Local Government Board he spoke strongly as to the class of surveyor frequently appointed, and considered some alteration to be required in this respect. I do not wish to say anything unkind as regards the surveyors. I am aware that there are among them competent men who have been brought up in the offices of the surveyors to important district councils, and properly understand plans; but in many parts of the country the surveyor, so called, has never had any proper professional training, and only understands his business in a very elementary way. Many of them have been carpenters or small builders, and are, often erroneously, supposed to have some technical skill. It occasionally happens also that a district councillor with a mere smattering of knowledge exercises an influence out of all proportion to the real value of his opinion.

It would be well if the by-laws prescribed a minimum size for the rooms in houses designed for the labouring classes, also a minimum height, and the proportion which the area of the window should bear to the floor space. The framing of by-laws for these purposes is contemplated by the new rural by-laws of 1903 and it would be an advantage if the form they take were considered by a joint committee of this Institution and

the Royal Institute of British Architects, associated with representatives of the Local Government Board.

As regards the width of roads, I consider 24 feet ample in cases where small property is about to be erected, viz. a carriage way of 15 feet and a 4 foot 6 inch footpath on either side, and when this is provided there should be a stipulation that the building line shall be 10 feet from the fences so as to give a total distance of 44 feet between the buildings instead of, what is often the case, 36 feet, which brings the houses quite on to the road. Some regulations might also be made in this connection as to lines of building frontage.

The question whether a road should be 36 feet in width or 24 feet in any particular case, is a matter that should be referred to the surveyor to the county council.

I know of two instances where landowners, if they could have constructed a street or road 24 feet wide, would have laid out land for cottage building. In one case, owing to the nature of the ground, it was only possible to get one building frontage, but as the authorities in both instances required a road 36 feet wide, the cost of making and maintaining it was considered prohibitory, and I think every one in this room will agree that in many cases 36 feet is not necessary.

Although roads are prescribed 36 feet wide, with a footpath on each side, there is no definition or description given of the materials of which they are to be formed. Nor do the by-laws make it absolute that roads shall be made before the houses abutting on them are built or occupied. According to the by-laws, it seems to me that a road can be set out and a plan submitted, but that the authority has no power to compel that road to be made. The new by-laws should provide for this, and it should not be necessary to indicate the size of plots and class of houses as is now the case, since it is admitted that,

although a plan submitted may show plots of a certain size, there is nothing to prevent these being altered, and rightly so, because an owner may find by experience that the class of house he first proposed is not the most suitable.

As the by-laws are to be administered by rural district authorities (and I do not see what other authorities can be substituted, unless all buildings are to be put under county council supervision), I consider that builders should be disqualified from sitting on rural district councils. This may perhaps appear a somewhat arbitrary suggestion and might be resented by the builders, but, as we professional men know, there is no class more difficult to deal with than the small builders with a little knowledge; and, estimable as many undoubtedly are, they are not, as a rule, desirable members of district councils. I know that to exclude them would mean the loss of some willing workers, but on the whole the public would, I think, benefit.

As already stated, there should be a tribunal of appeal, accessible to both parties, on all matters of dispute that may arise.

This tribunal might consist of some professional men, preferably architects and surveyors in practice in the towns in which the county councils meet, and might include the surveyor to the county council, or persons nominated from time to time by the Presidents of the two Institutions.

This would tend to modify the very arbitrary procedure under the by-laws, whereby the local authorities may claim the right of pulling down buildings if they consider that they contravene the by-laws.

If the decision of the tribunal were not carried out, proceedings could be taken to enforce it before the Court of Petty Sessions, which meets, as a rule, once a fortnight, so that very little delay would be entailed.



This would be merely adopting the principles of the London Building Act, where, in the case of a notice being served, the order can only be enforced after the matter has been dealt with by the police magistrate. Of course, it may happen that, in the country, such a body of men may be got together as at Lewes, where, in the recent case of Sir William Grantham, they took, as I think, the mistaken course of trying to act a friendly part and to bring about a compromise, instead of exercising their judicial power in coming to a definite decision.

I therefore regard the establishment of a tribunal of appeal as most important in the interest of all parties.

A modification of the by-laws in the way I have suggested would, I think, tend to soften all the harsher building restrictions, so often complained of in rural districts as interfering unduly with the erection of houses for the working classes. The object of all land-owners should be to provide proper cottages for the labourers employed on their estates, and I think they may generally be trusted to do what is most beneficial, under the advice of the Members of this Institution who act as their agents. Surely it must be to the benefit of the country at large to keep the labourers on the land, and not to hasten their migration by creating an artificial scarcity of cottages, with the result that farms are badly let, or remain unlet, because the farmer has not adequate accommodation for his men near the homestead.

Again, the restrictions imposed by the Board of Agriculture and the specifications of the Land Improvement Societies are often so severe as to discourage expenditure of the kind. If, however, the by-laws were relaxed so that habitable cottages could be erected at moderate cost, I think it would do much to further the interests of what, after all, is the most important industry of the country.

It has been said that the by-laws were designed for the repression of the jerry builder. That may be the case in urban districts, and, so far as they are concerned, I would not for one moment suggest that the restrictions should be in any way relaxed, but in the rural districts the jerry builder is practically unknown, and where he does exist, my friend Sir Richard Farrant, whom I think we all know as a great authority on the housing of the working classes, is of opinion that he is a man who should not be altogether despised when kept within bounds, for he knows how to work in materials to the best advantage, and has a way of controlling the labour in a manner unknown to the ordinary contractor or private individual.

But, as a matter of fact, it is the big landlord or the small man who has saved a little money, who, in the great majority of cases, puts up cottage property, and both may be trusted to build in a reasonably substantial and enduring manner.

It is necessary to provide houses in urban and rural districts for the working classes, as cheaply as possible, and such houses, so long as they are weather-tight and in a sanitary state, and kept so, answer their purpose if they only last a certain number of years.

Any new by-laws should embody better and fuller definitions than is at present the case, as to what constitutes a "new building."

The by-laws should also state clearly the sections under which the local authority have power to act. The reasons for their disapproval should be given in writing, and their requirements fully stated in all cases.

The principle on which the Local Government Board proceeds is that the local authorities should themselves apply for these powers, and should be at liberty to suggest such special by-laws as they consider applicable to the

special circumstances of their district. As I have already said, I regard this as a mistaken policy, for I know of no special reasons why one district should wish to be treated differently from another, and I am convinced that by-laws could be so framed as to meet every case, as is done in London under the provisions of the Building Act.

I am satisfied, from opinions I have gathered from surveyors to urban district councils and from councillors themselves, that the present by-laws and the system under which they are adopted and administered are not satisfactory, and I would urge the Members of this Institution who have influential clients, to use their best endeavours to bring pressure to bear upon the Local Government Board to withdraw them, and to introduce others less open to objection. I do not think an Act of Parliament would be required for the purpose. It could be done, without further legislation, under the Public Health Act of 1875 and its amending Acts.

In dealing with this question I have endeavoured to bring to your notice points which have come before me in my work, and which I have discussed with those who have been confronted with similar difficulties, and I trust that the Members who join in the discussion may be able to suggest amendments by which some improvement may be brought about, as this is, I am sure, one of the pressing questions of the day.

We, as an Institution, are perhaps specially competent to formulate definite suggestions to put before the President of the Local Government Board, and I feel convinced, from the way in which he met Sir William Grantham's deputation, and from his comments on some remarks I then ventured to make, that any representations from us will receive careful consideration at his hands.

## BUILDING BY-LAWS IN RURAL DISTRICTS.

BY WILLIAM MENZIES (FELLOW).

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'  
INSTITUTION held on Monday, January 16th, 1905.*

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CHARLES BIDWELL (Vice-President) in the Chair.

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The present building by-laws, in the rural districts of England, are the outcome of two Acts of Parliament, the one passed in 1875 for consolidating and amending the Acts relating to Public Health in England, and the other the Public Health Acts Amendment Act of 1890. Section 157 of the 1875 Act gave every urban authority power to make by-laws relating to new streets and buildings, and Section 276 of the same Act empowered the Local Government Board, on the application of a rural authority, to invest that authority with the powers already conferred by the Act itself upon urban authorities.

The several matters, with respect to which rural authorities have made, and may still, under Section 157 of the 1875 Act, make by-laws relating to new buildings, are as follows :—

- (1) The structure of walls, foundations, roofs and chimneys, for securing stability and the prevention of fires, and for purposes of health.
- (2) The sufficiency of the space about buildings to secure a free circulation of air, and the ventilation of buildings.

- (3) The drainage of buildings, water-closets, earth-closets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools; the closing of buildings or parts of buildings unfit for human habitation, and the prohibition of their use for such habitation.

Section 157 also gives power to provide for the observance of the by-laws, by enacting therein such provisions as the authority may think necessary as to giving notices, deposit of plans and sections, inspection by the authority, and the removal, alteration, or pulling down of any work begun or done in contravention of the by-laws.

Section 183 of the 1875 Act enables rural authorities to insert a clause in their by-laws, imposing on offenders penalties for infringement of any by-laws made by the authority.

Numerous rural authorities availed themselves of the opportunity offered to make building by-laws under the 1875 Act, and, having obtained from the Local Government Board the requisite powers, issued by-laws which had to be approved by the Local Government Board, and were practically the same as the model *urban* series, drawn up in 1877 by that Board, and containing about one hundred clauses.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, gives rural authorities power to adopt such parts of Part III. as are applicable to rural districts, whereby, under Section 23 (3) (4), they may extend their existing building by-laws, made under the 1875 Act, by adding clauses dealing, in the case of new buildings, with the structure of floors, the heights of rooms to be used for human habitation, the keeping of water-closets supplied with sufficient water for flushing, and the prevention of the alteration of buildings (erected in accordance with by-laws made



under Public Health Acts) in such a way that, if at first so constructed, they would have contravened the by-laws.

Rural authorities may also go farther, and obtain from the Local Government Board, under Section 5 of the 1890 Act, powers to add other by-laws dealing with the structure of new hearths and staircases and the paving of yards and open spaces in connection with new dwelling houses, while existing by-laws with regard to drainage, water-closets, earth-closets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools, and the keeping of water-closets supplied with sufficient water for flushing, may be made to apply to old buildings as well as new.

It will be seen, from the foregoing, how very extensive are the powers which, either by adoption or by an order of the Local Government Board, can be conferred upon rural authorities in the matter of making building by-laws. In the case, however, of rural authorities not possessing by-laws under the 1875 Act, but desirous of doing so under the 1890 Act only, they may, either by adoption or by urban powers conferred by the Local Government Board, make by-laws for the whole or part of their district, and relating to any or all of the subject-matters referred to; but with this one important distinction, that whereas a code of by-laws under the 1875 Act deals with the structure of walls, foundations, roofs, and chimneys *for securing stability and the prevention of fires and for the purposes of health*, the code under the 1890 Act can be limited to the structure of walls and foundations of new buildings *for purposes of health*.

For the guidance of rural authorities, the Local Government Board issued, in 1901, a model series of by-laws, framed upon the powers which can be conferred on rural authorities by the 1890 Act, and required, so far only as the actual structure is concerned,

(A) a layer of concrete or asphalte under the floors of a domestic building, whenever the dampness of the site or the nature of the soil renders such a precaution necessary, (B) a horizontal damp-course in a new public building or dwelling house, and double walls to act as a vertical damp-course where any part of the lowest storey of the building is below the ground level, (C) coping, or otherwise protecting, parapet walls.

It has been the custom, where local authorities have decided to issue building by-laws, which must be confirmed by the Local Government Board, for that Board to supply the authority with a model series, and it is in consequence of the adoption, in the past, by rural authorities of the clauses contained in the urban model series issued in 1877, which the Local Government Board considered equally suitable for rural districts (and in fact pressed those authorities to adopt *in toto*), that the agitation has arisen for amendment, to enable people to substitute some cheaper form of construction than brick, stone, or other hard and incombustible materials.

The position of affairs is, that rural authorities possessing by-laws framed on the 1877 model series have no power to approve plans of buildings constructed in any other way than as laid down by their by-laws. No dispensing power is given them to depart from a by-law when once made, nor is there any legal process by which they can be compelled to make, or alter, any by-laws. Hence a rural council is all powerful; for it may resolve whether to have by-laws or not, and having got them, may decide either to alter its by-laws, if thought expedient to do so, or to adhere strictly to all the clauses.

The Local Government Board can *ask* councils to

revise by-laws, when it has been represented to that Board that revision is needed, but they can do no more. The initiative for either making, repealing, or revising by-laws rests with local authorities alone. Aggrieved electors, as time goes on, may ultimately succeed in returning on their council a majority sufficiently large to carry a resolution that revision is necessary ; but how long such a process is likely to take it is impossible to conjecture.

Judging from the interest now aroused in this matter in various parts of the country, legislation will, no doubt, be sought, either to enforce the amendment of existing by-laws, where it is evident that they can with advantage be amended, or to confer on rural authorities discretionary powers, with the option of appeal on the part of the person who intends erecting a building, if he considers these powers are insufficiently or improperly applied, unless meanwhile the Local Government Board is able to persuade rural authorities, whose by-laws are found to be oppressive, to modify them.

Modification, however, should not mean going from one extreme to the other, which I venture to think is the case in the two model series of 1877 and 1901, with respect to the clauses dealing with materials and method of construction.

By the 1877 series, nothing but brick, stone, or other hard and incombustible materials properly bonded and solidly put together, &c., is permitted, but, by the 1901 series, *anything* may be used for the foundations, walls, and roof.

I know of a case where by-laws were recently made, practically word for word the same as the 1901 model series, and there is nothing to prevent persons from erecting buildings, in any part of the district where these

by-laws are in force, of absolutely unsuitable materials, whether the site be in a populous, or a sparsely inhabited, area.

This appears to me to be anything but desirable, and I think it only reasonable that some powers should be exercised as regards materials and construction, and that no important departure should be made in these respects from the 1877 model series, unless the proposed building is to be isolated. A difficulty arises as to maintaining this isolation, and, practically, it is impossible to do so. Hence there is all the more reason why there should be power to exercise some control over the structure of buildings, which may be isolated to-day, but not so to-morrow.

The provision of a damp-course, also of concrete under ground floors, and means to prevent damp soaking down parapet walls, is certainly not unreasonable, and, in fact, I should feel inclined to insist, under any circumstances, upon a layer of concrete over the site of a dwelling, rather than leave it an open question as to whether the dampness of the site or the nature of the soil renders such a precaution necessary.

Air space and ventilation are essentials, and few will, I think, cavil at the requirements which the Local Government Board consider proper—certainly not those who are desirous of erecting dwellings in purely rural localities. But, at times, circumstances arise where the required open area at the rear of a dwelling cannot be secured, although there is ample space at the side or sides. To lay down hard and fast rules to deal with every case that may arise is, however, almost impracticable, but it would be well if by-laws contained provisions under which exceptional cases could be dealt with.

Some of the requirements in building by-laws, as to w.c's., e.c's., cesspools, and drainage generally, might, with advantage, be modified under certain circumstances, where purely rural conditions prevail, but to enter into the numerous clauses in either of the model series dealing with these matters would be a lengthy business.

The clause giving power to close buildings considered unfit for human habitation appears to me superfluous, seeing that there is power under the Housing of the Working Classes Act to deal with buildings unfit for occupation, whether there are building by-laws or not.

The requirements as to notices and deposit of plans of the intended building, as set forth in the 1901 model series, do not appear to me unreasonable, viz. that a plan and section of the intended building, drawn to an eighth scale, should indicate "so far as may be necessary" to show compliance with the by-laws "the position, form and dimensions of the building, as well as the sanitary arrangements; but to be called upon to show to a scale of 44 feet to the inch the buildings and appurtenances on properties immediately adjoining the building site is unreasonable, as such a requirement cannot really be enforced, for the owner of the adjoining plot can object to any one making a survey of his holding.

The remaining clauses, relating to penalties and powers of a council to remove work done in contravention of the by-laws, do not call for any special comment.

Mr. ARTHUR VERNON (Past-President) said he was very happy to be allowed to move a cordial vote of thanks to the authors of the two Papers.

That read by Mr. Menzies comprised a very interest-



ing summary and exegesis of the by-laws, and in Mr. Stenning's Paper were set forth a very forcible series of reasons why those by-laws called for prompt and, perhaps, radical revision.

The great question to be considered was, were those by-laws at present so faulty that something must be done to render them satisfactory, both to the authorities and to those who worked under them?

He stood in a somewhat exceptional position, perhaps, as, in a manner, representing both parties to the question. It was his privilege, or misfortune, to be a member, of many years' standing, of the corporation of a town of some 17,000 or 18,000 inhabitants, and as Chairman of the Works Committee of that body to see that the by-laws were enforced as far as possible. He had also had, from the building owner's point of view, constant conflicts with the authorities of surrounding areas in getting reasonable terms for the execution of building plans. All who had similar experience must feel that the conditions at the present moment were not only unsatisfactory to all concerned, but were positively injurious to the public interest, and, in many cases, discreditable to the authorities.

The mischief had, he thought, arisen from an attempt to adapt the building laws of London to the country—to impose building regulations, which might be useful in large cities, on country districts to which they were totally inapplicable, producing, as a consequence, confusion and dissatisfaction.

The by-laws under the 1875 and other Acts were not adopted throughout the whole of England, by a very long way—he believed by not more than one-half, although it was impossible to say exactly. They were often charming in their variety and absolutely bewil-

dering in their inconsistency. He need not trouble the meeting with instances, but wished to claim that, as the result of some considerable acquaintance with the subject, he was among those who earnestly desired that, for the sake of the authorities and everyone else, these matters should be speedily and promptly put into a proper condition, and he hoped that the discussion of the two Papers might at least do something towards getting the district by-laws put into some better form.

It occurred to him, as a layman, looking back on the last century, that a few statutes were passed during that time which were models of careful draftsmanship, and deserved, if only on that account, to survive. To name one or two only :—the Lands Clauses Act was a splendid piece of careful drafting, and was regarded with something like reverence, he believed, by many of his brother surveyors. The Public Health Act of 1875 was also a magnificent consolidating Act, which had its origin in the campaign in which Lord Beaconsfield took as his watchword the famous phrase “*Sanitas sanitatum omnia sanitas.*”

From that Act had sprung some of the troubles and some of the advantages of the present system of local government. It was a grand Act, but it was the manner in which it was applied that produced so much trouble. It was upon that Act that the by-laws were founded, but it had never been found satisfactory to apply such laws to various districts in such a way that one place might have one set of laws and one another. The principal faults, it seemed to him, of that great Act, were that it produced confusion and involved trouble between landlords and the authorities, restricted building enterprise, and caused wasteful cost.

He desired to safeguard himself, however, when re-

ferring to the defects of the by-laws, which, he thought, had on the whole been of great benefit to the country. He feared the Local Government Board had undertaken a heavier burden than even their shoulders could bear, and he was pleased to be able to bear testimony that the application of by-laws throughout the country had resulted in much public advantage, but he thought they ought to be complete and much more fairly applied.

He would point out one or two discrepancies which, he thought, would show that his attitude was justified. Many by-laws demanded that fire-walls must be carried right through the roof, but it had been found by experience that water penetrated and the property was considerably damaged. It was only in exceptionally good buildings that such fire-walls answered their purpose without risk of damage. In cottage work they were now allowed to be stopped immediately under the slates or tiles.

With regard to the thickness of walls, by one by-law, where a wall was more than 30 feet in depth, and the house not more than two storeys high, there must be a 14-inch party-wall, while the outside walls need not be more than 9 inches. He need hardly say that in his own district they never enforced that by-law, but did what the High Court decided they had no power to do, and evaded their own by-laws. He would go further, and say there was not a district in the whole country that did not, in spite of that decision (*Yabbicom v. King*, in the Queen's Bench, 1899, *Professional Notes*. vol. ix., p. 390) alter its own by-laws, for, in order to carry them out reasonably and fairly, even those who made them were obliged to infringe them or to allow their evasion.

The requirements as to space and air were, as had been said in the Papers, exceedingly arbitrary. It might

be desirable to have a certain space between cottages, but there were no means of regulating that space, and the rule certainly required some fair relaxation in the case of old property, or where open spaces abutted on one or both sides.

With regard to sanitary matters, which had not been much referred to, he thought that, on the whole, the regulations had worked greatly for the benefit of the country; but there were a few exceptions that must be made, especially in regard to the length required for drainage, as for instance, where on a steep hill-side it might be impossible to carry drainage backward for a length of 50 feet from the nearest point of the building. It would involve enormous cost, and the probability was that the cesspool would soon become a source of disease, as its overflow would gravitate towards the building itself. Such a requirement was very often quite impossible to carry out.

Then with regard to attics. He could mention a case at Wimbledon, where a lady was recently enlarging her house, and it was necessary, in order to meet the requirements of the by-laws, to reduce the size of the attics by one-third, so that the ceiling area might be at least two-thirds of the floor area. As it was impossible to get a larger ceiling at the requisite height, the only thing that could be done was to lower the ceiling and reduce the floor area and cubic space by means of partitions, thus fulfilling the letter of a by-law while amply proving its absurdity.

Again, in the beautiful village of Sonning—claimed to be the most picturesque and least spoiled spot on the Thames—two detached cottages had been designed, and, to be as much in harmony with the surroundings as possible, it had been arranged to have casement windows

opening outwards. This was, however, declared to be an infringement of the by-laws, which stipulated for 4-inch reveals to all windows, and so, to fulfil this regulation, it seemed necessary to put in common sash windows entirely out of harmony with the design and intentions of the architect. To insist on 4-inch reveals in the case of cottages in rural districts was so palpable an absurdity that it was unnecessary for him to enlarge upon it before a meeting of surveyors.

A great defect in by-laws arose from the fact that there were no sufficient exceptions or liberty in the case of detached buildings.

These were only a few of the details which bore out his contention that the by-laws as at present framed were inconsistent, unreasonable, and often even harmful and disagreeable in their application to country districts.

As to roads, he agreed with Mr. Stenning that the present requirements often constituted an obstacle to the laying out of building estates. It was very unfair that roads should be required, perhaps 36 feet, or even 48 feet in width, where they led into old roads close by of less than half that width, and where the traffic was never likely to be so great as in the old roads.

It was clear that what was wanted was some such alteration of the by-laws and of the methods of their application as would, while keeping up the standard of building under local authorities, secure more fair play to building owners.

It was a well-known fact that every authority, from the lowest to the very highest, worked more satisfactorily and fairly when it knew that its decision would be subject to revision, and yet absolute power had been put into the hands of bodies of men constituted as had been mentioned in the Papers, and, except on matters of



apportionment of road cost and some relating details, there was practically no appeal in the matter of by-laws.

It was true that the observation which had been made with reference to a very large business firm in London might be applied to many public bodies, "Take them singly they are fools, put them together and they possess as much common sense as most men;" but still he had to be convinced that it was wise to entrust these authorities with the making, altering, and autocratically administering of by-laws, without any appeal from their decisions being allowed in cases where a keen and often natural sense of grievance was felt.

As to a Court of Appeal, he confessed that, having thought the matter over carefully, he foresaw a very considerable amount of difficulty in the way. He did not think the Court suggested by Mr. Stenning would be quite workable, and, as Mr. Long had said, the Local Government Board could not be expected to undertake to hear appeals on all subjects. He thought if the right of appeal were reduced to a very few points, these might well go, either before such a tribunal as had been suggested, in conjunction with the County Council, or to some special tribunal, but matters must be so arranged that conflicts were not encouraged or difficulty created in carrying the appeals out. What he looked forward to was that the Local Government Board or the Imperial Legislature should, in conjunction with others as already mentioned, draw up revised by-laws which would be applicable to the whole of England. He did not say there should only be one set. There might be a set which would apply to towns of 50,000 inhabitants, another set for towns with populations of 10,000, and another for purely rural districts.

With regard to the proceedings between Sir William Grantham and the Chailey Rural District Council, he was sure the Members heartily sympathised with Sir William in his position, and admired his bold and manly stand against injustice; but he did not think they would, as surveyors, say that they entirely approved of the use of plans that were hardly intelligible and descriptions which were not professional, any more than Sir William Grantham would admire an unworkable will drawn by a layman, or, sitting as a Judge of Assize, would consider favourably depositions which he thought amateurish or illegible.

Mr. H. HERBERT SMITH (Fellow) said he had much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to the readers of the two excellent Papers, and, at the same time, he begged to move that, in order to afford an opportunity for carefully perusing them, and to enable Members the better to consider the suggestions they had been invited by Mr. Stenning to put forward, the discussion be adjourned to the next Meeting.

The vote of thanks having been put and carried unanimously, the Meeting then adjourned.

AT  
THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING,

*Held on Monday, January 30th, 1905.*

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HERBERT T. STEWARD (President) in the Chair.

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The discussion on Mr. A. R. Stenning's Paper entitled "Urban and Rural By-Laws and Suggested Amendments," and Mr. W. Menzies' Paper entitled "Building By-Laws in Rural Districts," was resumed.

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**The Death of Mr. Thomas Blashill.**

Before calling upon Mr. Smith to resume the discussion

The PRESIDENT said : Since we last met, The Institution has lost an esteemed Member, and the Council a valued colleague, by the death of Mr. Thomas Blashill.

I will not dwell on our lost friend's many high qualities. They are known to you all. But I cannot allow the occasion to pass without a tribute to the gifts, mental and moral, which enabled him, without influential connections or social advantages beyond the common, to attain to the important and responsible position of

Superintending Architect to the London County Council, and to a seat on the governing body of this and a kindred professional Institution.

Though some of us did not on every occasion see eye to eye with him on questions of public policy, none of us ever failed to recognise and appreciate his absolute honesty of purpose, and the spirit of sturdy independence which characterised all he said and did in every relation of life.

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The discussion was then resumed by

Mr. H. HERBERT SMITH, who said that all present at the Meeting had probably some experience of the working of local by-laws, and even before reading the excellent Papers prepared by Mr. Stenning and Mr. Menzies, and the able remarks of Mr. Vernon, had probably come to the conclusion that some reform was necessary with regard to this very important and interesting subject.

As had been said, these by-laws, which, taken as a whole, have been of considerable benefit to the community, were founded upon a splendid Act of Parliament, viz. the Public Health Act of 1875, but in country districts great injury to the public interest and, in some instances, discredit to the authorities had accrued from an ill-advised attempt to adopt the building laws applicable to London.

Many of the by-laws under consideration were so absurd and drastic that in the first place they prevented the building of the necessary number of cottages for the proper housing of the rural population.

Secondly, they were burdensome to the landowners,

who had suffered heavily through agricultural depression, and were often hardly pressed and found some difficulty in fulfilling their obligations.

Thirdly, they stopped enterprise and thus caused stagnation of trade.

Lastly, they were often productive of very ugly buildings, instead of encouraging the erection of houses which would be in harmony with rural surroundings.

For a number of years he had been a district councillor and chairman of a parish council, and he did not wish to criticise too severely the constitution of these councils, but, as Mr. Stenning had pointed out, the power of selection had been placed almost entirely in the hands of the smaller voter, who was not responsible directly for the payment of the rates, and this had resulted, in numerous cases, in the election of men who, though for the most part honest, conscientious, and anxious to do their duty, could hardly be considered competent to appreciate fully the magnitude of the interests committed to their charge, or to decide judicially on points often of considerable technical complexity.

Although it might seem a strong assertion to make, he did not hesitate to say that the greatest enemies to the proper housing of the working population in rural districts were at present, as they had been in the past, those who professed to look most after the worker's interests.

If the new model by-laws of the Local Government Board were adopted in all rural districts, without exception, a much more satisfactory state of things would exist. All rural England should be under one set of by-laws, instead of being, as now, under many and varying sets of laws compiled by unqualified persons



from urban by-laws, and, as Mr. Vernon had said, bewildering in their inconsistency.

Not long ago a neighbouring landowner applied to him, desiring to purchase from a client a small piece of land with a view to building two pairs of cottages for working men, for, in the union in which his own estate was situated the by-laws were so drastic and unreasonable that he found it impossible to build in his own parish, and had therefore come to beg his neighbour to sell him a piece of land in an adjoining parish, in which the by-laws were of a much more reasonable and comprehensive character.

He heard recently of an extraordinary instance of inconsistency in the methods of a district council. A cottage in which a labourer lived was condemned by the local authorities, who nevertheless allowed him and his family to put up and inhabit a small corrugated iron building, in every way inferior to the condemned building, on an allotment of land which he held on a yearly tenancy. He could not vouch for the absolute correctness of the story, but if it were true it hardly reflected much credit on those who professed to protect the interests of the working man.

In densely populated urban districts it was unquestionably right to have a fire-proof wall continued through the roof between one house and another, but there could be no necessity for such a thing between a pair of labourers' cottages which might be hundreds of yards away from any other buildings. He thought that too much was made of the danger from fire. As a matter of fact the sill of a cottager's bedroom window was seldom more than 12 feet from the ground, and such a distance could easily be dropped by any ordinary person, who, with a short ladder, could help others out.

The word "fireproof" was itself often quite a misnomer, for in many cases structural timbers are permitted to run through the walls. The reasons why these walls were objectionable were so many and so obvious to anyone of experience that he felt the mention of them to be unnecessary. A serious expense was involved in continuing a party-wall through a roof and finishing it with coping, kneelers, corbels, secret or other gutters, and flashings. It was serious enough in the case of ordinary plain square cottages, but doubly so if cottages, for the sake of convenience or picturesqueness, were built in other forms or in irregular shapes.

He feared that many of the ugly buildings which tended to destroy the beauty of rural England had their origin in local by-laws, and it was certain that the creation of perhaps the most picturesque of all styles of cottages—the half timbered—was entirely prohibited by by-laws in force in many parts of the country.

Under the by-laws existing in many country districts copies of the drawings of all proposed erections were required to be deposited with the district surveyor, although the deposit of such plans had never been required in London. These copy drawings were expensive to the building owner and served no useful purpose, and he even doubted whether it was quite fair to the ordinary practising surveyor that such plans should be in the possession, and at the service, of the district surveyors, who, in many cases, took private practice. He was inclined to think, though perhaps it was difficult to draw a hard and fast line, that every district surveyor or inspector of nuisances should be a "whole time" man.

He fully agreed with Mr. Stenning and Mr. Vernon on the subject of roads. Could anything be more

unreasonable than that a road should be 36 or 40 feet wide when it formed only the continuation of a road half that width, for perhaps a considerable distance, making the whole road the shape of a champagne bottle, or where a new road led into an old road of far smaller proportions.

With regard to sanitary matters great benefit had resulted from the exercise of a strict supervision by the local authorities, but there was a tendency to exaggerate the requirements in many districts. He could instance a case in point. He had just completed a new road down which ran a sewer from 11 to 14 feet in depth. The plots on this road would not be of more than 18 or 20 feet frontage as only small houses would be built there, yet the district council insisted on having eyes put in the sewer for each plot of land.

He believed that the district surveyor, to do him justice, did not altogether approve of this order, and even said that it was hardly possible to expect that every house on such small plots would be separately drained half across the road to a central sewer, averaging over 12 feet in depth, and that back drainage with an outfall for every sixth or eighth house would amply meet the case. The council, however, had probably heard that, in theory, sewer eyes were desirable, and continued to insist that separate eyes were necessary.

He might say that in this case he had been obliged to make the sewer, as it was part of a scheme with another landowner, in which the district council were themselves taking a part.

When the new model by-laws of the Local Government Board were first issued, there was great rejoicing, and many papers, professional and otherwise, were loud in the praises of Mr. Walter Long. Alas for the short life

of joy! It was soon found on inquiry that the new model laws were simply for the guidance of those authorities who had not framed any by-laws, and were not intended to supersede by-laws already in existence.

A Tribunal of Appeal against unreasonable demands by local authorities would, no doubt, have a tendency to keep those authorities in check. It might be limited to important points, and constituted in the manner which had been suggested. At the same time a uniform set of reasonable by-laws, to be adopted throughout rural England, would be productive of much good, and would, he ventured to think, confer a greater benefit on the rural working classes than the incomprehensible jumble of inconsistent by-laws which now existed in so many parts of the country.

It would hardly, he believed, be in order that he should move a formal resolution, but he would like to offer a suggestion for what it was worth. He could not help thinking that it would be an advantage if the Council would take some action, either alone or in co-operation with, say, the Royal Institute of British Architects, for pressing upon the Local Government Board the importance of such a revision of local by-laws as would remedy some of the evils and hardships so frequently complained of, especially in rural districts, as tending to discourage the efforts of landowners and others to improve the cottage accommodation on their property.

He trusted that the discussion on these two interesting papers would elicit the views of many members who were fully conversant with the subject, and who knew, from bitter experience, exactly how these by-laws, as at present framed, hampered building operations in rural districts, and that the result of their deliberations would

be some improvement in the regulations, which were now so generally condemned as impracticable and onerous.

MR. A. MACMORRAN, K.C. (Visitor), said he felt some diffidence in offering any remarks upon the subject under discussion, because he was quite aware that surveyors must look upon it from a somewhat different point of view from his own. While they dealt with the substance of the by-laws he dealt, rather, with their construction; but he found himself very largely if not altogether in agreement with the statements contained in the two very thoughtful and able Papers which formed the foundation of the present discussion.

In the course of a few remarks (and they must be very few, as the time was brief) he would venture to put forward one or two suggestions for consideration.

In the first place, the idea of by-laws, as he understood by-laws, was that they represented a form of legislation delegated to the local authority in respect of matters peculiar to the locality. In so far as the matter related to the community in general there should, he held, be one code—one legislation for the whole country. He did not mean that one code could deal with all the requirements of urban and rural districts, but there were certain matters about which all were agreed which should pass into the form of general legislation, leaving the by-laws to deal with matters of local peculiarities or local necessities as each case might require.

It seemed to him that we had outgrown the idea of by-laws for all purposes in connection with new streets and buildings. The time had come when there ought to be a building code—a code capable of being “under-standed of the people” with, if desired, power to local



authorities to have by-laws varied to meet the necessities of the locality. That would give the desired elasticity, and would at the same time afford general certainty, which, above all things, was of importance in matters of the kind.

It must be remembered that by-laws did not date back only to 1875. They were first made under the Public Health Act, 1848, when very little was known about such things, and the time had now come, it seemed to him, when a general reconsideration of the whole subject was urgently required.

As things stood at the present time by-laws were made or were supposed to be made for urban districts, and he agreed that it had been a mistake to grant to rural districts the same by-laws that up to this time had been enforced in urban districts, but at the same time it must not be forgotten that rural districts could not get urban powers to make by-laws except by virtue of an order of the Local Government Board. It was all very well to talk generally about rural districts; but there were all kinds of rural districts. He had just been sitting next to a gentleman connected with the rural district of Croydon, which to all intents and purposes was an urban district with a population of some 50,000 or more, and consisting of parishes now no longer rural at all, but growing rapidly in point of building and population, and calling for by-laws nearly, if not quite, similar to those of urban districts. At the same time the by-laws required to be carefully modified in order to be applicable to rural districts, and much more elasticity was also necessary.

But the chief fault that he found with the by-laws as they stood was (and he was referring to the model by-laws) that as a matter of fact there had been no progress for years. Faults and flaws without end had been

found in them, but no attempt was made to put them right, and, what was worse, after a by-law was once made there were no means of putting it right except on the initiative of the local authority itself.

It had been pointed out by Mr. Stenning that there was no definition of a "new building," and he had quoted the notorious case of *Shiel v. The Mayor of Sunderland*, where, as might be remembered, the back premises of an old hotel in Sunderland were pulled down and an annexe built larger than the old hotel, and yet the by-laws did not apply to it at all, because it was not a new building. Surely that was a matter requiring to be put right, either by legislation or by an amendment of the by-laws.

He would give two illustrations. The first related to new streets. At first sight the model by-laws looked straightforward and fair enough. Any one who laid out a new street was to make it 36 feet or 40 feet wide. That sounded very nice, but suppose that instead of making a new street on his own land the landowner wanted to build in an old country lane. The law, as interpreted by the courts, had said that when a man began to build in that way he took part in the laying out of a new street, and, until recently, everybody thought he was bound to widen the old lane. The Court of Appeal, however, in *Davenport v. Tozer*, decided that was not so. He might build right up to the existing line and perpetuate the existing width, though it might cost thousands to widen the roadway when it became afterwards necessary.

He thought that ought certainly to be altered. He did not suggest how it should be put right; but one of two things should be done—either a man should be compelled to put his house fence back or the local

authority should buy the land. There ought to be some certainty about it, but there was none at present.

Take, again, the common by-law relating to a new street. The owner was bound to make an entrance of a width equal to that prescribed for a new street. That was a very ambiguous by-law, and if the cases were examined it would be found that they left it in great doubt as to what was meant by the "entrance to the street." Some regarded it (and he thought rightly) as meaning the width of the new street at the point where it opened into the existing road; but others held that the entrance to the street meant the way by which one got into it, or, in other words, the road from which it ran. If that were the case one could never make a new street in any district opening into a road unless that road were widened out to the width of the new street; for how far in each direction no one knew. This doubt had existed for the last five or six years, and no attempt had been made to put the matter right, and nobody knew what was really meant.

He thought every one would agree with him that the whole of the by-laws from beginning to end required revision, and, more than that, that they required revision by professional experts—by men who knew "where the shoe pinched."

It was not his habit to abuse the Local Government Board, or any other governing body. The Department did their best according to their lights, but he submitted that something more was required than the views and experience of officials of the Local Government Board to give us a proper set of by-laws, and in his judgment, for what it might be worth, there should be above the by-laws something in the nature of a building code, agreed upon by a committee of expert Members

of The Institution and of the sister Societies, the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Institution of Civil Engineers. Such a committee could, he believed, frame a code for the whole country which would be unobjectionable in every respect.

Then, beyond that, he would give power to make by-laws, as he had suggested, on matters of local details, local conditions, and local requirements. It might also be necessary to give some elasticity in other directions.

There was one other matter to which he should like to refer. The Local Government Board had always set its face against giving a local authority the power of dispensing with its by-laws, and the courts had agreed that the by-laws were binding on the authority. The result was that in many instances—as was certain to be the case with a cast-iron rule of that kind—great hardships were inflicted.

It was thought that to give a local authority dispensing power might lead to abuses which it was desirable to avoid. There was a remedy for that, and in his judgment a very simple one. It was a tribunal such as Mr. Stenning suggested, which should follow the line of the London tribunal, which everyone knew, and whose decisions all respected. The only pity was that its jurisdiction was so limited.

He should like to see the decisions of such a tribunal conclusive on all matters in which discretion might be granted to local authorities. Every case need not be decided by one tribunal for the whole county. There was no reason why there should not be half a dozen such bodies, in the provinces as well as in London.

He thought if such tribunals of appeal existed there could be no harm in giving a wide discretion to the

local authority, whose decisions, one way or the other, could be made subject to such an impartial and competent revision.

He believed such a system would remedy much of the hardship and heartburning which at present existed, owing to the cast-iron nature of the present by-laws, and would, he felt sure, be found to work for the general benefit of the community.

He did not forget that his friend Mr. Stenning and he himself happened to be on different sides in a certain notorious case that he need do no more than refer to, for wild horses would not drag him into a discussion of its merits; but he thought he was at least right in saying that an attempt had been made by the Local Government Board to water down the urban by-laws for the necessities of rural districts.

Whether that attempt had been quite successful or not Members of The Institution would be better able to judge than he was; but, as a matter of fact, they had been watered down until now he thought he might safely say that the code of rural by-laws suggested for rural districts dealt only with sanitary matters. For example, one could build with any materials one liked. There were no provisions as to the thickness of walls or the strength of timbers. Whether that was wise or not he left others to determine, for he did not profess to be a judge of matters of the kind; but he was under the impression that where power to make by-laws was granted to a rural authority it ought to be because some part of the rural district was becoming urban, and that therefore by-laws were necessary. If they were necessary at all, he was not at all sure that watered-down by-laws of that kind were quite what the community demanded. He was not convinced that by-laws neces-



sary in an urban district for protection against fire were suitable or even advisable in rural districts.

He respectfully submitted these propositions for consideration: (1) that the whole code of by-laws ought to be revised, and revised by experts; (2) that the power of making by-laws should be restricted to matters specially affecting localities; and (3) in so far as there was discretion to dispense with by-laws that might be applicable to local authorities, that discretion should be the subject of appeal to a competent and expert tribunal. He thought, in fact he was almost sure, that in that Meeting those propositions would meet with approval.

On the other matters dealt with by the authors of the Papers he felt himself, as he had said, very largely in accord with them—indeed almost entirely so.

He thought the time had come when we ought to be out of the leading strings of by-laws, and that something like an attempt should be made to codify the rules governing matters affecting the comfort of the community—whether urban or rural—especially those relating to new streets and buildings.

MR. WILLIAM EVE (Fellow) said he was a little sorry to have to follow Mr. Macmorran, because that gentleman had so ably summarised the measures which should be adopted to meet the difficulties complained of that he found it only possible to express absolute agreement with almost all his proposals.

The only flaw he could find in his suggestions was on the question of a tribunal of appeal. Such a system might work very well where a local authority did not exercise its discretion in favour of an applicant, but who was to appeal when they acted too favourably to

the applicant? That was a point that he feared could not be easily met. The London County Council, of course, appeared before the tribunal of appeal, not on occasion of their being thought too lenient, but when the applicant for authority to perform certain work thought he was not fairly dealt with. Subject to that reservation he thought Mr. Macmorran's observations extremely practical and he entirely endorsed them.

Though it was quite evident that some revision of the by-laws was necessary, he hoped the tendency would not be to go to the other extreme, and make them too lenient. There was a disposition in Mr. Stenning's Paper to recommend a narrowing of the width of streets. To that he was entirely opposed. No one knew what would happen in the future, but all knew what was going on now. Enormous sums were now being paid to widen streets from 20 feet to 36 or 40 feet, and he hoped that if there should be a change from 36 feet, it would be in the direction of widening rather than reduction.

He did not think 36 feet an oppressive requirement. One of two conditions obtained—either the land was valuable, or it was not. If it was valuable it could only be so because it was likely to be taken up and built upon. If it was not valuable at the present time, what really was the difference on an estate, whether a street were made 24 feet, as had been suggested, or 36 feet? He sincerely hoped it would not go forth as the unanimous opinion of The Institution that there should be any reduction in the width of a street from 36 feet. If there should be any alteration, he trusted it would be in the direction, as was the case in many districts, of increasing it to 40 feet.

With regard to Mr. Stenning's remarks as to the difficulty of ascertaining what was meant by the rule as

to width, he had laid out many streets, and the difficulty referred to was the first he had heard of as arising in this matter. It seemed to him that the Act was quite clear and plain, and even if it were not, he ventured to say Mr. Stenning was hardly right about the 48 feet. First, as to whether the Act was clear. If any one referred to a church as containing a row of oak seats on each side of the church and chairs in the middle, would any reasonable man suppose he meant that the seats were outside the church?

The reason, no doubt, why the Act referred to "each side" was to prevent some wrong headed person putting both footpaths on one side only. In any case the 48 feet suggested was wrong, for it was quite clear that each footpath was to form one-sixth of the total, which, if the carriage-way were 36 feet, would make the whole 54 feet wide.

He quite agreed with Mr. Stenning that there should be uniform by-laws, and he also thought it very desirable to have some exemptions similar to those in the London Building Act, as suggested on page 144, in the case of isolated buildings.

With reference to the deposit of plans, he had been called upon to deposit them in many places, and he thought the case in the country was different from that of London, with regard both to the extent of the jurisdiction of the authority and to other matters. In London, plans were always accessible on the job, to the district surveyor, but he thought that in rural districts copies of the plans should be supplied, though the custom was possibly open to the objection raised by Mr. Herbert Smith. That was, however, not a very great matter, for if anyone wanted to copy buildings they could do so by observation, as easily as from the plans.

He certainly thought there should be a definition of a "new building." Sometimes the absence of such a definition was an advantage to an owner, as he had himself found, but it was as well in the public interest that there should be one.

As to party-walls through the roofs, he was a very strong advocate for their omission. There was too much apprehension of fire. If the windows were made to open properly such fears seemed absurd. The result of having party-walls through the roof was, not only the addition of a very material sum to the expense, but a considerable increase of the chances of water getting in and doing damage. Their omission certainly added to the appearance of a row of cottages, and lessened their cost and up-keep.

With regard to the use of old roads for building purposes, he thought there should be some such regulation as in London.

If one wanted to build on them they should be widened to a certain distance from the centre line. If it was to be a 36 feet road the frontage should be set back to 18 feet from the centre on each side. He thought that was only a fair obligation on an owner who sought to improve his property—probably agricultural land—by using it for building purposes.

Mr. H. J. ELWES (Visitor) said he had not come to the Meeting with any intention of speaking, and he must ask for forgiveness if he approached the subject from a purely unprofessional point of view. He spoke only as a rural landowner, and was not in any regarding the question as an urban one.

Special interest in the working of these by-laws had lately been aroused by the action of Sir Wm. Grantham,

who found himself in the same position as many other landowners, most of whom were, perhaps, not so well able to spend money on building good cottages as he was. But a man called upon to build cottages now found that, independent of the question of by-laws, building cost twice as much as formerly, and as soon as he began operations, he was liable to find the expense increased by ridiculous regulations.

His experience of rural councils was that even if their methods sometimes lacked wisdom their intentions were usually honest, and if approached in the right way they were not generally likely to regard too severely any reasonable departure from the letter of their by-laws. In the south of England he had been unfortunate enough, some years ago, to come into conflict with the district council of a certain large cathedral town about some cottages which he had the misfortune to own in that district. They were typical old-fashioned Hampshire cottages, so old indeed that the roof timbers formed part of the side framing; but people had lived in them for generations and brought up large families of healthy children. No one ever seemed to be ill there or to die of anything but old age. The local sanitary inspector, however, found fault with their construction, and insisted upon their being put into modern repair. He (Mr. Elwes) represented that if that course were persisted in, it would pay better to burn his cottages down. The tenants not working on the estates, earning perhaps 3s. 6d. a day, came to live in them at a rent of one shilling a week, rather than pay more in a town; and he could not see his way to lay out, perhaps, £400 a pair, in building cottages which would only command such a rent. He replied that if it were insisted on the cottages must come down, but if so, there were hundreds



of other cottages in the district which would also have to be condemned, for they were in a worse condition than his own. Since then he had heard no more of the matter.

But landowners desiring to build had to face, as he had said, an ever-increasing rise in the cost of masonry work. If one were pulling down old farm buildings, and wanted to utilise the materials for building new cottages, the masonry work would be found to cost more for labour than the whole building would have cost forty years ago.

He had a fairly wide experience of living in wooden houses in various countries, and had been astonished to find how entirely English builders and architects seemed to ignore the fact that wooden houses could be built, as he believed, cheaper, or quite as cheaply as cottages built of stone and brick. They were certainly as healthy, and, if properly constructed, durable. But if one sent in plans for such a wooden house, how many rural district councils in England would pass them?

He was certain that if the question of wooden houses were seriously taken up, they would be found to serve a very admirable purpose, and although where good stone, tiles, and slate were readily obtainable, they were not perhaps, so durable as the best class of houses constructed of those materials, they would be more durable than many of the brick and stone houses that were now built.

Only last April he was in a house in Massachusetts which was built of white oak in 1704, and had never paint or tar or preservative on it, and yet stood sound and watertight to-day. He had lived in Switzerland in a house built of larch logs which dated back more than

400 years. He had also lived in a timber house in Norway, said to be 160 years old, and still perfectly sound, although the much-despised spruce was the timber used.

It seemed to him that if the building laws could be reformed or rescinded in rural districts it would be most desirable, for such laws were unnecessary in nine cases out of ten. Power might be given to the authority to condemn houses built in an entirely insanitary way, and to deal with overcrowding. They should also be empowered to see that dwellings did not get into such a state of disrepair as was the case with thousands of cottages in small country towns which, although absolutely unfit for habitation, continued, in the face of building laws, to be inhabited, because no one could afford to build better ones to take their place.

With regard to precautions against fire, he must say that he had hardly ever heard of anybody being burnt to death in a rural district, except where they had been drunk in their beds when the house caught fire.

If his suggestion as to wood cottages was acted upon he felt sure it would greatly assist the utilisation of English timber, which was much to be desired. At the present moment he had good winter-felled oak for which he could not get more than a shilling a foot. English timber was considered by architects and town builders to be inferior because they were so much in the habit of using foreign timber that they hardly knew what real English timber was. If a good class of timber was used with proper protection and proper roofs for building houses, it would afford employment for many people in rural districts, and would give an impetus to a trade that was rapidly leaving the country on account of there being no local market.

For the information of the younger members present he might mention that he had offered a prize for the best specification and plans for wooden-built cottages at the forthcoming exhibition of the Garden City Association, and he would be very glad to give them his ideas as to materials, based on experience in other countries where he had lived in such houses, as would like to do again.

Mr. J. J. DONE (Fellow) said the different points involved had already been so ably dealt with that little was left for him to say, but he desired to make one or two observations on the purely rural aspect of the question.

It had been said, and quite rightly, that many so-called rural districts were now really urban in their character, and, no doubt, in such cases considerations applied which scarcely touched the question of rural housing. The number of those districts was comparatively very small; but outside them there was an enormous part of the country governed by by-laws framed on the most drastic lines, where many of the things provided for had never happened, and never could happen.

Speaking of purely rural districts, he would say at once that the question of road-making did not arise. New roads were never made, nor, in all probability, would they be made, for when building was necessary there were hundreds of miles of available building frontages, on existing highways, and it stood to reason that no one would make new roads except, perhaps, up to the farmsteads. Therefore, as far as road-making was concerned, by-laws did not concern the practice of purely

rural land agents. That, he thought, he might say without fear of contradiction.

He did not think he was going beyond the mark when he said that he feared the whole question had got into a muddle. Who was responsible for the muddle it was difficult to say. Whether the Local Government Board or the local authorities were most in fault, a certain amount of blame must attach to each of them. He had been chairman of a district council, and, as such, had seen a good deal in the way of adopting by-laws, and perhaps he had himself been an offender in days gone by; but one difficulty that he found he had to contend with in framing by-laws was unquestionably the lack of consideration on the part of the Local Government Board. They simply sent in a number of the well-known huge sheets, and the council adopted those they thought most suitable.

A considerable amount of inconvenience was possibly due to the fact that the officers of the various rural district councils were necessarily not men of any high professional attainments. It might be that the council themselves were not often, and, indeed, he thought they were very rarely, qualified, professionally speaking, to frame by-laws.

He remembered that in a set of by-laws there were elaborate provisions for the construction of warehouses in a purely rural district where a warehouse had never existed and where one was never likely to be built.

He had, he remembered, some trouble in the case of a cottage he proposed to erect. He was told his plans would not do, for, among other things, his principal bedroom—a good room about 18 feet by 10 feet—was not according to the by-laws. In order to meet the require-

ments he would actually have to reduce it to 14 feet by 10 feet before he could build his cottage.

The authorities wanted to be perfectly reasonable, but they said "There are the by-laws, we must work to "them." Eventually, however, he got a friendly hint; he built the cottage, and nothing more was said about it, for the simple reason that unless something of the kind were done it would have put an end to all building in the neighbourhood.

There was another difficulty to which he might allude. He noticed, shortly after Sir Wm. Grantham's case, certain comments in two well-known journals which he thought should have known better, and the whole idea of those comments was that, although there might be something to be said against the by-laws, the trouble was really due to unscrupulous landlords trying to evade their just obligations. It was most unfortunate that such an idea should get abroad. Cottages were not built for profit, and certainly not for fun, and if building were not possible on reasonable lines they would not be built at all. Who suffered then? Not the landlord, for he had the money in his pocket. It was the unfortunate occupier; and there he joined issue with Mr. Smith. He thought really, as far as his experience went, nobody was more opposed to these drastic measures than the poor people themselves. He should be perfectly willing to leave it to the working man anywhere in the neighbourhoods he had to deal with, and see whether he required all these things or not.

The question most deeply affected agriculture—a difficult business, in which the margin of profit was small. It was essentially a business of temporary expedients, in which something had always to be done



to meet the demands of the moment, and in England agriculturists were placed in an impossible position compared with competitors on the other side of the water, who ran up buildings and lived in houses with which ours could not possibly compare.

He would give an illustration. About 16 or 18 years ago a farmer on an estate in Middlesex applied to him, as agent, for some fencing timber, and he sent him a quantity of posts and rails. The following summer he (Mr. Done) went over the farm with the tenant, and found that he had built an addition to one of his cottages, giving him two extra bedrooms which, in the hay-making season, were a great convenience in having men up from the Midlands for the summer months.

He had "faked" up a couple of rooms at the back of one of his cottages, and had actually used for joists the fencing rails he had sent him.

If anyone wished to prove his statement, he would give the address where could be seen those cottages with the joists 10 feet long by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches. From that moment to the present they had carried the floor. He could not truthfully say that it was free from vibration, or was suitable for dancing on, but, as the tenant said, he did not want it for that purpose. It simply met his difficulty at the time, and enabled him to get over a certain amount of inconvenience.

But there was another trouble that land agents had to contend against. He had some buildings in hand, of which two were cottages, and he had sent in plans to the rural district council, by whom they were passed. An officer afterwards came to see the buildings, and complained that the party-wall did not run through the roof. It was necessary, in order to comply with his demands, to take off the tiles and build up the party-

walls, at an unnecessary expense of about £25. His clients would not fight, but had it been his own case he simply would not have done it, and the authorities might have taken what course they pleased.

Perhaps Mr. Smith would correct him if he were wrong, but he would ask him if the matter of the road he referred to was not in an urban district? He did not think that such a difficulty could arise in a rural district.

The real question was what remedy for this state of affairs was it possible to find? His own opinion was (and he thought many would endorse that opinion) that Mr. Macmorran had completely grasped the situation when he urged that there must be some tribunal of appeal. The district councils could not possibly be allowed to have any liberty themselves, and, in fact, they did not want it, and he was certain, from what he knew of many of the district surveyors, that nothing would be more objectionable to them than to have any dispensing power or anything to enable them to exercise a discretion. Their position, if this were given them, would become intolerable. On every council of the kind there were different kinds of members. Some were high-minded men, but there were others who were always trying to make the best of their position on the council, and if the district surveyor had any dispensing power his life would become a burden to him.

But the stage had evidently now been reached when something must be done. He believed a code, such as suggested, would largely tend to get rid of the difficulties that existed; but ultimate reliance must be placed on some tribunal of appeal to which plans could be sent with a statement of the case and a description of the site. If some tribunal of the kind, or possibly one for

each county, or group of counties, were appointed, it would carry great weight, and would, he believed, satisfy all reasonable demands.

Mr. R. A. READ (Visitor) said that no one knew better than the surveyor where the present by-laws were defective and perhaps no one was better qualified to suggest a remedy for the absurdities and hardships which existed.

He was in entire agreement with those speakers who had confined their remarks chiefly to the rural districts. He thought it was there that, at the moment, the necessity for reform was chiefly apparent. He ventured to differ a little from Mr. Stenning, and to a certain extent from Mr. Macmorran. There appeared to be two lines of thought. One was that we wanted a good code which should be universal. That was Mr. Stenning's proposition, but Mr. Macmorran added a suggestion in favour of elasticity, which appeared to be only another name for giving dispensary powers to the councils. With this he disagreed; he also differed from Mr. Stenning's view that his code would be an effective remedy without legislation.

He thought there was great weight in Mr. Eve's observation that it was all very well to have a tribunal to ease matters when the authorities were thought to be too strict, but what was to be done when they were too lenient? The tribunal of appeal could not safeguard against that. He also foresaw the difficulty with regard to the tribunal of appeal, that he did not know how it was to be established without legislation; indeed, if any real remedy were to be found within reasonable time it must come by legislation.

It was not everybody who realised what was meant

by the existing state of things. There were 1,100 odd urban districts in the country and 666 rural districts. In the ten years since the passing of the Act of 1894, the Local Government Board in its Reports had taken to itself credit for having passed over 1,200 sets of by-laws or measures conferring urban powers on rural district authorities. The country now called rural was gradually becoming urbanised. He knew of a parish not far from where Mr. Stenning lived which, he understood, was threatened with by-laws, although the locality did not seem to require them in any way. Supposing a good code were published to-morrow, how was it to be substituted for the existing regulations? There was no power in the Local Government Board to compel its adoption, and, if we had to wait for local authorities to move, nothing would be done for perhaps twenty years, during which time thousands would be uselessly spent.

He thought a short Bill, containing a very few provisions amending the existing Public Health Acts, would do what was required. The first thing to be done would be to exempt buildings with sufficient space about them from the provisions of the by-laws, except in connection with sanitary matters. That would give immediate relief to an enormous extent in the country. Equally important, if not more so, would be a provision by Parliament that the Local Government Board should have the power of recalling by-laws they had passed and substituting for them that code which he sincerely hoped The Institution, in conjunction with the Royal Institute of British Architects, might be called upon to frame. However perfect such a code might be, it would be useless for years, unless power were given to the Local Government Board to say when it should be adopted. The difficulty was that suggested by Mr. Macmorran.

The Local Government Board were naturally averse to interfering with local self-government. The Board held that the authorities in a district should best know the wants of their district. He thought that difficulty was an imaginary one. If the by-laws were really good there was no such great difference between districts that they would not be applicable to all. That, he thought, was the whole gist of the matter, and in that he was in entire agreement with Mr. Stenning.

He thought the Members of The Surveyors' Institution could do much to help, for there was no society that stood higher among landowners and gentlemen of influence in Parliament. Therefore he would ask them, if they really had this matter at heart, to use all the influence they had in furthering so desirable an end.

But he would emphasise the importance of getting something done now; otherwise it would possibly be a question of waiting 20 years.

Mr. R. WILLIAMS (Visitor) said he felt honoured by being permitted to assist in the discussion of a matter in which he took the very greatest interest, and he was pleased to hear a previous speaker say that he was ready to submit this question to the decision of the working men, who had, after all, to live in the houses most affected.

He happened to belong to an association of working men, who had taken to heart and studied very carefully this question, which appeared to revolve round the question of good houses for working men.

Without desiring to imply or to impute anything, he felt bound, thus early, to ask whether this agitation was quite sincere? It so happened that by-laws had been adopted in about one-half of rural England. If the



agitation for buildings for working men in the rural districts was sincere why had not the revival, as he might term it, spread into those districts where there were no by-laws? He lived in a district in Hampshire where there were no by-laws, and he found, in perhaps the prettiest village in the whole of south England, that cottages were allowed to fall into disrepair exactly as stated in the report of 1842 on the dwellings of the working classes, and there was no rebuilding.

As an architect, he was bound to look at these points and to consider whether the grievances complained of really existed. Personally he found no difficulty with by-laws, for he hoped he was, as all professional men should be, above by-laws. Their designs should be above by-laws, and there would be no trouble.

It was said that the by-laws prevented the building of good houses. He joined issue there. Nothing could prevent the building of good houses if it was really desired.

He thought the reason of all the trouble was really to be found in a remark which fell from Sir William Grantham, with whom, in some senses, he sympathised. He thought he desired, and honestly desired, if he could to do good work in Barcombe, where he had built an institute for the benefit of the district. At the same time he wished to build cottages without interference by rural by-laws. He said in effect at the deputation before Mr. Long, that whether a man owned an acre or 1,000 acres, he "could not put up a brick on his estate without the consent of the rural district council."

But the point was whether those cottages were to be healthy. He did not say that he would build unhealthy houses, but others might come along and do anything

for money ; the jerry builder, for instance, who would build merely as a matter of speculation.

There were many points in Mr. Stenning's Paper that were exceedingly useful, but he would first of all point out what he did not agree with. As Mr. Long had said to Sir William Grantham, the trouble was not so much with the by-laws as with those who administered them.

He noticed that Mr. Stenning took exception to the small voter, who was usually a working man and a weekly tenant, but surely he should have a voice in any decision concerning the house he lives in. As to those men not being directly responsible for the payment of rates, he was sure Mr. Stenning knew as well as he did that every tenement occupier paid more rates, in proportion to the space occupied, than a villa resident.

To him (Mr. Williams) it was certainly a great pleasure to know that those small voters were in existence, and it was rather strange now-a-days to hear objections to those small "irresponsible voters" as they were called, especially as resolutions were being passed for adult suffrage.

He did not intend on that occasion to go into the question of the qualification of those people, but he well knew the qualifications of some of the men who were members of district councils, who appeared to him, on the whole, to be exceedingly intelligent men, and quite capable of performing the public duties entrusted to them, as appeared from the speeches of members of district councils who were present.

He quite agreed with Mr. Eve as to the inadvisability of making narrow roads. He was astonished that Mr. Stenning should have suggested narrow roads, especially in the country. It was surely better to have wide streets in the country, with gardens in the front. The cottages he saw at Barcombe were the nucleus of a small

town, and some were being built now forming a small street of five cottages. If that were made only 36 feet wide, it would form a little narrow street in the middle of beautiful country.

On page 142 of the *Transactions*, Mr. Stenning, referring to the plans in a celebrated case, said he considered that they complied with the requirements; but after all, the question of those plans was a very small one indeed. The plans were so simple that they were used as sketches, and an assistant of his had been able to make correct plans from them in the course of perhaps three or four hours. He did not say that they were very commodious houses.

There was a point further on with regard to the framing of sets of by-laws applicable to towns and rural districts, which he agreed might be possible.

On page 156, Mr. Menzies very properly pointed out that a building which was isolated to day might not be so to-morrow, for in time to come the village would be the nucleus of a little town. He hoped it might be so. He did not object to villages being made into towns—into garden cities if possible—and if anything could be done to help in that direction by revising the by-laws he should be very glad.

He was fully in agreement with Mr. Stenning when he suggested that the dimensions of rooms should be the subject of stringent by-laws.

He did not say what those dimensions should be, but he might mention that a Bill called "The Working Classes Housing Amendment Bill" had been brought before Parliament year after year, which provided for 600 cubic feet for each person.

The Workmen's National Housing Council considered that every room should contain 1,200 feet, which was not too much. The head-room of 8 feet suggested by

Mr. Stenning was not great. It was only 9 inches more than in Sir William Grantham's cottages.

He trusted that Mr. Stenning, as a resident in the beautiful county of Sussex, would see his way to promoting the question of widening streets. Let them be made not less than 100 feet from house to house. If it were desirable to have the road 50 feet from fence to fence, then let there be a fore-court 25 feet deep in front of every house, in order to retain, as far as possible, the beauty of England's highways.

Mr. WILLIAM WOODWARD (Fellow) said he could assure Mr. Williams that The Institution was anxious to hear both sides of the question and perfectly sincere in the desire to amend the by-laws, and to adopt some system that would be better for everyone, including the working classes, who were so closely interested in the erection of cottages in rural and semi-rural districts.

He was quite sure that Sir William Grantham and those associated with him, as well as Mr. Stenning and others who had taken part in the discussion, were animated only by a desire to be allowed to erect cottages at such a cost as would enable owners to provide cheap dwellings for the working classes, of a healthy character and consistent with all that could be desired in the case of rural dwellings.

As it was impossible at that late hour to deal adequately with the many points of interest raised by the two Papers, he would venture to move that the discussion be further adjourned to the Meeting of Monday, February 13th.

The motion having been seconded and carried the Meeting then adjourned.

AT  
THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING,

*Held on Monday, February 13th, 1905.*

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HERBERT T. STEWARD (President) in the Chair.

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The adjourned discussion on Mr. A. R. Stenning's Paper entitled "Urban and Rural By-Laws and Suggested Amendments," and Mr. W. Menzies' Paper entitled "Building By-laws in Rural Districts," was resumed by

Mr. WM. WOODWARD (Fellow), who said that if no other good purpose had been served by the difference between Sir Wm. Grantham and the Chailey District Council, it had certainly directed public attention very forcibly to the growing necessity for placing a strong curb upon the action of some of the controlling authorities of this country.

During the last twenty years a tendency had been observable on the part of constituted authority to interfere with private enterprise, in many instances absolutely without necessity so far as the public health or the well-being of the community were concerned. He had often in that room expressed a fear—and he ventured now to repeat his words—that a time would soon arrive when one would not be able even to eat one's



dinner without having first submitted the menu for the approval of the medical officer of health.

Since the proceedings in Sir William Grantham's case he had seen many newspaper references and accusations to the effect that the real origin of the opposition to the by-laws was a desire on the part of landlords and property owners to be able to secure jerry-built dwellings for the working classes. He believed that to be so gross a libel that he would not waste time in discussing it. He was convinced that there existed a desire on the part of every architect acting in the interests of his client, and of every property owner who had at heart the welfare of the working classes, to build healthy dwellings for them; but it was difficult to submit calmly to an irresponsible interference, which wantonly increased the cost of buildings without conferring any corresponding benefit whatever on their occupiers. It had been said, and he thought very properly said, that for every power given to a constituted authority a corresponding liberty was taken away from the subject, and if time had permitted he would like to have quoted the very pertinent remarks of Humbolt as to the limits of power that could with safety be granted to a constituted authority.

All interested in the question were very much indebted to Mr. Stenning and Mr. Menzies for their excellent Papers. Mr. Stenning was well known as an authority on the subject. His very great experience had enabled him to arrive at practical conclusions, and to make suggestions which, if adopted, would be for the benefit not only of architects and surveyors, but of constituted authorities as well. He understood Mr. Stenning to sum up the whole matter in a demand for practical regulations providing for a minimum size for rooms, stability of structure, suffi-

ciency of air-space about buildings, good drainage and sanitary provisions, internal ventilation, width of roads, and lines of frontage. These were, he thought, the general lines of Mr. Stenning's proposals, which would be quite sufficient to secure for dwellers in rural districts habitable and healthy homes.

He quite agreed that building owners might generally be trusted to put up respectable buildings. Even taking building as a mere speculation, surely it was to the interest of the speculator to put up such buildings as would let readily. He did not see why the speculator even should be ridiculed or subjected to contumely. He only worked to get some margin of profit for his outlay, and was quite sharp enough to know that if he did not put up respectable dwellings his buildings would remain unlet and unprofitable.

In a similar way, Mr. Menzies laid stress on stability, prevention of fire, and the general safeguarding of health, and put forward one or two practical suggestions which landlords would do well to follow in the same way as architects in London were bound to do under the Building Act of 1894. He advocated a layer of concrete, say 6 inches thick, over the whole surface of the site of a cottage, which, he thought, should be insisted on as a protection against damp. He also proposed a horizontal damp course, which, he considered, might well be required, as it would prevent the rising of damp, which was so detrimental. A vertical damp course, such as was adopted in London, would be an advantage when any part of a building was below the ground level. He also advocated the coping, or other protection, of parapet walls. Those were all good suggestions, and, he thought, comprised all that was necessary in the circumstances.

Some very practical remarks were made by Mr. Vernon, whose wide experience led him to agree with a great deal that Mr. Stenning had said, and to suggest that the difficulty had arisen through an attempt to adapt the building laws of London to the country. There was no doubt that a great many by-laws were taken direct from the provisions of the Act of 1894, which applied to London alone.

He agreed with Mr. Herbert Smith that the by-laws were often responsible for very ugly buildings, and were far from encouraging the erection of houses which would be in harmony with rural surroundings. It was, he feared, beyond dispute that the effect of the by-laws, particularly with reference to brick walls, was to produce very unsightly dwellings in place of the old picturesque half-timbered houses in which every lover of rural beauty delighted. In their place there had sprung up barrack-like, or almost workhouse-like buildings, erected in strict accordance with the requirements of the local authorities. One had only to remember the terrible effect of the rule as to the angle of  $63\frac{1}{2}$  degrees required by the Building Act of 1894 in London, and the consequent ugliness of many new buildings, to appreciate the mischievous results of ill-considered regulations. It was such unfortunate clauses as that which prevented the building of those picturesque cottages which all loved to see.

The suggestions of Mr. Macmorran were perhaps the most practical he had ever heard from the mouth of a lawyer. Architects and surveyors were apt to regard lawyers as incapable of understanding the practical side of matters with regard to architecture or building, but he must say that Mr. Macmorran, in taking part in the discussion, had put forward some very definite proposals,

and he was very happy to recognise the fact that the lawyers were at last beginning to understand some of the practical part of the architect's work. He quite believed that the time had come when there ought to be a building code capable of being easily understood and of sufficient elasticity. After all, many of these provisions must be carried out by builders and foremen, and the code should be so drafted that every builder's foreman or builder or architect could easily comprehend its meaning and give it effect. The Building Act of 1894 was no doubt a good measure, but he would defy anybody to understand some of its clauses.

The view taken by Mr. Elwes was that of a rural landowner, and his remarks gave a new tone to the discussion, which hitherto had been professional. He said that the cost of buildings was twice as great as formerly, and ridiculed the elaborate precautions against fire, which he said were quite unnecessary in a rural district. Every one in that room would, he believed, agree that the fear of fire was a greatly exaggerated one. The cry for fire-proof or fire-resisting dwellings only tended to increase their cost, and was raised on the ground that occasionally some persons had unfortunately been burnt. If a similar principle were applied to persons killed by accident in the streets, no one could venture out of his house, and locomotion would be altogether at a standstill. It was the object of many local authorities to emphasise the peril of fire as a reason for the existence of absurd requirements, and the sooner the idea was abandoned that reasonable safety involved walls two or three times thicker than necessary, and party-walls carried up through the roof of every pair of cottages, the better.

He noticed that Mr. Read, who was, he believed, hon.

secretary of the Building By-laws Reform Association, was of the opinion that "a short Bill, containing a very "few provisions amending the existing Public Health "Acts, would do what was required. The first thing to "be done would be to exempt buildings with sufficient "space about them from the provisions of the by-laws, "except in connection with sanitary matters." That question of air-space had been recently referred to at the Royal Institute of British Architects, in a paper bearing on this subject, and there the reader of the Paper said, very properly, that it was a mistake to deal only with air-space at the rear of a building, or any particular side of a building, so long as there was proper air-space surrounding it. Some elasticity in these requirements would assist building in a proper situation, and would give all that the Public Health Acts demanded.

His friend Mr. Williams, whom he was sure all were pleased to hear as representing entirely the other side of the question, made some remarks upon which he should like to say a few words. He said they wanted good houses for the working men, and wanted those houses cheap; but he omitted to say that it was largely to organised idleness and terrorism that the enormous increase in the price of building was due. He spoke now from a personal knowledge of the British workman, extending over some 35 years, and he could only say that the increased cost of building during that time, which amounted to some 25 to 30 per cent., was solely due to the cause he had mentioned, and if Mr. Williams thought the speculative builder or the landlord could be induced to erect buildings at a loss just to please the British workman, he hoped he would be disappointed and disillusioned.

Again, Mr. Williams spoke in indignant terms of the



jerry builder, but he suspected that this was only a red herring drawn across the track, and that no one really believed in his existence in the country.

Then a street in Barcombe was referred to as being formed 36 feet wide, and was called "a little narrow street" "in the middle of beautiful country." Why, some of the most beautiful roads in the kingdom were less than 36 feet wide, and such extraordinary widths as were advocated were not wanted in country districts. They were not wanted too wide even in London.

The suggestion that Mr. Stenning, living in the beautiful county of Sussex, should use his best endeavours to secure streets 100 feet wide from house to house was simply astonishing. He wondered whether it had occurred to Mr. Williams that Portland Place, the widest street in London, was only 120 feet from house to house, and that Northumberland Avenue was only 90 feet wide, building to building, yet Mr. Williams suggested that in the beautiful and picturesque county of Sussex the streets should be 100 feet wide, house to house. He sincerely hoped that Mr. Stenning would not use his best endeavours to secure that end, and he trusted that if ever he retired to some beautiful place in the country, Mr. Williams's views would not be adopted in the immediate vicinity.

With reference again to workmen's dwellings, Mr. Williams referred to the views of some council that he represented, which urged that every room should contain at least 1,200 cubic feet, and that a height of 8 feet was not too great. He had taken the trouble that morning to measure two of the bedrooms in his own house in Church Row, Hampstead. It was a house 185 years old, with a wooden erection at the back to which he hoped no one would direct the attention of the local

authority. The first room was  $15 \times 11 \times 7 = 1,155$  feet, and would therefore not satisfy Mr. Williams's council. The second was 14 feet 5 inches  $\times 13 \times 7 = 1,312$  feet. The drawing-room, 29 feet 6 inches  $\times 20$ , was 9 feet high. The dining-room, 19 feet 10 inches  $\times 18$  feet 9 inches, was only 8 feet 10 inches high, but he would not wish for a better room either for health or comfort.

He had referred to the Building By-laws Reform Association, of whose existence he was not aware till this question had arisen, but which he believed was doing good work in the direction of reform. He observed that the Association spoke very much to the point, and that what they said was very reasonable and proper.

What he desired to see was a short Act of Parliament containing general clauses; first as to width of roads, secondly lines of frontages, thirdly as to open space about buildings, and fourthly as to water supply and sanitation. He believed that would do all that was required. He did not see the necessity for any by-laws at all. He was almost afraid he did not see the necessity even for the existence of the Local Government Board, which he feared was very much on the lines of the dear old Circumlocution Office of Charles Dickens.

He certainly hoped that the Papers which had been read and the discussion that had followed would tend, first of all, to the public shaking off that apathy which had led to the result so much to be deplored, and that the action of Sir William Grantham, and the representations of the different bodies which had taken the subject up, would result in such a code of by-laws as was calculated to encourage the erection of healthy buildings without restrictions, and would enable the builder or owner to secure a fair margin of profit on his enterprise,

undertaken principally for the benefit of his fellow creatures.

In conclusion, he would justify his reference to the Circumlocution Office by a quotation from *Little Dorrit*. If the author were now alive, might he not still very well write the words again? "If another gunpowder plot had been discovered half an hour before the lighting of the match, nobody would have been justified in saving the Parliament until there had been half a score of Boards, half a bushel of Minutes, several sacks of Official Memoranda, and a family vault full of ungrammatical correspondence."

Mr. E. W. HUDSON (Fellow) said he felt sure all were agreed as to the urgent necessity which existed for some modification of the by-laws as they at present existed. He fully believed that The Institution, in conjunction with the sister Institute in Conduit Street, could, in a short time, frame such a moderate code as would be acceptable alike to the Local Government Board, the architect, the building owner, and the public.

Reference was made on page 136 of Mr. Stenning's excellent Paper to the system under which small voters had the principal voice in the selection of councillors, and on page 145 the rural surveyor was referred to as not understanding his business. That might be so to some extent, but he did not think it was very general. Experience had not shown him that a man of humble origin, raised by his own exertions and elected by such votes to an official position was more difficult to deal with than some who had much greater advantages of technical training. He fully believed that if country gentlemen would only give more time to taking part in the work of local councils they would not only make

their influence felt, but would be able to control and advise those members who had not had the same opportunities of education, and would thus facilitate building for the rural population.

He thought the official views were pretty generally adopted by local bodies. Cases did sometimes arise where some one had his own or his friend's axe to grind, but he thought that, on the whole, they must be given the credit of carrying out their duties conscientiously and according to the best of their ability. A man's origin should not be called in question in the matter of judging of the way he performed his duty. Such a man might proudly say, "He who depresses my rank exalts my character," and, in justice to some of the officials referred to, that should be borne in mind.

As to the sketch plan that gave rise to the well-known action, he was very doubtful whether any Member of The Institution would have expected it to be accepted by a local authority, or would have accepted it himself if he were an official of such a body; and he could not understand why a proper plan should not have been supplied, without demur, which would have satisfied the Council as to what was to be erected. Sir William Grantham was reported as having told a Cambridge jury that he "never opposed proper by-laws or the proper administration of them." Rightly or wrongly, wisely or unwisely, those by-laws were legitimately in force, and until they were superseded, it seemed to him to be the duty of any man, however eminent his position, to comply with their requirements.

It was not only rustic officials who placed difficulties in the way of architects. He remembered a notable case which might possibly be considered pertinent. Many years ago, for some extraordinary reason, that eminent

scientific gentleman, Sir Edmund Beckett-Denison (as he was then), was appointed diocesan surveyor of a northern diocese; and to him ecclesiastical plans had to be submitted. Whether the architect were an eminent man or a fledgling, those plans were almost invariably sent back marked in red, "This is wrong—that must be altered, &c. See my book on Building, page so and "so." If any architect felt himself unduly exalted let him get that book and read it to learn the depth of the ignorance of everyone but the author. Such cases were fortunately rare.

On page 143 Mr. Stenning advocated uniform by-laws throughout the country, but he (the speaker) was convinced it would not do to have hard and fast details applicable alike to all districts. Rules suitable for making sound cottages on Tunbridge Wells Common, for instance, would scarcely apply to the Lake Districts, or many parts where the rainfall was double that of the normal average of the country.

He quite agreed with Mr. Menzies that there should be a cement concrete platform, no matter where the building was situated. For sanitary reasons he thought a lining of wood very objectionable. It might be painted or varnished to prevent to some extent absorption and multiplication of microbes in the wood, but he would much prefer selenitic plaster on wire lathing, to which there could be no sanitary objection. The eaves should have considerable projection so as to keep walls dry.

With regard to the question of party-walls coming above the roof, he thought it was absolutely impossible to keep out water except by rounding off the top of the brick wall and cementing it right down to the slates. That was not sightly, and should be avoided wherever possible. Four and a half inch window



reveals should not be insisted on in cottages. Wooden barge-boards, bay windows, and pents should be allowed.

As to rural amenities, the artist would be a tiresome councillor. He remembered the late William Morris, speaking of examinations in architecture, saying that the only thing he should trouble about would be to ask a candidate, "Will you never use Welsh slates?" and if he promised he would never do so he would pass him.

On page 144 reference was made to complete plans, and Mr. Stenning said he considered it was unnecessary to require that complete plans should be deposited. He agreed with this as to cottages. A block plan showing the site and drainage of the building ought to be all that was required as deposit, but working plans should be lent to show cubical contents, and a brief description of materials to be used should be appended.

He saw no objection to the constitution of a Tribunal of Appeal to deal with any case of disagreement as to the meaning of any by-law in any particular locality.

He had read that a deputation on behalf of the working man in favour of by-laws was to be taken to the Local Government Board. It seemed to him absolutely uncalled for. No one wanted their abolition.

Mr. J. L. CROUCH (Fellow) said Mr. Stenning, in his Paper, advocated one uniform set of by-laws applicable alike to urban and rural districts, and suggested that in exceptional cases the by-laws should be modified or altogether relaxed, mainly, he thought, with a view to lessening the cost of building rural cottages. It was thought that there need be no difficulty in drafting such a set of by-laws, or, to adopt Mr. Macmorran's expression, a code of building laws. Personally, he should have thought the task far from easy, and he feared Mr.

Stenning took a more hopeful view than the conditions warranted, but, coming from so great an authority, the suggestion must certainly command respect. It must not be forgotten, however, that the difficulty of obtaining parliamentary sanction would have to be faced. It seemed to him clear that, even if such a code were framed, the Local Government Board could not enforce it as the law at present stood. Though, perhaps, Mr. Read's 20 years of waiting for possible legislation was unduly pessimistic, it would certainly be some time before any result could be hoped for in that direction ; but as no one had now a word to say in favour of the present state of things it seemed to him that a change was not only obviously desirable but was inevitable.

But while Mr. Stenning suggested that a code of laws was necessary, he very wisely, as he (Mr. Crouch) thought, did not put forward the code in detail. If he had ventured to offer specific suggestions, he feared, from the general tone of the discussion, that it would be a very long time before the details of the code were approved.

With regard to relaxations of the by-laws, Mr. Stenning had mentioned certain subsections of the London Building Act which gave exemption from its operative clauses in favour of isolated property, and suggested that property in the country might be similarly exempted from the proposed uniform code. He (Mr. Crouch) saw no reason why such exemption should not be granted, though he did not quite agree with Mr. Stenning's method of doing this. It was thought that the case would be met by allowing the use of any materials for building, so long as the house was situated 30 feet from an adjoining building and 15 feet from an adjoining owner. Upon consideration, he

believed Mr. Stenning would agree that such a limitation would act in either one or two ways—either an adjoining owner would be prevented from erecting a permanent building less than 15 feet from his own boundary, when one of the cheaper buildings had been erected 15 feet from the other side of the boundary, or it would be necessary, if he were permitted to build up to the boundary line, to demolish the other building.

He did not suppose such a proposal would ever become law. He mentioned this to show why he did not agree with Mr. Stenning that the matter was one easy of accomplishment. He hoped he would not be thought captious or impertinent in venturing to disagree, but he believed the difficulties of the case had been underestimated.

The real *raison d'être* of the desire for a change from present conditions was, he took it, the cheapening of the cost of building in the country, and with that object in view he would go a good deal further than Mr. Stenning. He would permit a building which had 30 feet on either side of it to be built of anything, provided the cross-walls between any two dwellings were of unflammable material and projected, say, 15 inches, but he did not know that that would cheapen the cost materially. He was afraid that in rural districts there was very little chance of anybody building cottages at a profit. As a business speculation they would certainly never pay. Cottages which let at, say, 3s. a week would not realise more than £80 or £90 at most, and such dwellings could not be erected for anything like that price. A pair of cottages would cost £300 at least, and even if the by-laws were relaxed and wooden structures allowed he did not suppose they could be built to pay. He thought the idea of the

jerry-builder in the country was a "bogey" not much to be feared, for it would not pay him to build there.

In cottages built as he had proposed he did not think there would be any serious danger from fire—certainly not in a two-storey building of ground floor and first floor, even if built of timber, and he could not imagine any possible objection to such places being erected.

On page 144 Mr. Stenning further said, "I think  
" further that there should be a proviso that, if it is  
" desired by an owner to erect, in one block, four  
" buildings for the working classes, not exceeding three  
" storeys in height, namely ground and first floors with  
" attics in the roof, he should be at liberty to do so, but  
" should the authority consider that such buildings were  
" not suited for the locality they should have the right  
" of appeal to some tribunal specially constituted for  
" dealing with such matters."

He did not know what would be the constitution of that body, but he thought the proposal to establish a Tribunal of Appeal, which should judge as to suitability of buildings in any particular district, opened up a very wide and difficult question.

He regretted that he was not at all in agreement with Mr. Stenning with regard to the District Councils themselves. Personally, he had not had much trouble with them, and had always managed to get his plans passed; but he had found difficulty with the surveyors, who were frequently quite incompetent. He once had to do with one who was a retired policeman, knowing hardly anything about building, but who still had to advise his Council what was to done. If such a Tribunal of Appeal as had been suggested were once established, he would advocate the abolition of the post

of surveyor to the Council altogether as quite unnecessary. At the present time the surveyor, appointed at a small salary, considered himself more or less the advocate of his employers. If a Tribunal of Appeal were established, he thought he would be inclined to regard himself more than ever as the advocate of the Council, instead of being, as he should be, a judge between the parties. Therefore, he would suggest that rural district surveyors be appointed as they were in London, that they should be as independent of the Council as possible, and should hold a judicial position between the two parties, to judge, as far as they could, whether the Council or the building owner was right. But they would not, he feared, act judicially in that way if a Tribunal of Appeal were established, and he would suggest putting them on a different footing altogether. If any question as to the increase of cost by employing a qualified man should arise, that could be easily met by making the building owner pay the district surveyor's fee, as was done in London. He did not agree that the small builders should be excluded from the Councils. That was a matter for the local electors themselves, but he felt sure that Parliament would not sanction the exclusion of any one body of men, even small builders, from the Councils.

He was glad to see Sir Wm. Grantham present, and hoped he would take the opportunity, before the discussion closed, of explaining his reasons for preferring to prepare his own plans, and thus depriving some deserving surveyor of employment.

Mr. MARTIN VIGERS (Fellow) said he would venture to suggest that the by-laws, both urban and rural, should give the building owner power to dispense with



the layer of concrete over the whole site, provided he constructed the lowest floor, whether a basement or ground floor, of concrete. There should, of course, be sufficient space between the floor and earth for good through ventilation, which could be obtained by either gratings or air bricks, and the floor might be covered either with boards or thin blocks. He thought that houses constructed in that way would be drier, warmer, and more healthy than those having a layer of concrete directly on the soil with a board floor above which was at present the usual mode of construction.

With regard to the superstructure, he thought it would be going rather too far to adopt the suggestion that there should be no by-laws controlling the construction of walls, but either half-timbered or whole-timber cottages might be permitted, provided the walls were plastered. Wooden cottages, in his experience, were drier, warmer, and more healthy than those with thin brick or stone walls.

With regard to the width of roads in rural districts, he would suggest that 30 feet, including pathways, was sufficient, but not too wide.

Mr. R. M. CHART (Fellow) said that as one who, for the past 20 years and upwards, had taken part in the administration of by-laws in what was, legally, a rural district, in point of population and expenditure probably the largest in the kingdom, he would like to make a few remarks on the two very able Papers under discussion. While he was in entire accord with the authors and with previous speakers who had expressed the opinion that the model by-laws of the Local Government Board were not suitable for really rural districts, it would be a great mistake, he thought, to adopt the

model by-laws recently issued by the Local Government Board as applicable to all districts which are rural in the legal interpretation of the term.

The rural district of Croydon, with which he was more immediately concerned, comprised nine parishes, of which two were distinctly urban in character, one of them having a population of upwards of 18,000. Three other parishes were partly urban in character and partly rural, but every year becoming more urban, while the remaining four were distinctly rural. It would be very disastrous to the urban portion of the district if the new rural by-laws only were applied, but, on the other hand, he admitted that it was inconvenient that the more stringent by-laws should be in force in the really rural parishes.

Whilst admitting that it was desirable that facilities should be given for the more economical construction of cottages in rural places, he thought it well to bear in mind the causes which led to the passing of the Act enabling such by-laws to be made. Houses were being erected, not constructed primarily for people to dwell in, but put up by unscrupulous builders to sell, without any regard whatever to the health of inhabitants, and under conditions which were calculated to sap the vital energy of the occupants. They were without proper foundations, built of porous or rotten materials, with no damp course, without proper sanitary conveniences or drainage, and regardless of ventilation or the preservation of sufficient area for light and air. It must, he thought, be admitted that the provisions of the Public Health Act and the adoption of the much abused by-laws had done much to remedy that condition of things.

He differed from the author of the first Paper in

the opinion expressed on p. 138 that the model by-laws do not require plans to be submitted for additions to buildings. He thought it was clear that the by-laws, except as to giving notices and depositing plans, did not apply to additions to houses erected prior to the passing of the by-laws, unless such an addition amounted to a new building, which, as the learned Judge in the action of *James v. Wyvil* said, was "a question of fact which each judge must decide for himself"; but with regard to the giving of notices and depositing plans the model by-laws omitted the word "new," which appeared in all the other by-laws, and referred to "any person intending to erect a building," *i.e.*, whether entirely new or as an addition.

On the question of width of streets as expressed in the model by-laws, he could hardly conceive how the construction suggested on p. 139 could possibly be maintained. He thought, however, that Mr. Eve had so sufficiently demonstrated this at the last Meeting, that it was needless further to dwell upon it.

He must join issue with the author of the Paper as to the width of new streets. No one could tell, when a street was laid out, to what purpose it might hereafter be put, and to permit new streets to be made as suggested, 24 feet wide only, would, in his opinion, be a great mistake, whether in a rural or an urban district. Narrow roads, under the present conditions of traffic, were a great inconvenience and a source of danger to the public, and private enterprise and profit must, in such a case, give way to the public good. He confessed himself unable to follow the reasoning of Mr. Vernon (p. 162) that "it was unfair to compel owners to lay out streets of 36 feet in width where they led into old roads of less than half the width," for two wrongs did

not make a right, and there was no reason why, because one evil existed, another similar one should be allowed to arise. He entirely agreed that it was a mistake that there should be no by-law compelling an owner to make a road with a sufficient thickness of materials. All that was required was a given width, and the formation of footways on either side, with a specified contour, which provision was to a great extent useless unless the contour were to be preserved by a sufficient coating of hard material.

It seemed to him that the suggestion thrown out by Mr. Macmorran was a good one, viz. that there should be a streets and buildings code applicable to the country at large, which should embrace rules governing (1) The laying out and making and draining of new streets; (2) The sufficiency of space about buildings to secure a free circulation of air; (3) The provision of foundations and damp course, and the concreting of sites, and eaves gutters necessary to secure the premises against damp; (4) Provision for proper sanitary conveniences and drainage; (5) Provision for sufficient windows and their being made to open; and for (6) a minimum height of living and sleeping rooms; and that special by-laws should be made with regard to other matters applicable to urban districts consisting of a specified density of population.

He would conclude his remarks with a reference to the appointment of surveyors of local authorities. Medical officers and sanitary inspectors had to be approved by the Local Government Board, who, on occasions, refused to sanction an appointment on the ground that the salary proposed by the local authority was insufficient to secure the services of a competent man. No such control was exercised over the appointment of a sur-

veyor, with the result, as Mr. Stenning justly observed, that many of them had no professional training or technical skill, nor could they in many cases be expected to have it when they were paid such inadequate salaries as were frequently offered by public advertisement. He would only quote two recent cases by way of example.

In one, the advertisement stated that "The rural district council invite applications for the office of surveyor of highways for their district, which comprises nine parishes, containing about 120 miles of district roads. Salary £65 per annum, without any extras. The surveyor must devote whole time to the duties."

In the other case, the council were "desirous of receiving applications for the appointment of surveyor for their district. Salary £120 per annum, increasing to £150 by £10 per annum. Candidates must devote the whole of their time to the duties of the office, and must have efficient knowledge of sanitary matters and be competent to carry out the duties usually appertaining to the office of surveyor to an urban district council, including the preparation of plans, quantities, specifications, and estimates for sewerage works and sewage disposal works, and private street and other works, and the construction and maintenance of roads."

Was it to be wondered at that, under such conditions of employment, the surveyor was sometimes a man of inadequate technical experience and training?

Sir WILLIAM CHANCE, Bart. (Visitor), desired to express his indebtedness to the Council for the opportunity of being present and assisting in the discussion to which the interesting Papers of Mr. Stenning and



Mr. Menzies had given rise. He appeared before the Meeting as a sufferer from the operation of the by-laws, and, as such, deeply interested in their amendment.

When they were first instituted, great evils no doubt existed in all parts of the country and called for some remedy, but in trying to get rid of evils of the kind reformers often rushed to the other extreme, as he thought the central authority had done in this case. The endeavour to adapt by-laws which applied to urban districts to rural communities all over the country had caused many of the hardships of which so much complaint was now being made. Many different proposals had been put forward. It had been suggested that possibly a code, embodying the principles of building and sanitation upon which everybody was agreed, might be drawn up, leaving details to the authorities competent to estimate local conditions and requirements. That, he thought, was what Mr. Stenning referred to when he spoke of uniformity of by-laws over the whole of the country. He feared that when one came to draw up such a code it would be very difficult to separate principles from details. Principles would be found resolving themselves into details at every turn.

Another way of dealing with the question might be to draft a clause, which could be inserted in the by-laws, exempting certain buildings having a sufficient area of open ground round them from the operation of the by-laws, except as to sanitation. It was hardly fair, when a district had gone to the expense of a scheme of sanitation by sewerage or otherwise, that buildings erected even with a suitable space round them should be free from the by-laws governing the rest of the district. Therefore he thought all buildings, even if exempt from the remaining by-laws, should be amenable to those regulating

sanitation. If, as he feared would be the case, it were found that local authorities were unwilling to insert an exempting clause in their present by-laws, would it not be possible to get that improvement carried out by Act of Parliament?

One of the absurdities of the present by-laws was that whether an owner erected a building with plenty of open space round it, or a cottage close to other cottages, he was treated in exactly the same way. This was simply ridiculous, and, he thought, had given rise to many of the grievances now complained of.

He believed that it would be quite possible to draft a Bill which would give special facilities in the case of houses, no matter whether they were cottages or palaces, so long as they had a sufficient amount of open space round them in proportion to the height of the building. If a person building under such conditions was allowed to build as he liked, and to use what materials he considered most suitable, rich and poor would be alike benefited. Under present conditions there was no equality. When, for instance, he himself started to build a house with a good deal of land round it, it should be left to him to do as he pleased. If he chose to build it badly it was his own fault, but he would be injuring nobody else.

It was very desirable, he considered, that a landlord, in building cottages, should be encouraged to provide good gardens attached to them. If, as was now often the case, a man with a small plot of land ran up a number of cottages upon it with no provision for gardens, no sooner were the cottages inhabited than the occupiers demanded from a neighbouring landlord a portion of his land, which might be valuable, for allotments under the Act. That was absolutely unfair, and one of the advan-

tages of the suggested Act would be that it would encourage the provision of gardens attached to cottages, to the great benefit of the occupiers, whether in urban or rural districts. He was informed that, in London, a building owner who could afford to buy a sufficient amount of land could erect his house as he pleased, and similarly, under the proposed Act, it would be possible, either in urban or rural districts, to build a cottage or a house of whatever materials one liked and in any manner, so long as the surrounding open space was sufficient and the sanitary arrangements complied with the by-laws.

With regard to the width of roads, he thought that a man wishing to avail himself of the exemptions in the manner suggested, should be called upon to keep his building a certain distance from the boundary of the road. Then, if ever the district became urban, it would be quite possible to increase the width without expensive pulling down. That would be a further advantage of a Bill, which, he thought, would satisfy all classes, and would do away with three-fourths of the existing grievances. He might mention that such a Bill had been drafted, and he trusted that, when it came to be made public, Members of The Surveyors' Institution would give it their careful consideration, and, if it deserved it, would accord it the support of their influence.

Mr. C. JOHN MANN (Fellow) said he thought that it had been overwhelmingly shown that some amendment of the existing by-laws was very desirable and even necessary, and that all interested in the welfare of rural districts were much indebted to Sir William Grantham, and those associated with him, for bringing the question so prominently forward. It was one which, he thought,

urgently demanded attention, but any proposed amendments should, in his opinion, have very careful and deliberate consideration before being adopted. Such deliberate consideration would, no doubt, follow on the very full and interesting discussion elicited by Mr. Stenning's and Mr. Menzies' admirable Papers.

The main points requiring special attention had been so often stated that it was hardly necessary for him to recapitulate them. They were, briefly, the reduction of cost, stability of buildings, prevention of fire, air-space, drainage and sanitation, width of roads and lines of frontage. The by-laws generally adopted worked, he thought, very badly in most of those cases. Take, for instance, lines of frontages. He knew a case in a village where a number of houses—some seven or eight, he thought—were built flush with the path, which was not very wide. There was a drop of one foot from the sill of the house to the path, so that any one engaged at the door practically occupied the whole of the path, and the passers-by had to go into the road. These houses had been built recently, and apparently in accordance with the by-laws.

Then as to air-space in and about buildings. Some houses in a village he could mention had been built enclosing a space which was really a laundry yard. They consisted of two storeys with attics, and had very inferior backyards. The whole plan was carried out in such a way as he was sure would not be tolerated in London, and he did not see why it should be permitted in a village.

With regard to stability, one could not use materials and labour in a manner peculiar to the district, because, though perfectly sound and good, it was not permitted by the by-laws. That was another great hardship.

Many of the requirements as to fire prevention were very irksome and costly, and indeed often quite unnecessary, such for instance as the carrying up of party-walls between cottages, the setting back of door and window frames in four-and-a-half inch reveals, and many other similar things.

Drainage and sanitation were also very unsatisfactorily dealt with by the by-laws, and he had usually found that rural or urban districts which had been absolutely neglected for years in the matter of drainage suddenly had a large and costly scheme forced upon them by the Local Government Board or by the Rivers Conservancy. Perhaps they were right to do the thing thoroughly and at once, but it was nevertheless a great hardship on a rural district to have to jump from absolute neglect into a costly main drainage and sewerage scheme.

Many outlying houses and cottages could well deal with their own drainage if they were shown how to do it, or made to do it properly, and he thought if by-laws could be issued which would practically compel occupiers to deal with their drainage in a sanitary way it would be desirable. It might be dealt with by a septic tank or other method in a very inexpensive way, making provision for the drains to be worked in with the general scheme as the district grew. Many of the rural districts might shortly become urban districts, but there were many others which would never become urban, and required to be dealt with in a very different way.

The only reason he ever heard for dealing with the drainage of rural districts in such a sweeping way was that the Local Government Board would not allow money to be borrowed on any temporary scheme.



That he believed was a fact, and consequently rural districts often got committed to very expensive schemes a long time before the land was at all ripe for building.

With regard to the erection of cottages, he deprecated building at all without plans, but he thought that plans for cottages did not require any specification other than what might be written on the drawings in the form of notes. Having got plans, it seemed to him that the simplest thing was to submit a tracing of them to the proper authority. The question was what that authority should be, and what the by-laws should be. He was certainly of opinion that there should be a Tribunal of Appeal.

He thought Mr. Stenning's suggestion was a good one—to make by-laws as general as possible, and suitable for all the different urban and rural districts if possible; but when one considered the different methods of building in different localities, and how desirable it was to follow the custom of those localities as to material and style, he feared a good deal of elasticity would have to be allowed in order to adapt the by-laws equally to different places.

Mr. W. A. CASSON (Visitor), who was junior Counsel in the Chailey District Council case, said he ventured to offer some remarks on the Papers because he happened to have had some exceptional experience in connection with the model by-laws now under discussion.

He was, for over 15 years, in charge of the By-laws Confirming Department of the Local Government Board, and had seen literally thousands of by-laws made for all parts of the country. He had been for years in almost daily consultation with the late Mr. Percy Gordon Smith, whose name was well known to surveyors,

and with the late Sir Richard Thorne-Thorne, two of the most earnest men in the work they were called upon to do that it has ever been his lot to come into contact with.

If, in what he said on the present occasion, he gave expression to a few somewhat strong views, it might be taken that he was repeating the opinions of those two men, who, together, did more than any one to build up the system of by-laws that now ruled in the country. The view they took in the matter was that a local authority called upon to make by-laws for builders and others to comply with, must make those by-laws in such form that builders and other people could understand them, and there must be fairness and uniformity in their application without favour or prejudice; but above all must be considered the health and welfare of the individuals who would live in the houses to be built.

Now it seemed to him from what had been said by Mr. Stenning in his Paper, and from the discussion which had ensued, that one principal object, namely, the habitability of the houses, had not altogether been borne in mind. The fact was that when one came to close quarters with the by-laws, they were not such terrible things as they were made out to be. Notes on these points and many others would be found in a book which some Members might know by the title of *Annotated By-laws*. Mr. Gordon Smith was the author of the architectural part, and Sir Richard Thorne-Thorne of the medical part of that book. In it would be found explanations of the application of by-laws to different cases, with variations adapted to different localities, set out so that the model laws could be adapted to local needs, and relaxed or strengthened as might seem necessary; and it rested with the public at large to impose on the local

authorities the conditions that should be followed in making modifications.

In his Paper, Mr. Stenning said, "It should not be difficult to frame one set of by-laws applicable alike to town and rural districts," kindly adding that "the present schedules as to strength of walls might remain." But he had seen scores of Rural and Urban Councils come to the Local Government Board and ask for a relaxation of that very schedule as to the thickness, urging that the requirements were much in excess of the needs in their districts.

Then Mr. Stenning spoke of open spaces about buildings. He could call to mind a little place in Cornwall—Fowey—where it was proposed to adopt the model by-laws, but there were existing houses on narrow sites in narrow streets, and to which the by-laws could not be applied. One by-law, for example, required 24 feet of open space in front and another 15 feet in the rear. To get 24 feet in front necessitated setting back almost to the back wall, and to allow 15 feet in the rear brought the houses half-way across the street, so that it was impossible to comply with the by-laws, and consequently a special exemption was made that when rebuilding was necessitated by a fire or any other calamity the house might be re-erected on the existing site.

He would like to say one word in defence of a body that had not, up to the present, found many defenders. He referred to the Rural District Councils of England at large, and to the Chailey Rural District Council in particular. The present ardent desire to amend the by-laws had followed on proceedings initiated by that Council. That body had done, in relation to a very distinguished gentleman whom all respected and held in high esteem, what they would have been bound to do

towards any other building owner. When that Council had once adopted by-laws, they were no longer free to do what they liked, but were bound to carry out regulations which had received the approval of the Local Government Board, and were word for word the same as the Rural Model for which that Department was primarily responsible.

Was it then right to attack the Council, which could not help itself? Why not attack the Local Government Board either in Parliament or by public agitation? He thought every fair-minded man would exonerate the Chailey Council from the charge made against them of being insincere and overbearing in the action they had taken in that matter. They had done no more or less than any other Council in the land would be bound to do to uphold by-laws, which, from the date the Local Government Board's seal was affixed to them, became part of the law of the land, and as such must be complied with. He ventured to think that it would have been better if Sir William Grantham had set the example of compliance with those by-laws, instead of defying the Council, who were, he believed, only endeavouring to do their duty.

He had heard that night for the first time of the existence of an association for the reform of by-laws, and he certainly thought that such a society could do useful work by going into the matter to find out in what way the by-laws were imperfect, and make suggestions for their amendment.

For eight or ten years Mr. Gordon Smith and he had both urged on successive Presidents of the Local Government Board the need for a Royal Commission to inquire into the way in which building and other by-laws were working in the country, and to ascertain to what extent

it was desirable to alter them. When local bodies sought to make by-laws, the Local Government Board had nothing to offer them but its own model, which was usually adopted, duly sealed, and sometimes enforced. He and Mr. Gordon Smith had often visited districts in the country, a copy of the by-laws in hand, and had seen how infringements were going on on every side. What was wanted was a Royal Commission of inquiry to show the extent to which those provisions were unsuited to certain or any districts, whether in the matter of carrying party-walls through roofs, or with regard to open spaces, drainage, or ventilation. It would then be possible to get the evidence sifted and to attach the proper value to the different statements made.

When anyone came to set down what a general code of building laws should contain, to make it adaptable to the whole country, he would find himself face to face with many different modes of building, from wattle and dab in one district, to stone walls two feet thick in another. He thought if the suggestion were adopted that a Royal Commission should inquire into the whole business, an Act might be framed for general application throughout the country, and such matters of detail as the Act could not deal with might very well be then made the subject of by-laws.

Mr. J. NIXON HORSFIELD (Fellow) said he had taken a good deal of interest in the two Papers on the subject of by-laws, and would like to make a few observations as an architect, as a surveyor to an urban district, and as (for a number of years) a member of a Corporation. He had helped to get sets of by-laws through the Local Government Board, and had found that instead of the week or two referred to by a previous speaker, the



matter had taken a year or two. All would agree that by-laws of some kind were necessary, but any suggestions made by a local body always seemed to come back from the Local Government Board without approval until it practically amounted to accepting their model by-laws *in toto*. That was his experience. He had no word to say against the courtesy of the Local Government Board but it was clear that the question of by-laws should be dealt with in some other way than as at present.

One speaker had objected to builders on the District Councils. His (Mr. Horsfield's) view was that a far more objectionable member was the owner of jerry-built cottage property. The inspector and medical officer were to an extent independent of the Council, and it was quite as essential that the surveyor should also be enabled to do his duty fearlessly. He had felt for a long time that it would be desirable to have a tribunal to deal with grievances and to interpret by-laws framed by Urban Councils and Corporations. One saw on every hand buildings set up in direct defiance of the by-laws, and yet when one submitted plans of buildings for approval, the authorities said they had no dispensing powers. The truth was that one Committee voted one way and one another, irrespective of professional advice, with the result that there was no uniformity of practice. If a tribunal of experts existed to refer to, and Corporations knew that there was such an authority over them, they would be consistent.

With regard to roads, he felt that they ought not to be decreased in width—certainly not in London or anywhere around a large town. In the country, land being cheap, it was false economy, in view of future developments; in fact, he would in all cases certainly advocate wider roads.

A point that had not been touched on at all during the discussion, and one which he thought was of importance, was in connection with the drainage of terrace houses for the working classes. He had lately built some houses of the kind under the Housing Act (1890) and had others in hand. They were in the cheapest form in which it was possible to build houses, *i.e.* as terrace houses, but if one built terrace houses the drains must either go under the buildings or, according to the by-laws, into a road formed at least 13 feet wide, open at one end, at the rear of the buildings. In his case he could not get the plans passed for terrace houses, for he could not get permission to bring the drains under the buildings. If he had to make a road and an auxiliary sewer, the expense would be so great that it would be impossible to let the houses to pay even the rate of interest of consols. The difficulty was that if two or more house drains were connected they became in most cases a sewer. That was always the case if they belonged to different owners, and practically if they did not at first belong to different owners they might be sold to different purchasers, this necessitated putting in a separate drain for each terrace house. In the case of cottages that was very onerous, for one had to put both front and back drains for the soil and for the surface water, with manholes and interceptors, at a cost so enormous that it was impossible to let houses to produce anything like an adequate return. As to the height of rooms or attics, he thought it was not necessary to make any rule at all. If there were 2 feet or 3 feet extra height, it meant, generally speaking, so much more room for vitiated air. He knew from experience that in rooms 7 feet or 7 feet 6 inches high one could get plenty of fresh air by means of inlet and outlet ventilators and

the latter should be provided for in every chimney stack.

Mr. W. J. JENNINGS (Fellow) said he would deal first with the points on which he disagreed with Mr. Stenning, if he might with due respect say so. He could not fall in with the suggestion that by-laws for local authorities should be uniform throughout the country. He thought there was no question that such uniformity would lead to greater hardship than existed at present.

He spoke from experience in Canterbury, where the by-laws originally in force met the case very well indeed. The authorities were, however, forced to adopt new by-laws. The Local Government Board having been on various occasions applied to for loans, enquiries were held with the result that the applications were unfavourably received, owing, it was said, to obsolete by-laws. Attempts had been made to get by-laws approved which would meet the requirements of the district, but they were always sent back with the intimation that unless they adopted practically the model by-laws they would not be approved. That was a very great hardship to Canterbury. It was a very old town, and had many narrow streets and, many of the building plots being shallow, it was impossible to comply with the model by-laws, so much so that people in the district, rebuilt their houses in two or three parts. One year they built one piece, and another year another, so that they never had new buildings in Canterbury, and thus escaped the by-laws altogether. That was the result of the action of the Local Government Board.

As to the Tribunal of Appeal, how it was to be brought into existence, and the powers it was to have

were details which Mr. Stenning did not pretend to decide.

He agreed with Mr. Stenning that better qualified men should be employed as surveyors to the councils. One of the grievances, he felt, was not so much against the by-laws themselves as the way in which they were administered. No doubt the way the class of men who often got on the councils exercised their power was a great hardship. In cases of difficulty he had found that the surveyors never tried to meet him. He thought that was due to the fact that they were men with little or no training who could not approach questions with a judicial mind, and he hoped it would be made a strong point in any agitation for reform that properly qualified surveyors should be appointed to these offices.

With regard to walls being carried through the roofs, many speakers had referred to that as a great objection, but under the model by-laws that requirement was not imposed. It was open to a builder to leave the walls below the roof. It was obvious that there was some misapprehension on that point.

The Hon. Sir WILLIAM GRANTHAM (Honorary Member) said he was glad to avail himself of the opportunity to say a few words, but he did not think he should have done so if it were not for some observations that had fallen from one or two of the previous speakers, and for the reason also that he was anxious to take some public opportunity of thanking the great body of surveyors of England for the great interest they had shown in the matter, and the great trouble they had taken, and were taking, to do what they thought would be of lasting benefit to the country, by getting some modification of the existing by-laws and of the way in which they were administered.

He was amused by the complaint made by a previous speaker that he (Sir Wm. Grantham) was taking the bread out of the mouths of the architects and surveyors by drawing his own plans, but why should he deprive himself of pleasure by paying other people for doing what was a pleasure to him to do. He imagined that if anyone wanted, for instance, to enjoy a dinner, he would not like to do so vicariously, but would rather eat it himself. Again, if he were going to the theatre he would rather have the pleasure himself than pay for somebody else to go there and sit through the performance; and in the same way his reason for preparing his own plans was simply that he was fond of doing it. He had been at that kind of work practically all his life, and when erecting cottages and work of that kind he never had a "proper" plan, in the ordinary sense, prepared, *i.e.*, not such a plan as an architect would prepare for a builder, nicely coloured, &c. Many of the builders he had employed could not do it. They were all local men, hardly capable of producing such plans as would satisfy The Surveyors' Institution, but they did their work well, and the plans were sufficient for them, even if they were only rough sketches.

Even then, as had been admitted during the discussion, cottage building was not a paying operation, or desirable as an investment. The work was, more or less, of a philanthropic character, but he thought it well to make a pleasure of duty, and it was part of his pleasure to do the whole thing himself. He thought, when he looked round the adjoining Council room at the portraits of past and present surveyors of eminence, of the many years he had fought with those gentlemen, when at the Bar, sometimes having to examine and, at other times, to cross-examine them. By that means he



had gained a familiarity with plans, such as enabled him to do what was necessary, at any rate for his own purposes, and that was why he had gone on in the same way in which he hoped to continue, notwithstanding the existing by-laws.

With regard to the question of appeal, to which several speakers had referred, he had no doubt if a properly constituted Court of Appeal could be got, there would be very few difficulties left. It was asked how this was to be done, and he did not quite agree with Mr. Stenning. if he understood his remarks in the Paper on that point. He would suggest doing exactly what was done now with regard to other matters, in the case of the District Councils themselves for instance. If they did not repair properly, or take over roads for which they were liable, there was a right of appeal to the County Council, and he did not think anything better was wanted.

The County Councils were, as a rule, composed of first-class men, nearly all practical business men, gentlemen, leading farmers, merchants, and others, who took interest in the work. They were themselves capable persons, and always, he believed employed skilled surveyors. They could afford to pay fair salaries in order to command the services of good men, and he believed nothing could be better than an appeal from the Rural District Council to the County Council.

The County Council would appoint a committee of their own members—not interested in the district—who, with their own surveyor, would look at the plans or consider the other questions in dispute, and it would be found there would be very little friction indeed, for when once the power of appeal had been exercised and proof given that the County Council acted impartially,

there would be very rarely cause for complaint, as the Rural District Councils would then act with more circumspection.

He had, he was sorry to say, been fighting the Chailey District Council for some years, as they would not do what he thought they ought to for the benefit of the parish. It had taken him two or three years to make them take over a road of great importance to the parish. They would not do it until at last he had exercised the power of appeal to the County Council. They fought as hard as they could, but were happily beaten. Now everybody agreed that it was the best thing that could have been done, but they would not have done it except for that power of appeal.

There was another road which they refused to take up in same way, and he had to threaten them with another appeal to the County Council, with the result that an arrangement was made with them, and there was no further difficulty.

He was sorry to have to say something now, not very complimentary to a previous speaker, though he was glad of the opportunity of doing so, for Mr. Casson, who was one of the counsel against him in his recent trial, had already been making use of a journal of which he understood he was editor to denounce him in his recent action. He hoped he might without offence say that even Mr. Casson knew nothing of the real facts although he was engaged in the case against him (Sir William). His knowledge of the case was of course based entirely on his brief, but he feared the real facts had never been presented to him, and he must have forgotten the evidence that came out in the cross-examination of his (Mr. Casson's) witnesses, to say nothing of the evidence denouncing him for disobeying their by-law,

but he ought to know by this time that the Council tried to enforce on him by-laws that did not exist. They had only had the model by-laws which gave them limited powers with regard to complete plans. By the new by-laws they were only entitled to have plans indicating what the building was going to be, and requiring only the lowest floor. That was what he gave them, but when he went to the Council they demanded complete plans of every floor. He reminded them that such a demand could only be made under urban by-laws. They would not even look at his plans. Mr. Casson has also forgotten that the magistrates found in his favour on that point.

The only thing they did find against him was that he had not given them the cubic contents of the earth-closets and the ash-pits. There were six by-laws with reference to earth-closets, as to the height of the seat and other matters, and six by-laws with regard to the ash-pits. Could one imagine six by-laws dealing solely with ash-pits? They complained that he had not depicted these. If he had done so, each would have been represented by a small diagram three-quarters of an inch square, while the earth-closets drawn to scale would be about one or one and a half inches by half an inch. Though he had on his plan sketched the outside of an earth-closet and an ash-pit, and stated that all details would be in accordance with the by-laws, yet the magistrates refused to discuss the information because he had not given in his plans these microscopic details of the contents of the closet and ash-pit. They required that the inside should be shown in accordance with the by-laws.

Then they would not tell him where the plans were wrong. He said to them, "Tell me where they are

“wrong. I have come to help you and support you. I have been up to the Local Government Board, and they say they are right. Tell me where you find them wrong.” But they refused to have anything to do with him, and prepared their brief for counsel, giving him no more real information than he apparently possessed now.

He would not detain the Meeting any longer than to say in conclusion, what he said at the beginning of his remarks, that he thanked the surveyors most heartily for the great interest they had taken in this matter. He was convinced that the proper housing of the rural classes in the country touched the root of the unemployed difficulty we were now labouring under. It was the ill-housed labourers from the country who crowded into London to swell the number of those seeking in vain for work which did not exist.

Mr. STENNING said he felt extremely gratified that his Paper should have met with so kind a reception. Many speakers had criticised it, and he felt their criticisms called for an answer from him, but at that late hour they would hardly wish him to go into details, and he thought, therefore, he should be meeting every one's wish if he embodied his reply in a communication to the *Professional Notes*.

He thought it was generally agreed by all speakers, and especially by Mr. Macmorran, whose remarks and suggestions had been so valuable, that a new code of some kind was necessary. That was the principle that he had endeavoured to advocate in his Paper. Details had been spoken of, but he had not attempted to deal with details. His three leading points were, the necessity for new by-laws, a Tribunal of Appeal, which he thought was urgently needed, and better definitions. He thought

those three points might well be elaborated, and new by-laws drawn up by experts, who were, with all due deference to Mr. Casson and the Local Government Board, the men best qualified to undertake the work by their experience in dealing daily with such matters all over the country. He could select two or three experts from that Meeting who could, in collaboration with a similar number from the Royal Institute of British Architects, draw up by-laws that would be found workable.

He had had some 35 years' very active experience, and believed that by-laws could be framed which would meet almost every case—not every case, for that would be impossible—and which, by embodying in one code all important principles, coupled with a certain amount of elasticity, would obviate all difficulties.

A Tribunal of Appeal, as shadowed forth by Sir William Grantham, would get rid of all friction if the Local Government Board could be induced to recall the by laws and adopt some of the suggestions that had been made for securing a new and efficient code.

He should have liked, as he had said, to reply to the various criticisms on his Paper, but he would ask them to allow him to carry out his suggestion of doing so in the *Professional Notes*, so that it might be clear on what points he agreed or disagreed with those who had spoken in the course of the discussion.

The PRESIDENT said that Mr. Menzies desired to be allowed to adopt the method which Mr. Stenning had suggested, and answer the criticisms on his Paper in the next part of the *Professional Notes*.

It now devolved on him to sum up the debate; but



at that late hour he should be overtaxing the patience of the Meeting if he attempted to do so.

The main point seemed to his mind to be the necessity for some kind of legislation, for without legislation it would be absolutely impossible to get the existing by-laws recalled by the Local Government Board, who had at present no power to do anything of the kind.

The Meeting then adjourned.

## SOME PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVING THE LAW AND PRACTICE OF RATING.

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'  
INSTITUTION held on Monday, 27th February, 1905.*

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BY HAROLD GRIFFIN (FELLOW).

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The Valuation Bill of 1904 indicated an intention on the part of the Government to amend the law in connection with the assessment of property for the purpose of rating and taxation.

As announced in the King's Speech at the opening of the present Session of Parliament a fortnight ago, the Government propose to introduce a measure this year dealing with the same contentious matters.

My apology, therefore, in introducing this somewhat dry subject to your notice, is that legislation is impending, and that the views of surveyors who are practically acquainted with the difficulties surrounding the whole business cannot be too widely made known.

An additional reason for our consideration of the practice of rating is that a knowledge of the procedure in connection with the assessment of property is of the greatest importance to owners and to those who act as their agents.

It is fortunate that the Bill of last Session was not pressed, because so many objections to its provisions

were raised that nothing short of being entirely re-drafted could make it in any degree acceptable.

I.—SUGGESTIONS FOR ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY THE  
SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION BEFORE ANY NEW BILL  
IS PRESENTED.

We know that some action in reference to the Valuation Bill was taken by the Council of this Institution last year. Shall I be considered presumptuous if I suggest that the text of the recommendations submitted by the Council to the Government be printed and circulated among all our Members, and that the Local Government Board be again approached and requested to give careful consideration to our views before the new Bill is laid before Parliament?

If the Council approve, we might even suggest to the Government the form which the Bill should take, after inviting practical proposals from any of our Members, and selecting therefrom such as commend themselves to the judgment of the Council.

We could do this, I think, without any risk of interfering with politics, because a Bill of this kind can hardly be made a party question by either side, and the matter must be dealt with very shortly, whatever Government is in office.

All this, however, is almost outside the scope of my Paper, and I will therefore proceed without further preamble to

II.—THE CONSTITUTION OF ASSESSMENT COMMITTEES  
AND THE FUNCTIONS AND AUTHORITY OF OFFICIALS  
WHO ATTEND THEM.

Where a Committee of a Board of Guardians have hitherto acted as the Assessment Committee of a district

they have usually carried out their duties in an able and impartial manner, and I see no objection to such Committees being made the authority for hearing appeals, as they are in some parts of London and in the provinces, but the work is quite different from all their other functions, and is a great tax on their time.

In this and some other parts of the Paper I fear you may complain that my observations refer too exclusively to London, but as any fresh legislation will probably tend in many respects to assimilate the practice in the provinces to that of London, I hope you will pardon me for the fault.

I have never yet heard it proposed that Overseers should sit on Assessment Committees, and now that, in London, the Metropolitan Borough Councils are made the Overseers of the parishes within their boroughs, it does not seem right that a Committee of such a Council should adjudicate upon appeals from their own assessments even if representatives from the London County Council sit with them.

The London County Council and the Metropolitan Borough Councils, as well as similar bodies elsewhere, hold so much rateable property themselves as actual occupiers, and are so tainted with the vices of municipal trading and reckless borrowing, that it must be difficult for them to perform the duties of hearing appeals in an impartial manner.

In their corporate capacity these Councils have but one attitude towards people liable to pay rates, that is, how to squeeze the utmost possible amount of money out of them.

These Councils ought not to be left to assess their own property, including town halls, schools, libraries, baths, stables, lighting stations, wharves, tram lines,

artizan's dwellings, municipal lodging houses, and municipal milk shops.

All such premises ought to be assessed by some entirely independent authority.

If the Borough Councils continue to assess their own properties, the temptation to reduce assessments when housing schemes are likely to show a deficiency in revenue, when the library expenses give signs of exceeding the legal limit, or when competing omnibus proprietors threaten to reduce the receipts from tramways, will, in many cases, be too great to be resisted.

I submit that the local Bench of Justices would be a much more suitable body to act as an Appeal Committee than any selection of members from Borough and County Councils. They would have no direct interest in unduly raising assessments, and they could be trusted to carry out the duty in a judicial spirit.

In London the duties of the Justices are much lighter at present than they are in the country, as they have no criminal business to attend to, and they could devote ample time to the proper consideration of rating appeals.

The Justices would exercise somewhat similar functions for rating purposes in relation to Quarter Sessions as they now do in reference to public-house licences, that is to say, there should be a right of appeal to Quarter Sessions from the decision of the Justices.

I have read that it was intended by the Government of the day, when bringing forward the Union Assessment Committee Act (passed in 1862), that Assessment Committees should be composed of Justices, but that the feeling of the House of Commons was against it.

Circumstances have greatly changed since then, and I do not think the objections then raised to that arrangement apply any longer.



When Justices of the Peace were all ex-officio members of Boards of Guardians, their presence was most valuable at Assessment Committees.

The experience they would gain on such tribunals as I have suggested would assist them greatly when engaged in the more important appeals which come before them at Quarter Sessions.

Overseers, Assistant Overseers, Town Clerks, and Surveyors of Taxes ought to have no greater privileges before an Assessment Committee than are possessed by ratepayers and their representatives.

No official should have any vote or authority whatever at the hearing of appeals.

Of course the Committee may have the assistance of a professional valuer, but if he is to advise them properly he ought to have recently seen each property personally, and he ought to have no direct or indirect interest in the amount of any assessment.

### III.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR HEARING APPEALS BY ASSESSMENT COMMITTEES, AND PROCEDURE AT SUCH APPEALS.

It is, I suppose, admitted by everyone that all ratepayers should have an opportunity of appeal, against assessments which they deem unjust, to a tribunal the constitution of which will give them confidence that justice will be done impartially, and without their having to incur any expenses unless they choose to do so.

In this branch of the subject a great many desirable reforms will at once occur to many of us. Several of these may perhaps be considered somewhat insignificant details, but altogether they amount to a formidable indictment against the present system.

My remarks under this heading represent the point

of view of the individual ratepayer, and refer more particularly to ordinary small assessments.

I know something is done in large unions during the revision of valuation lists to group the appeals in such a way that the appeals in reference to different classes of properties may be heard on different days, *e.g.* the ordinary small assessments on one day, public-houses on another, factories and wharves on a third; but even so, more care might be used to prevent one long and difficult case from delaying the hearing of a number of simpler cases.

On the other hand, it is not asking too much, I think, that at least five minutes be devoted to each case, however simple.

This means twelve cases per hour as a maximum, and therefore not more than twelve ratepayers should be summoned to appear at eleven o'clock, and not more than twelve others at twelve o'clock, and so on, with due allowance for the luncheon interval,

There is often a tendency to confirm assessments without giving each individual case proper attention. No doubt this is partly because of the great number of appeals to be dealt with, but even where ratepayers appeal in ignorance of the proper method of assessment, and without any real ground of objection, it would be much more satisfactory for the Chairman to explain this to them as clearly as possible in a few words, than for them to go away thinking no effort at all has been made to do them justice.

Nothing is more tedious and irritating to a number of aggrieved ratepayers than to be kept waiting outside the committee room for even one hour, and I have sometimes been detained for the greater part of a day before my case has been reached.

I agree that it would hardly be advisable for the public to be admitted to the committee room, as they are to a court, or otherwise the proceedings might slightly alleviate the tedium of waiting.

Although it must at times be necessary for the Committee to retire for the purpose of considering their decision in special cases, I submit that it is very wrong for them to take up time, in discussing questions of principle or procedure or in other business, at a meeting to which ratepayers are summoned for the purpose of appeals, until, at all events, all such appeals have been disposed of.

I now come to a point which I think demands very serious attention.

I do not forget that an Assessment Committee is not a court, but for the purpose of hearing objections it acts in a quasi-judicial capacity, and therefore it ought to carry out its functions with the same safeguards for fairness that Englishmen are accustomed to and deem necessary in the judicial tribunals of this country.

Let us for a moment examine the prevailing practice.

In the meeting room, the Committee sit at a table at one end with their clerk.

At a table on one side sit the Overseers (whose valuation is being objected to) with their clerk and valuer, and perhaps a representative from the County Council.

At a table on the other side of the room sits the Surveyor of Taxes.

The appellant is shown into the room and is given a seat in the centre. He states his case to the Committee and answers questions put by them and the Overseers. The Overseers then make their observations, as do the Surveyor of Taxes and the County Council official, if they desire to do so.

The appellant is then asked to retire, and the Committee proceed to consider and vote on their decision in the presence of the Overseers and all the other officials.

The appellant ratepayer is now called into the room, the Chairman announces the decision of the Committee, and the ratepayer goes away.

Very likely I shall be told that, while the ratepayer is outside the committee room, the Overseers and other officials are absolutely dumb, and the Committee deliberate on the matter just as if they were not present ; but is it always so ? I happen to have been an Overseer myself, and I have sometimes heard comments and remarks made at this stage, and even questions asked by members of the Committee and replied to without any rebuke from the Chairman.

Even if all these officials entirely efface themselves and the Committee proceed as if all in the room but the members of the Committee themselves were insensible, what is the impression on the mind of the ratepayer ? Surely it must be that the Committee are dealing with his case in consultation with the Overseers and officials (against whose figures he is objecting), and he is therefore generally dissatisfied.

Why should not the Committee retire to deliberate on their decision, or else let *all* others do so and leave the Committee by themselves in the room ? What should we think of any civil or criminal trial, where, after the case had been completed, the defendant or prisoner was compelled to retire, while the jury proceeded to consider their verdict with the assistance of the plaintiff or prosecutor and his counsel.

Yet this is practically what is done in the case of many Assessment Committees.

I have even heard of cases where an Overseer, being

also a Guardian of the Poor and a Member of the Assessment Committee, has assisted to hear and determine objections against assessments, thus being at once Prosecutor and Judge.

This unique combination ought to be made impossible.

#### IV.—RULES MADE FOR THE GUIDANCE OF ASSESSMENT COMMITTEES, AND THE OBJECTIONS TO SOME OF THEM.

It has been customary, before the last two or three quinquennial valuations in London, for the London County Council to summon a conference of all the metropolitan local rating authorities, for the purpose of drawing up rules to be observed at the forthcoming valuation.

A conference of such authorities was held during the Summer of 1904 in preparation for the valuation of 1905, and a report on the resolutions passed by this conference, presented by Mr. Edgar Harper, Statistical Officer to the London County Council, and a Fellow of our Institution, has just been published.

I am greatly indebted to Mr. Harper for the valuable information contained in his report.

The resolutions passed by the Conference must be presumed to contain the combined wisdom of the whole of the rating authorities of London, yet they are sometimes treated with scant respect at the Court of Quarter Sessions if they happen to be quoted by Counsel.

No doubt several of the rules are useful and reasonable. I will only refer to those which seem to me to be open to objection.

##### *Rule No. 1.—Weekly and Monthly Tenancies.*

(A) That in converting weekly and monthly tenancies into hypothetical yearly tenancies for the purpose of arriving at the gross value.



the annual payments for rates (including water) and house duty (if any) shall be deducted from the annual amount receivable by weekly or monthly payments, which deductions are estimated at from one-fourth to one-third, according to the amount of the rate in the pound.

(B) That in case of artisans' dwellings each tenement shall be regarded as a separate hereditament for assessment purposes.

NOTE.—Allowance for the additional expense of a caretaker and common staircase may be considered as included in the statutory deduction.

(C) That for the purpose of ascertaining the scale to be adopted for assessing weekly and monthly properties, an average of the rates for each particular parish for the five years previous to the quinquennial valuation year be taken, and that such scale be adhered to throughout the quinquennium.

If the deductions from the actual full rents to find the gross value are fair in the case of cottage property, how can it be also fair, in the case of tenement houses and blocks of dwellings, to say that the additional outgoings for cleansing and lighting the common staircase are to be considered as included in the statutory deduction from gross to rateable value?

Mr. Harper's report sheds a good deal of additional light on the matter, and explains that the scale of assessment adopted by the conference for weekly properties, and annexed to the resolution, allows for something additional to be deducted from the total of 52 weeks rent, in every case, beyond the actual outgoings for rates and taxes, in arriving at the statutory gross value. Mr. Harper calls this the "contingency balance."

My complaint that this "contingency balance" is no larger in the case of tenement houses than for small cottages still remains unanswered.

The stipulation that the average rates, for the five years preceding the year in which the new assessment is made, shall be adopted as the basis for the scale on which the rating is to be fixed for a period of five years, beginning in the year subsequent to that in which the assessment is made, is open to serious objection.

Of course, when rates do not vary much for several years, the rule may work without much unfairness, but the upward tendency in many places has lately been so rapid that the difference of one year earlier or later in the period selected for an average may substantially affect the result.

The Act of Parliament clearly indicates, I think, that the value at the actual time of making and revising the valuation, and what it is likely to remain at for the next year or two ahead, is the proper basis for assessments.

The value a property possessed during a period which ended a full year before, and which it no longer possesses, cannot give the right and just figures for the ensuing five years.

In one London borough, with which I have some considerable acquaintance, the general rate in 1900 was 6s. 10d. in the £. In 1905 it is 8s. 4d. in the £.

In this case there is not the slightest chance of any reduction in the rates, so far as can be foreseen.

The average yearly rate for the five years 1900 to 1904 is 7s. 7 $\frac{4}{5}$ d., whereas the average for the five years 1901 to 1905 is 7s. 11 $\frac{2}{5}$ d.

These facts have been brought to the notice of the Assessment Committee, but apparently they feel bound by the resolution passed by the conference, and do not, so far, see their way to deviate from it.

Indeed they have fixed the scale of assessment for weekly property at the ensuing valuation as if the rate was only 7s. 6d. in the £.

I do not despair, however, that some means may even yet be found to induce them to alter their views.

In this one borough alone, the policy I have mentioned will, if persisted in, result in many hundreds of

houses being assessed at a rateable value of £1 higher than the proper legal figure.

It seems to me that if the owners of the houses affected (as the owners in these cases have to pay the rates) were to combine and take a test case before the Court of Quarter Sessions, the contention of the Assessment Committee would fall to the ground.

Here again, I readily admit, Mr. Harper's report shows clearly his opinion that this rule must entail hardship if rigidly followed.

### *Rule No. 3.—Agreements and Leases for a Term.*

(A) In the case of ordinary agreements for three years where the landlord undertakes repairs, the rent reserved under agreement may be taken as representing gross value. In the case of three years' agreements, where the tenant undertakes internal repairs, 5 per cent. should be added to the rent under agreement to arrive at gross value.

(B) Where an ordinary repairing lease for a term, at a rack rent, has been granted not more than five years prior to the date of assessment, and no premium or other consideration has been paid, and the lessee has not expended any money for improvements, the rent reserved, plus 10 per cent., shall be taken as indicating the gross value in classes 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the Third Schedule to the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869.

(C) Where a premium has been paid, or outlay incurred, by a lessee under an ordinary repairing lease, by which the annual value is increased (provided the amount of the increased letting value due to such outlay cannot be otherwise ascertained), there shall be added to the rent reserved a proportion of the premium and outlay, calculated in accordance with "Table B" hereto annexed, and the result, together with 10 per cent. added, shall be taken as indicating the gross value.

(D) In the case of leases granted more than five years prior to the date of assessment, the same course shall be adopted as laid down in paragraphs (B) and (C), but the rent reserved under the lease shall be reviewed, and any change of value affecting the property taken into consideration.

This rule attempts to define the method for assessment of properties let on lease, and attached thereto is an elaborate scale of divisors to find how much ought to be added to the rent, where a premium has been paid for the lease, to represent the annual value of such premium.

In a great majority of cases, the value can be much more easily and satisfactorily ascertained by evidence of the actual annual value and by comparison with the rentals being obtained from similar premises close by.

*Rule No. 4.—Freeholds and Long Leaseholds.*

(A) The rent which a yearly tenant might fairly be expected to pay shall be taken as the gross value in every instance where the property might fairly be so let.

(B) That where this test cannot be applied, either the ground rent (if recently fixed) or the estimated value of the land for the purpose for which it is used, calculated at 3,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , or 4 per cent. on the capital thereof together with 5,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , 6, or 7 per cent. on the present value of the buildings, shall be taken as indicating the gross value. As a rule 5 per cent. should be applied to the most costly buildings and 7 per cent. to those of the least value.

In dealing with freehold and long leasehold properties (presumably in the owner's own occupation) this rule sets out first the general principle of rating:

“That the rent which a yearly tenant might be “expected to pay shall be taken as the gross value.”

It seems hardly necessary to reiterate this elementary rule and to pass as a resolution that which is laid down by statute.

Not only so, but it apparently limits the application of it to a particular class of properties, whereas the principle can be usefully employed as the primary consideration on a much more extensive scale.

The rule then goes on to say, “Where this test cannot be applied, a percentage on the value of the land, together with a percentage on the present value of the buildings, shall be considered as the gross value.”

This definition leaves quite as much room for difference of opinion as the determination of the annual value as a whole, and in some cases would lead to great injustice.

*Rule No. 5.—Rows of Similar Houses.*

That in the case of any two or more houses in the same street or road, containing the same number of rooms, and alike in every particular as to accommodation, but let at various rents, the average rent shall, unless there are exceptional circumstances, be taken as the basis of assessment.

This enunciates what is called the "Terrace Principle," which I respectfully submit is altogether erroneous and unjust, and is contrary to our English system of rating.

Every hereditament ought to be assessed on its own merits. The value of adjoining premises ought only to be used as a guide, and not as a hard and fast rule to determine the value of ten or twenty adjoining and apparently similar houses.

The rule says equality of assessment is to be enforced "unless there are exceptional circumstances," but the actual rents of these houses may vary considerably, and wherever this is so, there are nearly always circumstances which will account for the discrepancies.

Surely these are the exceptional circumstances referred to in the rule.

If this is admitted, the rule at once becomes inoperative, but my contention is not accepted by many Assessment Committees.

In a position where the value of property is rising, the lower rents were probably fixed at an earlier period than the others, and in another district where rents are going down the converse will be the case, but where the parties are still content with the bargain they made, I think the rent for each individual house ought to be adopted as the basis of assessment.

Unless the rent of any house is obviously merely nominal, or there is any ground for suspicion as to the *bona fides* of either owner or occupier, it appears to me



the rent should be accepted as conclusive evidence of value.

Of course I am now referring to houses let on agreements for not more than three years, or on tenancies from year to year, or for less periods.

Although a few houses in a terrace may be let at advanced rents, it might be difficult or impossible to obtain the same amounts for other houses at present let at the lower rents, and loss and expense will be incurred in attempting to do so.

An increased assessment made on a house during the continuance of a tenancy and based on a higher figure than the rent is usually strongly objected to by the tenant.

He will very likely decline to take the necessary and really considerable trouble involved in an appeal against the new assessment, but at the first opportunity will remove.

Loss of rent and expense for repairs are the penalties suffered by the owner, and rates are lost while the house is vacant.

After all this, the owner very likely finds he cannot obtain any higher rent than before, and re-lets the house.

Shortly after the new tenant takes possession, he receives a demand note for rates and finds the house is assessed at a higher value than is warranted by the rent.

In his turn he may try without success to obtain what he considers to be justice, when he is perhaps refused even an opportunity to appeal, on the ground that he can only do so at the next quinquennial assessment.

In case, however, the Overseers are so condescending as to allow an appeal to be entered, our unfortunate

tenant enjoys, as best he can, the delightful experiences I have previously described, when he attends before the Assessment Committee, only to be told, after his case is heard, that the Committee are unable to reduce his assessment. Very likely they do not even explain that the reason is because of the iron-bound rule governing the Terrace Principle. Even if this rule is explained to the ratepayer, he derives very little consolation from it. He naturally continues to be very dissatisfied, and is unlikely to stay in the house.

Again, let us take the case of cottage property where the owner pays the rates.

In a terrace or a street of similar houses a few are let at rents of, say, 1s. per week less than the others. Probably the tenants have occupied their houses for a number of years. Some of them may be widows or elderly workmen who are just able to pay the present rents, but 1s. per week more is quite beyond their means.

These considerations, however, have no weight with rating authorities enamoured of the "Terrace Principle," who insist on assessments based on the rents charged by adjoining owners, although they may be exorbitant.

The owner may be perfectly willing to pay rates on the rents he receives, and may have no desire to raise the rents, but naturally he does not see his way to pay on a higher assessment.

He therefore informs the tenants he must raise the rents. The tenants have to seek more limited accommodation elsewhere, within the amount they can afford to pay, or in some cases are forced to break up their homes and go to the workhouse.

In these instances the enforcement of the Terrace Principle either throws additional burdens on the rate-

payers or leads to probable overcrowding, simply because rents received and paid in good faith as the full annual value are not accepted as such by the rating authorities.

*Rule 6.—Licensed Premises.*

In the case of Rule 6, which deals with licensed premises, and which I will not refer to at length, several principles are laid down which are not only difficult of general application, but are not accepted as fair, either by the trade or by the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Even if this rule is assented to in its entirety, it does not carry us very far, as the figures, which in each individual case, are to be taken as representing the rent and premium must often be purely matters of opinion, about which valuers will differ widely.

*Rule 14.—Provisional and Supplemental Lists.*

(A) That it is expedient that every hereditament (except those from time to time taken out of assessment) to be inserted in a supplemental list shall previously appear in a provisional list.

(B) That it is undesirable to carry forward the totals from any quinquennial list or any previous supplemental list into a subsequent supplemental list.

(C) That all hereditaments structurally complete and ready for occupation, although not occupied, should be included in the list, and that, to encourage a uniform practice in this respect, the Conference is of opinion that allowance should be made by the authorities issuing precepts, in the subsequent precepts, for the value of the unoccupied property of the previous year, and that the law should be amended accordingly.

(D) That it is desirable that there should be a uniform practice in regard to the re-assessment of properties under Section 47 of the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869.

(E) That Assessment Committees should act strictly and consistently upon the decision of the House of Lords in the case of *Ellis v. Camberwell*, and decline to vary an existing assessment except in circumstances affecting the value of the particular hereditament.

(F) That the alteration in value, and its cause, should be proved to the satisfaction of the Overseers, and must not be part of a general rise or fall in value in the trade, or in the locality.

This rule contains a stipulation which is, I think, very improper, and if acted upon would probably be at once set aside by the Courts as *ultra vires*.

It is that newly erected premises should be assessed, although not yet occupied.

How is this to be done legally? Surely when any property is inserted in a provisional list, notice must be given to the occupier, but in such a case as is referred to in this rule there is no occupier.

When the house really is let and occupied at a lower rent than the authorities imagined it would realise, is the unfortunate occupier to be told he cannot get the assessment altered, as the time for appeal has gone by? Or what is to happen?

I submit that the restrictions attempted to be enforced by this rule, to prevent ratepayers whose assessments are excessive from obtaining relief, are grossly unjust.

It is altogether abhorrent to me that any one should have to pay higher rates even for a single half-year than are warranted by the fair present annual value of his premises.

#### *Rule 16.—Flats.*

(A) That flats should be assessed on the same principle as that embodied in Resolution No. 1, dealing with weekly and monthly properties.

NOTE.—The Council is unable to agree with this resolution, and therefore reserves its liberty of action in dealing with flats.

(B) That the Commissioners of Inland Revenue be asked to prescribe forms of return to be rendered by occupiers and owners of flats, similar to those prepared by the statistical officer of the London County Council.

I think the same objection applies in this case as I have before referred to under Rule No. 1, that the special outgoings payable by the landlord for this class of property do not receive sufficient consideration.

We may derive some satisfaction from the fact that

the County Council does not agree with the justice of this resolution, and this fact will probably have some weight with the Assessment Committees when they have to consider objections to the figures suggested by the Borough Councils for rating flats.

V.—AS TO THE TIME FOR MAKING NEW VALUATION  
LISTS, AND OBJECTIONS TO THIS BEING DONE  
SIMULTANEOUSLY ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

If the system of general quinquennial reassessment in force in London is to be applied to the rest of the country, as was intended by the Bill of last session, great practical difficulties will result, unless counties are so grouped that a fair proportion only are reassessed in each year.

As is well known to many Members of this Institution, the pressure of professional work, during the time the valuation lists in London are being prepared and revised by the Assessment Committees, is tremendous.

This pressure is renewed a few months afterwards in an even more acute form, when the appeals are coming before the Court of Quarter Sessions.

If similar proceedings are to go on simultaneously all over the country, the authorities and ratepayers must be to a great extent deprived of the services of the counsel and the surveyors most experienced in this class of practice.

It may be said that this difficulty will soon cure itself, and that the demand for an additional number of skilled advisers will create a supply, but it must be remembered that the work can only be done in any given locality during a few months in every fifth year, and is therefore unlikely to attract large numbers of our



brethren to qualify themselves specially as rating surveyors.

Indeed, the prospects of existing rating surveyors will be seriously interfered with.

At present they go all over the country in connection with new valuations and appeals, but they would be unable to do so under such a system as was suggested by the recent Valuation Bill, and during four years out of every five they would be comparatively idle.

VI.—AS TO THE RIGHT OF RATEPAYERS TO HAVE THE  
ASSESSMENTS OF THEIR PREMISES INSERTED IN A  
PROVISIONAL LIST AT ANY TIME FOR THE PUR-  
POSE OF REVISION.

Outside London a ratepayer can appeal against the assessment on his premises practically at any time, because his action takes the form of an appeal against a rate, but in the Metropolis, unless the authorities make a new assessment in consequence of structural additions or for some other special reason, a ratepayer can only appeal against the valuation list made every five years during the 25 days allowed for objections after the list has been deposited.

It may very well happen that, unless the ratepayer devotes a great deal of attention to the matter, or has obtained professional assistance beforehand, the time for giving notice of appeal goes by before he is aware of it.

It is obviously very unjust that any one should have to pay rates on an excessive valuation for five years, for such an inadequate reason.

In fact the same thing may occur at the next

quinquennial assessment, so that the injustice may be perpetuated.

Some authorities are willing to waive such matters as a little inadvertent delay in sending in objections, and are also willing, where representations are made to them at any intermediate period that an assessment is really too high, to insert it in a provisional list, so that the appellant can state his case before the Assessment Committee, without being compelled to wait until the next quinquennial valuation.

Other authorities, however, adhere strictly to the letter of the law and throw every possible obstacle in the way of a ratepayer seeking justice.

As it seems probable that the quinquennial system of assessment may be extended all over England, it appears to me very important that ratepayers should have the right of appeal at any time, without reference to the quinquennial valuation.

Of course there must be proper times for giving notices, &c., but the penalty of sending them in too late ought not to mean a delay of more than one year in the hearing of the appeal.

At the London Court of Quarter Sessions applications are frequently made to be allowed to enter an appeal some weeks after the statutory time for doing so has expired, and these applications are granted, almost as a matter of course, on the appellants undertaking to pay the respondents' costs in reference to the application for leave to proceed.

If the need for such latitude is recognised at the Final Court of Appeal, there is all the more reason why such trifling slips should be waived by Overseers and Assessment Committees.

It can do no possible harm to allow any ratepayer to

bring forward his assessment for reconsideration at least once, and in any year he may select during the period intervening between any two quinquennial valuations in addition to the right of doing so on those occasions.

VII.—AS TO NOTICE TO EVERY RATEPAYER WHEN A  
NEW VALUATION LIST IS MADE.

When a new valuation is made extending over a whole parish or union, or a supplemental valuation list affecting only certain hereditaments, it is necessary, under the Union Assessment Committee Amendment Act, 1864 (which does not apply to London) for the Committee to give notice to railway, gas, and water companies of the amounts of the new assessments; but apparently there is no provision for giving information to any other ratepayers that a valuation list has been made, whether their assessments are altered or not, except by public notice on the church doors.

In London, the authorities are required to give notice to ratepayers whose assessments have been raised, but the general intimation on the church doors is deemed sufficient for all others; therefore a ratepayer who has had to bear an unjust assessment for the past five years gets no intimation that the time has now come for him to appeal.

It would be much more fair if every ratepayer were to receive notice that a new assessment had been made, and the amount thereof as affecting his premises, whether such new assessment was higher, the same, or lower than it was before, also informing him of the steps he ought to take if he wishes to appeal, and the times within which such steps have to be taken.

This is, of course, much more important in London

than it is elsewhere under present conditions, because outside the Metropolis ratepayers can appeal at any time.

VIII.—APPEALS TO QUARTER SESSIONS, AND PROPOSED  
RESTRICTIONS ON THE RIGHT OF APPEAL BY PUBLIC  
BODIES AND OFFICIALS.

At present the Overseers (that is to say, in London, the Borough Councils) have the right to appeal to Quarter Sessions against the decision of an Assessment Committee who have reduced an assessment.

With all due deference to the powers that be, I think this right ought to be considerably restricted.

No ratepayer will run the risk of an appeal to Quarter Sessions unless the amount at stake is substantial, or in a very glaring case of excessive assessment.

In the first place he must deposit £50 with the Clerk of the Court before he can enter an appeal. Then Counsel and Solicitor must be engaged, and the evidence of experts is necessary.

Even if the Court makes a sensible reduction in the assessment, it does not always give the appellant his costs, and in cases where the most favourable result has been secured there still remains the difference between taxed party and party costs and costs as between solicitor and client.

We see therefore how heavily a ratepayer is handicapped when he has to go to Quarter Sessions.

Now let us look at the other side of the picture. A ratepayer who has been subjected to an excessive assessment by the Overseers' appeals to the Assessment Committee, and we will assume that he obtains a certain measure of justice.

The Overseers are dissatisfied, and consider the assess-

ment now too low, or they are piqued at the success of the ratepayer before the Assessment Committee, and decide to carry the case to the Sessions. It does not concern the Overseers financially (so far as they are personally affected) whether they win or lose. In any case the victim is put to great trouble, anxiety, and expense. If the Overseers lose the day, they pose as public-spirited officials, who took up the case on purely public grounds.

There is still another phase of the subject. The Assessment Committee are entitled in such a case to appear as respondents in support of their reduced assessment. Sometimes they do so (I have in my mind a series of some 60 appeals to the Sessions following the last quinquennial valuation in London in 1900), and then we have the spectacle of two public bodies fighting each other with the same ratepayers' money. The expenses may run into hundreds, perhaps even thousands of pounds.

It is true all this means remunerative business to surveyors and lawyers, but it is none the less a scandal.

I respectfully suggest that no Overseers, County Council, Surveyor of Taxes, or any one else ought to be allowed to appeal from a decision of the Assessment Committee except the actual ratepayer, in any case when the decision so appealed from is less than, say, £500 rateable value in London or £100 elsewhere.

Many of us will remember the wholesale appeals entered at Quarter Sessions by the London County Council in 1891, and the terrific costs which were piled up in connection with them.

I have only attempted to deal with the subject of rating from an everyday, commonplace standpoint, and to suggest a few improvements, which appear to me to



be practicable, without going into the thorny paths of proposed changes in the incidence and basis of taxation, or considerations as to whether the taxation of land values and unearned increments is or is not just or possible, and without attempting to penetrate the higher mysteries of the rating of machinery, railways, gas and waterworks, or anything of that nature.

I have covered a considerable extent of ground in my Paper, and although much of it has only been skimmed over very lightly and rapidly, I fear I have wearied you on other points which you probably think I have laboured unduly, and that altogether I have been a great deal too discursive.

As it is I have only touched the fringe of a small part of the subject.

Twenty Papers would hardly exhaust the topics which might be enlarged upon in connection with rating, and I am quite aware there is room for wide difference of opinion on most of them; but if our discussion will in any degree assist in placing the individual ratepayer on terms of equality with the powerful public bodies and autocratic officials who are often his adversaries, this Paper will not have been written in vain, and I thank you very heartily for the patience and attention with which you have listened to me.

Mr. E. J. HARPER (Fellow) said it gave him much pleasure to be allowed the privilege of moving a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Griffin for the Paper in which he had dealt so concisely with the A B C of the law and practice of rating.

If an attempt had been made to deal, even slightly, with the higher branches of the subject, such as the rating of railways, gas works, and similar properties, he

was afraid so many hares would be started that it would have been impossible to concentrate attention on the really useful points.

The terms in which Mr. Griffin had been good enough to speak of him (Mr. Harper) and the small share he might have had in recent years in dealing with assessments in London were far too complimentary, and he feared undeserved. Reference was also made to the Assessment Conference held during the last three quinquennial valuations at Spring Gardens, and he would like to explain, as he knew the resolutions issued by that Assessment Conference were associated with the London County Council, that the Council had no more responsibility for them than was involved in the fact that they acted as the host of the delegates of the rating authorities in London, in so far as providing them with some suitable accommodation for their meeting, taking notes of their proceedings, and printing their papers and resolutions.

The London County Council did not consider that they had any right or title to interfere in matters of that kind, which were left by statute to the bodies who sent delegates to the conference. They had, indeed, as Mr. Griffin pointed out, felt compelled in issuing one, at any rate, of those resolutions, to draw attention to the fact that they could not endorse it. When he stated (which did not appear from Mr. Griffin's Paper) that the resolution in question was to the effect that flats, with all their varying incidents of tenure, were to be rated on exactly parallel lines with weekly property, he was sure it would be readily agreed that it was impossible for such a rule to be carried out.

With regard to weekly and monthly tenancies, he should like to explain what was meant by the term

“contingency balance.” In the case of *Smith v. the Overseers of Birmingham*, the Recorder of Birmingham found as a fact that the rent that a tenant by the year might be reasonably expected to pay, was, in that case, fifty-two times the weekly rent. That was no doubt perfectly correct in that particular case, but he thought all must have come across cases in London, as he had done, where that would not be true. Generally speaking, it was an advantage to the tenant of weekly property, being a man of small means, to be called on for only one week’s rent at a time and to be able to leave at a week’s notice. On the other hand, it involved a greater expense to the landlord to collect the rent fifty-two times in the year instead of four times only and, that being the case, he thought most landlords wanted a little more than  $\frac{1}{52}$ nd part of the yearly rent when letting weekly, in addition to the necessary additions for rates and taxes, which were included in a weekly rent and not in the yearly rent.

That was what he thought might be termed a “contingency balance,” to be deducted from the actual weekly rent in addition to the proper charges for rates, taxes, and water. It varied from pound to pound of the rateable value, and took no account of anything less than £1, for if shillings were imported into the rateable value, the labour of calculating it would be very greatly increased. By this means, he thought, some sort of rough justice was done.

But certainly there was a great deal to be considered in the case of tenement houses. It was, in his opinion, distinctly unfair that tenement houses should be subject to exactly the same deductions as houses let to a single tenant. Generally speaking, it was found that the rents rose according to the number of the tenants to whom a

house was let. The greater the sub-division, the higher the rent per room, and, unless additional deductions were made in cases where the rent was higher, it was not possible to get at the fair rent which a tenant might reasonably be expected to pay, from year to year, for the hereditament as a whole.

Another point he should like to draw attention to was the resolution of the conference dealing with the practice of adding ten per cent. to the actual rent paid in the case of property held on lease. Those who, like himself, had to attend Courts of Quarter Sessions, had heard it stated that the rent on lease, representing the present value, was *prima facie* evidence of the rateable value. A rack rent on lease of £100 should mean £100 rateable value, but by adding ten per cent., and deducting one-sixth, it was now reduced to £92. The unfairness lay, he thought, in the fact that ratepayers who held their property on lease were generally better off, and better able to take care of themselves, than yearly tenants, whose rent was taken, straight away, as the gross value.

With regard to the terrace principle, there was, he thought, something to be said in its favour, but he demurred to taking the actual average rent as the basis. If it was necessary to strike an average it must be between different rents, which were either going up or going down. If they were going down, the ratepayers should have the benefit all along and, conversely, when from various causes the landlord did not like to raise any particular rent, the tenant ought not to get the privilege of paying less to the public authority, because he happened to have the benefit of staying on at a lower rent than the present value.

Therefore it seemed to him that what ought to be

taken was not the average rent of a row of houses, but the rent that could be shown to be the present market value of the property—best represented by the rents that had been most recently fixed.

One other point to which he desired to draw attention was the question of quinquennial re-assessment. It had been proposed by the Government Bill of 1904 to extend the principle of quinquennial valuation to the whole of the country. He had been working for a good many years under the system of quinquennial valuations, and he must admit that he was not altogether enamoured of it. He certainly did believe in a periodical re-valuation, but to arrange that the whole of the property in every parish of every county should be re-valued at one particular time would be putting far too great a strain on the machinery.

If it were impossible to have, what he believed to be the best and, indeed, the ideal system, viz. an annual re-valuation, he thought the simplest way would be, not to group the counties, but to subdivide each assessment area into five and let each fifth be re-valued in each of the five years, and thus let the work be equally distributed.

But any number of resolutions might be passed and not very much good done, unless the original lists were prepared by capable persons. He believed the whole of the resolutions of the Assessment Conference, taken together, would not be worth half as much as a single one to the effect that every valuation list should be prepared by a skilled surveyor. Men trained to do the work were the people to whom it should be entrusted and, until that was done, no resolutions and no Valuation Bill, would succeed in producing that fairness of assessment which all agreed was desirable.



Mr. E. J. CASTLE, K.C. (Associate) said he had much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to Mr. Harold Griffin for his Paper, to which he had listened with very great interest. He was also interested to hear what Mr. Harper had said, and the explanations he had given, more especially with reference to the resolutions of the Conference.

If he might venture a criticism on a mere matter of detail, he thought that Mr. Griffin had used the word "appeal" in many places in his Paper where the Acts of Parliament used the word "object." The distinction between objection and appeal was quite clear. The one was taken before the Assessment Committee itself, and the other came before the Courts of Law. It was suggested that although the Assessment Committees had to a great extent satisfied the public, the Justices should in future be appointed to take these objections or appeals.

Now this showed the effect of not distinguishing between the two, for, at the present moment, the Justices in Petty Sessions did take appeals in the very way in which Mr. Griffin proposed they should take them, and it seemed of no use to make suggestions to the Government to give, by the new Bill, powers to Justices in Petty Sessions to do that which they were already doing.

On page 242, Mr. Griffin said: "I submit that the  
" Local Bench of Justices would be a much more suitable  
" body to act as an Appeal Committee than any selec-  
" tion of members from Borough and County Councils.  
" They would have no direct interest in unduly raising  
" assessments, and they could be trusted to carry out  
" the duty in a judicial spirit." As he had said, they  
already did so act in Petty Sessions, and he did not

understand in what capacity it was proposed they should act in future.

Were they to be an Assessment Committee sitting as a kind of Court of Conciliation, as was the case in Norway and Sweden, without any strict procedure, and without hearing evidence on oath, but trying only so to adjust the differences between the Overseer and the particular ratepayer, that both might go away satisfied?

Another point in the Paper to which he would refer was the question of putting houses ready for occupation into the valuation list before they were occupied. Very substantial reasons were given why that should not be done; but, unfortunately, there was a well known decision, now some 35 years old, in the case of *Reg v. Malden*, where it was held that, as soon as a house was ready for occupation it must go into the valuation list, though there was no occupier. That might be a hardship, but the only course was to appeal against the assessment or to pay the rates when assessed.

It followed on that principle that, if a house were so put into the valuation list at a certain rate, and the ratepayer did not come forward to object for a year afterwards, he was fixed for five years.

He believed the principal objection to quinquennial valuation (and he thought Sir Ralph Littler would agree with him) would be met by a simple provision that the right of appeal against a rate should not be lost—that the ratepayer should have the right to appeal against a rate, notwithstanding the valuation list made five years before, and should be able to say, “The value of the hereditament has, from some cause, been going down, but being abroad, or the matter having escaped my notice, I did not realise until lately that my valuation was too high, and I now ask that it should be set

“right.” He did not think there would be any hardship in that.

It was only with an idea of making accounts clearly show the year's total for government purposes, that the authorities insisted that a man should object within 25 days and appeal within the current six months or, if not, that he should be fixed for five years.

With regard to the resolutions proposed by the Conference he, as a lawyer, very much objected to them. He did not think any body of men had a right to constitute themselves into an authority to create law. Every tribunal had imposed on it, and accepted, the duty of doing its best to deal with particular cases, and had no right to be bound or fettered by resolutions until they were imposed by the legislature itself.

Some years ago when one of the first of these conferences took place, a well-known man then occupying the high position of vestry clerk of St. Pancras, told him that he absolutely refused to have anything to do with it, and he knew that others had done the same, so that after all these were not absolutely representative meetings. When these resolutions were, therefore, quoted before the chairman of the London Sessions it could be well understood that they had little or no weight.

The difficulty the conference laboured under arose really from their not understanding the law of the case. On page 248, in Rule No. 1, he found a reference to weekly and monthly tenancies in a note, “Allowance for the additional expense of a caretaker and common staircase may be considered as included in the statutory deduction.” That was entirely a wrong view to take. It was no part of the statutory deduction, which by the Statute of William IV. was entirely confined to matters of repairs, insurance, and other expenses “necessary to

“maintain the property in a state to command the rent.”

This allowance did not come under that head at all. It was like the water rate. An attempt had been made to get that deducted as part of the statutory deductions, but the Court held—and held logically—that water rate had nothing to do with repairs and nothing to do with insurance or keeping the premises in a state to command the rent. It was never rent at all.

If a man let a cottage at so much rent to a tenant, he gave him what all understood to be the usual facilities that pass with that letting, viz. a right of access, a good roof, so many rooms, and so on. But supposing the owner undertook to supply the tenant with milk, the cottage to be let at 6s. a week, or 7s. a week if he supplied milk. That 1s. was never part of the rent, and so with the water rate. It was never part of the rent and therefore was to be deducted before arriving at the gross and not to be taken as a deduction between the gross and the rateable.

That seemed to him to be the error into which a body of persons had fallen, who, not being lawyers, saw no harm in saying, “allowance for the additional expense of a caretaker and common staircase may be considered as “included in the statutory deduction.” Directly the matter came before a court of law, the deduction would be made in the right manner, but it seemed to him that the proper way, as he had always advised his clients, was to deduct it before arriving at the gross rent. The same would hold good in the case of a furnished house. One must take off the rent of the furniture before arriving at the gross rent. Supposing the rent were £200 a year for a furnished house, the amount paid for the furniture must first have been allowed for, before one could say what was the rent, properly so called.

Mr. WILLIAM EVE (Fellow) said he would first like to deal with one or two of Mr. Harper's remarks. He quite agreed with him that the addition of ten per cent. to the rent under a repairing lease was a wrong principle. He was one of the Members of the Conference which took place some eleven years ago. That practice was then standing and he proposed it should be altered, but he was sorry to say he was in the minority and it had stood since, and he feared great injustice had resulted.

He was a great advocate for the terrace principle of valuation. It was not a question whether the lowest, the highest, or the medium rent was to be taken, but the question of principle arose—and he thought should be strenuously adhered to—that if a terrace of houses were all exactly alike they should be rated alike. The advocates for the abolition of the terrace system contended that a man should simply be rated according to his rent. But if that were allowed, what was to become of the surveyors?

He thought the rent was often exceedingly misleading. Many owners of property did not know the value of particular properties in a town, but any ordinary man of sense who had the advantage of knowing the rents of perhaps two thirds of the neighbourhood, could, if he had any judgment, apply his experience and determine the value of a particular hereditament with much greater accuracy than the most able surveyor in the world going down to look only at one house, and guided only by the one rent.

He had found the greatest difficulty in valuing individual houses, but if he had 100 houses to do, he was bound to see what the rents were, and by proper judgment he could generally determine which was too low or which too high, or which was about right.



That it must be remembered that in all those calculations there was no pretence of arriving at absolute accuracy. The question was whether the Overseers and Assessment Committees could get fairly near accuracy when guided by resolutions wisely arrived at, and at any rate uniform, or whether it was to be left to themselves to do what they liked. His experience was most distinctly in favour of those regulations as a whole, although some of them certainly wanted revision.

On the subject of quinquennial valuations, Mr. Harper suggested that the union (or borough as the case might be) should be divided up into five convenient wards, each to be assessed annually in turn. He thought there would be great difficulty about that.

Gasworks and railways were difficult enough to rate now, where the works extended into many unions, but would be a great deal more difficult if the unions were cut up into wards. The question would also arise, which ward was to come first? Everyone would object to coming in the first year. In London, the present system worked well enough, but he thought there were many parts of England where a re-valuation once in ten years would be quite sufficient. Larger towns might be valued once in five years, but more rural districts might well go for ten years.

He was much obliged to Mr. Castle for calling attention to the words "appeal" and "objection." So many people ran into the error of confusing the two. If it were remembered that "objection" was anything up to the Assessment Committee, and "appeal" was afterwards, the matter became very clear.

The next thing advocated was that power be given to appeal at any time during the quinquennial period. What would happen? There was so much human nature

in the world still that when a man was rated too low nothing would ever be heard of him during the first portion of the quinquennial period, but when the property went down and he was rated too high, he would be extremely active. A man took his wife for better or for worse, and in the same way, although for a much shorter period, he should be content to take his assessment as fixed for five years. He thought that, except under special circumstances, that was the fairest way of dealing with the matter.

With regard to flats, of course he did not agree with the resolution arrived at by the conference, which he was happy to say was an interpolation, since he was a delegate, and he did not quite understand if it were meant that the statutory limit of deduction between the gross and the rateable was sufficient to cover the allowance referred to. It should be a deduction prior to ascertaining the gross value.

On page 241 Mr. Griffin referred to the Assessment Committees as being able and impartial, which was saying a good deal. But on the same page he said: "The London County Council and the Metropolitan Borough Councils, as well as similar bodies elsewhere, held so much rateable property themselves as actual occupiers, and are so tainted with the vices of municipal trading and reckless borrowing, that it must be difficult for them to perform their duties in an impartial manner." He (Mr. Eve) happened to be an alderman and an ex-mayor, and he felt that very severely. He only hoped Mr. Griffin would succeed shortly in becoming a member of such a body, and he would find a great deal more honesty in it than he had hitherto suspected.

With regard to the assessment of property occupied by the Council, he saw no objection to another authority

doing it, but it must be remembered that anyone could object and eventually appeal against the assessment of any such property. Then Mr. Griffin advised that, instead of an Assessment Committee in London, the justices should be brought in. Again, how would the surveyors fare? He believed he was right in saying that before the justices only solicitors or barristers could appear, and a surveyor had no standing, unless he were acting in his own case. With all due deference to solicitors, he did not think there were many of them who could state a case before an Assessment Committee, in a difficult technical valuation, so well as a surveyor who understood it. Therefore he did not agree that matters would be advanced much by the justices deciding cases on statements made by solicitors instead of by surveyors.

It would not be well to make objections too easy or there would be too many of them. The author suggested that twelve cases an hour should be taken. How it would be possible to dispose of them at the rate of five minutes a piece he did not quite know, especially if the Committee were to retire and discuss them; but, at any rate, he thought that if the objector had sometimes to suffer a little inconvenience it, perhaps, was quite as well.

He always strongly advised Assessment Committees not to call in the objector to tell him the result, for he frequently went out dissatisfied and communicated his dissatisfaction to others who were waiting.

He suggested that the clerk should in each case send a polite letter the next day communicating the decision of the Committee.

The term "contingency balance" was adopted, he thought, eleven years ago, after the decision in *Smith v. The Birmingham Overseers*.

Taking the average rates for five years was, he

agreed with Mr. Griffin, absolutely illogical and illegal, and in a case of the kind mentioned he was sure the Quarter Sessions would put matters right; in fact he could refer to a case where that very point arose in which the Sessions recognised the injustice of the case and allowed the appeal.

Then he understood Mr. Griffin to take exception to the rules with regard to agreements and leases for terms. The authorities at the present time, in spite of all the vices with which they were said to be tainted, did not care to spend money in having valuations made, and as they must have some rules to go by, he thought, on the whole, that was a reasonable one.

He would like to call Mr. Griffin's attention to the rule as to terrace houses. The words were "that in the  
" case of any two or more houses in the same street or  
" road containing the same number of rooms, and alike  
" in every particular as to accommodation, but let at  
" various rents, the average rent shall, unless there are  
" exceptional circumstances, be taken as the basis of  
" assessment."

All must agree that if houses were alike in every particular they should be assessed on the same amounts and not vary according to the rents, as Mr. Griffin seemed to suggest.

As to persons preferring to move rather than pay a little more in rates, he should have thought it easier to pay the extra rate than to move—certainly it would be cheaper.

The assessment of property as soon as it was ready for occupation was, as stated by Mr. Castle, in accordance with the law and must be done, and the remedy was simply to throw the obligation on the landlord. If a tenant were taking a house (particularly in London, where he

could only object and then appeal once in five years) he should see what it was assessed at. If he found it was £100 and it ought to be £90, he should explain to the landlord that he was not prepared to assume the extra burden and would not take the house unless the landlord allowed him to deduct from his rent the excessive rates, and the burden would then devolve on the landlord.

Again, Mr. Griffin said, "in a terrace or a street of similar houses, a few are let at rents of, say, 1s. per week less than the others," and his sympathy for the poor tenant was commendable, as sympathy generally was, so long as it came out of the sympathiser's own pocket, but he thought sympathy should not be allowed to interfere with the duty of rating property fairly. He had known houses where the landlord did no repairs, and let the house at 1s. or 6d. a week less than a neighbouring owner who kept his property in good order. The two sets of houses were worth exactly the same, and to make a difference in the rates was only encouraging the landlord not to keep the houses properly, because he would sooner let at 6d. a week less than spend 30s. a year in repairs.

On page 258 under Section 6, Mr. Griffin said, "Outside London a ratepayer can appeal against the assessment on his premises, practically at any time, because his action takes the form of an appeal against a rate." If the word "appeal" there was to be taken as "objection" he thought that statement was hardly correct, for one could object to the valuation list outside the Metropolis as well as within it. When a ratepayer appealed to the sessions outside London it was true he appealed against the rate.



Mr. WHEELER, K.C. (Associate) said he was using no mere figure of speech when he said that he approached the subject under discussion with feelings of absolute trepidation. All sorts of opinions had been pronounced by men whom all would regard as equally competent and learned on the subject.

He heard Mr. Eve describe himself as an alderman and an ex-mayor, and he was himself an ex-alderman, and so could approach the subject sympathetically, for the best of reasons.

In the early part of the Paper some criticism was directed against the Borough Councils as at present organised. For that organisation, be it bad, good, or indifferent, he (the speaker) was to some extent personally responsible. He had no doubt the reader of the Paper was aware of the fact that when the London Government Act came into operation, in 1901, there were in existence ten or twelve bodies in London exercising the functions of Overseers and Assessment Committees. The design of the Bill, with which he had something to do—perhaps he might be forgiven if he seemed to be speaking too much of himself—was to eliminate authorities, and to reduce their number, and to bring them within something like reasonable limits.

When the whole of the London authorities sent a deputation to approach the then Prime Minister (Lord Salisbury) and the Duke of Devonshire, he (Mr. Wheeler) had the great honour of introducing that deputation. They were requested to draw an outline or skeleton of the Bill—the now London Government Bill—and that outline or skeleton was prepared by some six or seven gentlemen over whom he had the honour of being chairman. Therefore, for that alteration he was, with six or seven others, originally responsible. Their sugges-

tions were, as all knew, carried out by the Government and were now formulated in the Act. This may not have been the best thing possible, nor was it, but there were weighty reasons for not placing the burden of Assessment on the shoulders of the "unpaid Magistracy," under the Act as it stood.

He was glad to find his learned friend, Mr. Castle, taking exception to one point in the Paper on which he had intended to say something. There was all the difference in the world between "objection" and "appeal." There was no "appeal" as between the Overseers and the Assessment Committee. The Overseer was a mere scribe and dealt with the figures. So far as he could understand, and the weight of judicial opinion was in his favour, he (the Overseer) had no judicial authority, but was a mere agent to deal with the figures and bring them before the Assessment Committee. There was no appeal therefore as between the Overseers and the Assessment Committee. The "appeal" was as from the Assessment Committee to the Special, or Quarter, Sessions, as the case might be. He thought, therefore, that Mr. Griffin's objection to the existing conditions in that sense had been to some extent apparently the result of a misunderstanding.

In the Paper it seemed to be assumed that all the authorities—Overseers or Assessment Committees—were created by the Borough Councils—this was not the case.

Passing from that, he would like to say a word as to the question of appeal. He thought the £50 deposit was a scandal. He believed that all who had any experience in listening to sermons would agree with him that it was usual for the text to come first, and for the sermon (however little it might have to do with the text) to follow it, but on the present occasion the author of the Paper had

reserved his text for the very end of his discourse. On the last page he said: "If our discussion will in any degree assist in placing the individual ratepayer on terms of equality with the powerful public bodies and autocratic officials, who are often his adversaries, this Paper will not have been written in vain." That was the text on which the whole admirable sermon had been preached—justice and fair play as between the helpless ratepayer and the powerful authorities; and as an instance of the want of such equality under the present conditions nothing could be more striking than that requirement of a £50 deposit, to which he must take the strongest possible objection.

Speaking on the subject of the rules and resolutions, Mr. Eve had asked with some pathos, what was to become of the skilled surveyor's art, "if the rent was to be taken as the simple index of value," and if the "Rules" were as quoted to be carried out as suggested, he could foresee a still more tragic result, for the barristers would also have to go. But he did not look on the future with quite such gloomy anticipation, for he did not think those "Rules and Resolutions" could ever be enforced in a court of justice. Generally speaking, he doubted as a lawyer whether they could be regarded as evidence, and he feared they were, in too many instances, founded merely on the views of bodies whom he felt it was difficult to consider as entitled to be treated as "experts."

Mr. R. CUNNINGHAM GLEN (Associate) said he had not come to the Meeting in a spirit of hypercriticism, but rather to compliment Mr. Griffin on his excellent Paper. Attention was called in the Paper to the fact that in the King's Speech in opening Parliament, an intention on the part of the Government had been indicated to deal

with the subject of rating in the present Session. Now, if that were so, he thought Mr. Griffin's Paper was a note of warning to all interested in rating (in which number he might include himself) to carefully consider what the Government's proposals were, and he trusted that the Institution might be allowed to assist the Government to the best of its ability, so that what had hitherto been somewhat a matter of chaos might be brought out of that condition, and some system of rating might be evolved which would be satisfactory to all concerned.

He had come that evening venturing to think he might usefully supplement Mr. Griffin's able Paper by indicating two matters, to which, at least, the attention of the Government might well be drawn.

And first, he would refer to Mr. Griffin's proposal, with which he heartily agreed, that before the Government drew up any measure dealing with the matter of rating they should endeavour to seek assistance from those most expert in the matter, and no body of men could be found with more practical experience on which to found a judgment than the Members of The Institution.

He did not for a moment suppose that he was alone in finding it often very difficult to understand what the legislature meant, but he thought the reason of the difficulty was not far to seek. The legislature entrusted its measures to able gentlemen, expert in drafting Bills, but without the slightest knowledge of the practical aspect of the matters with which they had to deal. Over and over again Bills, were drafted which utterly failed to carry out the intentions of their promoters, solely and simply because they had not sought the assistance of those whose practical experience would

have enabled them to see the case in its true bearings. Therefore he fully agreed with Mr. Griffin that before any measure was drawn up by the Government there ought to be some effort made to obtain the assistance of those who knew the working and the weaknesses of the present system.

In his Paper, Mr. Griffin had proposed that the opinions of various bodies, including The Surveyors' Institution, should be invited. But there had been a recent illustration of the danger of too many cooks spoiling the broth in the case of the London Building Act. No doubt able advice was given by various bodies, but was evidently not taken. The whole was patch-worked together, and the result was a most remarkable measure, which, when it came before the courts, was said to be unintelligible.

He thought, therefore, that the Government should be careful before they took similar steps with regard to a measure which would be of the most vital importance, not only to London, but to the whole country. He would suggest that the assistance of experts in this matter would be best obtained by means of something in the nature of a Royal Commission, and such assistance, he was confident, would be most willingly rendered by those most able to advise the Government, in order that a really useful measure might be framed.

Another matter which should be brought to the notice of the Government was the question of appeal from the tribunal which had to deal with these matters of rating. He was not going to be hypercritical about the use of the word "appeal." He understood, entirely and completely, Mr. Griffin's use of the term. He believed when he was first talking of appeal he merely meant the method of the individual ratepayer obtaining his rights,



whether it might be the means of objecting before the Assessment Committee or subsequently appealing from the Assessment Committee to Petty Sessions or Quarter Sessions. That he was sure was what Mr. Griffin had in his mind in seeking to draw attention to the necessity for some proper measure being drawn up by the Government, by illustrating one or two of the ways in which the present system had worked unsatisfactorily.

He contended that the body to which the objector should first appeal should be a body that was absolutely disinterested in dealing with the matter, and suggested the Justices. He agreed with Mr. Griffin that they would be a very excellent body to substitute for the Assessment Committee, for the Justices of the Peace did undoubtedly carry out their duties with justice and equity. He did not suggest that the Assessment Committees did not do so—he believed they did—but those who came before them were interested in matters in which, to an extent, the Committee were interested as the rating authorities, and it would be better to have a body formed of gentlemen who were absolutely disinterested.

But he would draw attention to what he thought was necessary in equity to the ratepayer. It had often been advocated that even the humblest criminal should have an absolute right of appeal to the highest court. There was a right of appeal against rating, which often involved large interests, to the Quarter Sessions. Beyond that, unless that body in its discretion thought fit, there was no appeal. He had the greatest respect for the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions. He knew they endeavoured to do their best, but the public did not always agree with them, and clients were not always satisfied that substantial justice had been done: they

had of course done what they believed to be right, but there was a feeling that there should be a right to have questions decided by a higher authority, whether or not the Quarter Sessions were right.

He knew in the matter of appeal from Quarter Sessions, an endeavour was made in the Judicature Act to introduce the right of appeal to higher courts from Quarter Sessions. Unfortunately, that was not carried through. The exigencies of the times possibly caused the Government to drop it. Here another opportunity was afforded in rating matters, of which, considering the great interests involved, advantage should be taken.

Sir RALPH D. M. LITTLE, C.B., K.C. (Associate) said he agreed most heartily with Mr. Glen's last remarks. He had the misfortune to be a Chairman of Quarter Sessions, but he had suffered much under the harrow of other Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.

He thought there should be absolute certainty of appeal, and he believed Mr. Glen would do him the justice of admitting that he never refused an appeal if he could help it; but he ventured to think, in the present discussion, speakers had allowed themselves to deal more with particularities (a good many of which could hardly be dealt with in anticipating legislation) than with the general outlines of what was right to be done in order to secure a proper system of rating. In the first place, very little had been said as to whether there should be an amendment in the tribunal which originally fixed the rating, and he heartily agreed with the view that it would be much better that whoever had to fix it should employ a competent and fit surveyor, so that there might be something like just uniformity.

That was of more importance, to his mind, than the

question of revision; in fact, he was about to say he thought revision at fixed periods had been shown by the case of London to be an absolute failure. It was established, as all such things were, in London, by public Act of Parliament, instead of by private legislation, as was usually the case in local matters, but one of the surest proofs that the London system was not satisfactory, or not adapted to other places, was that none of the other great communities in the country—Liverpool or Manchester, for instance—had ever dreamed of adopting the London system. He thought it was exceedingly unjust and very difficult to work out. Why in the world, if a man's property had gone down to a considerable extent, he should be obliged to apply for some special legislation (for it really was legislation on the part of the Quarter Sessions) and be put to trouble and expense, was past his comprehension. In many parts of the country it was unnecessary. The system might be convenient in London, and probably on the whole had worked well, but it would not be satisfactory for the country at large.

It was true, as the Royal Commission found, that in certain counties or certain parts of counties, the Assessment Committees were lax in the execution of their duty. For that a remedy might be found. The County Rate Basis Committee might strike the county rate every year, or in some cases every five or three years as seemed necessary, if some additional power were given to that body: it seemed to him that would be sufficient in regard to any lax Overseers or lax Assessment Committee.

The constitution of the Assessment Committee itself was a very difficult question. It might be solved, as had been suggested, by putting the work on the justices, but it must not be forgotten that a thousand and one Acts

of Parliament were constantly increasing their duties, and the time might come when even the most patient beast of burden might kick, with disastrous results.

But whether that would be a suitable tribunal or not, he thought it was rather a mistake to go into details of a matter which must be dealt with by the clauses of the Bill, without first considering what was the principle upon which any action should depend. The first question was, how did the Overseers do the work. They sometimes acted, he thought, in a rather haphazard manner, though, in the main, justly. The ratepayers ought to be confident that competent advice had been taken in the first instance, in order to avoid any suspicion that the rating list was on a wrong basis.

In many counties the rating list was in good order, and, when necessity arose, the Assessment Committee would reduce some ratings while they increased others. During the 16 years that he had been Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, there had been very few cases of appeal in the case of private property throughout the whole of the county. General revision was in such cases unnecessary and vexatious.

He failed to see any very great difficulty in applying the terrace principle in the case of ordinary property. Some rents might be too high and some too low, while some were between the two, but he thought any competent surveyor would be able to come to a conclusion as to what everyone ought fairly to be rated at, and he did not think that any rule of thumb method should receive the sanction of an Act of Parliament.

The principle of rating private properties seemed to him to be very simple, and even in the case of special properties it was not, he imagined, impossible to solve the problem of fairly rating railways canals, docks, gasworks,

waterworks and such hereditaments. With regard to some properties it might be an advantage if some definite principle were laid down—something, for instance, analogous to the Scotch system in respect of railways. Under that system a railway was rated at so much from end to end, and then parcelled out amongst the different parishes.

Those were matters of large importance, and should be dealt with before discussing matters of mere detail, on which there must always be some difference of opinion.

Another question was whether Quarter Sessions furnished the most desirable tribunal. A very large number of quarter sessions were composed entirely of gentlemen who made no claims to be experts, and perhaps in some complicated cases they might not be the best possible tribunal. He certainly hoped that so long as he was chairman of Quarter Sessions there would be a steady decrease in the number of appeals, which were at best unprofitable and troublesome.

As to the details of the impending Bill, no one knew anything at present, but he was afraid that even so capable a body of men as The Surveyors' Institution would not be able to amend the provisions of the Bill, before its introduction; but he thought when it was made public there might well be an expression of opinion on the part of those able to judge, and desirous of seeing some fair system of rating established. The Bill ought to be referred to a Committee instructed to hear all opposing parties and experts, such as members of The Institution, who could give expert evidence and whose advice would be invaluable in framing a proper code. No Commission could do so well as if the matter were referred to a Committee of the House of Commons.



For example, the London Building Act was difficult, and appeared likely to be made this year still more difficult, but he was sure it could not have been carried into effect if parties had not been heard, and if expert evidence had not been called by a Committee of the House of Commons. The Act, as it now stood, was a very different thing from the Bill as introduced. Members of Parliament could not be expected (he said it with the greatest possible respect) to know the whole of the details involved in any system of rating, or to have had experience of the way in which it should be carried out.

It seemed to him that, as early as possible, the Bill of the Government should be referred to a Select Committee, not appointed in a haphazard way, as was done in some cases last year, but with instructions to hear parties and witnesses. The matter was far too serious to be dealt with casually in detail, or by laying down either this or that rule and a Committee of the kind could be trusted to deal with it far more efficiently than a Government department. He thought it most desirable that the Government measure should be laid on the table as soon as possible, and then sent to Committee to consider who should compose the tribunal before which the ratepayers were to go, and what principles they were going to lay down, and thus settle the matter by what he could not help saying was, for that purpose, the best tribunal in the world.

Mr. JOSEPH JOPLING (Fellow) said the few remarks he proposed to make on the subject would be with reference only to special properties, and to those outside London rather than within it. The special business with which he was concerned was clayworking, and brick, tile, and pottery production, and there was a very

strong feeling among members of the trade that the whole system of rating such properties was in a most unsatisfactory state. Being special properties, a good deal of difficulty arose as to their proper assessable value, and in many instances hardship was caused by excessive assessment. In some cases the assessment might be unduly low, but the general objection was that most properties of the kind were valued for rating much higher than they ought to be. The occupiers were told they might lodge objections before the Assessment Committee, but that did not seem to him to be at all satisfactory. The ratepayer was practically the defendant and the Assessment Committee was practically the plaintiff. The ratepayer was given the chance to appeal. To whom? To the plaintiff, and not to an independent tribunal at all.

When a man felt he was charged more than was fair, there should be some competent and disinterested tribunal to decide whether he or the Assessment Committee were right. A ratepayer appearing before the Assessment Committee lodged his objection and, as a rule, was told that no alteration could be made, although the assessment might be doubled or trebled. Then what was he to do? If he appealed, he appealed to Quarter Sessions, which afforded him little consolation. One might as well promise a hungry man a good dinner in a month's time. The Assessment Committee were a totally irresponsible body, having an unlimited amount of other people's money to work with, and their own solicitors and official staff to assist them. Again, though he did not say for a moment that Quarter Sessions were not impartial in dealing with the question between the parties, they could have no practical knowledge of the special matter, but must be guided by the weight of

evidence. What chance then had the ratepayer? If he won his case, he would have a lot of work, worry, and expense, and if he lost he would be still worse off. So, from beginning to end, no matter how unjust his assessment might be, he was, under present conditions, wise if he did not attempt to object or appeal. That, he thought, was not a state of things that ought to exist.

In special properties it was very difficult to ascertain whether a fair and just assessment was arrived at, for it must be, more or less, a matter of opinion what the rental value would be. One ground often given for large increase of assessments was the outlay on modern equipment. In many cases, that might certainly increase the rental value, but not necessarily so.

Higher wages, lower prices, and many other things tended to so diminish the possibility of a man carrying on his work at a profit, that he had to expend capital in order to keep going, but the rental value, in some cases, was not increased a penny.

Mr. GRIFFIN in reply, said he came to the Meeting expecting somewhat severe criticism, and in that respect he had by no means been disappointed.

He desired to express his deep sense of gratitude to Mr. Glen for pointing out what he had really meant by "an appeal" to the Assessment Committee. He had simply used a convenient colloquial phrase. He thoroughly understood that, technically, it was simply "an objection" before an Assessment Committee; but he remembered that in the higher branches of the law, there were various stages which were all called appeals, and therefore he did not think he was going very far wrong in referring, as the ordinary man in the street might, to an "appeal" instead of an "objection."

With regard to the difficult point as to the constitution of Assessment Committees, he found that nobody had yet said a word in defence of the present system in London, under which the Borough Councils were, in the majority of cases, both Overseers and Assessment Committee. He thought that was sometimes open to the greatest objection. The Assessment Committees used to be nearly all composed of Guardians. They acted in an impartial manner, as they did still, but the real duties of Guardians were in connection with the relief of the poor, and he thought therefore, it would be much better to have a different tribunal, such as the justices. The objection was raised by Sir Ralph Littler that such a plan would place too much work on the justices, but he did not think this would be the case in London, where all the criminal business of Petty Sessions, which Justices had to attend to in the country, was conducted by Stipendiary Magistrates. They would not be called upon to hear Counsel and Solicitors, or take evidence on oath. His proposition was that they should sit in exactly the same way as the Assessment Committees did at present.

He had, no doubt, gone into some detail in his Paper, but he had entitled it "proposals," not only for improving the law, but also the practice of rating and all the details he had considered were connected in some manner with practice.

He had found the London Court of Quarter Sessions a most admirable and fair court. Of different parts of the country he had not so much experience, but he was sure that while we were satisfied with "twelve men in a box" to act as the guardians of our rights and liberties, we must regard the members of the Court of Quarter Sessions as quite sufficiently skilled to form a sound

judgment on the value of property in cases brought before them, though he had no objection to there being a further appeal.

With regard to the inequalities of assessment, in all cases where he suggested that the rent should be accepted as evidence of value for rating, there was a real tenant. In many other cases of rating one had to assume a hypothetical tenant.

If it were a fact that the authorities were compelled to assess houses before they were occupied, that was surely a point on which the law ought to be altered.

At that late hour he did not feel justified in taking up the time of the meeting further than to express his heartfelt thanks to the speakers for the kindly way in which they had dealt with the many imperfections of his Paper, and to the Members who, by their presence and attention, had so assisted and encouraged him.

The vote of thanks having been put and carried unanimously, the Meeting then adjourned.



## SURVEYORS' REPORTS AND CERTIFICATES.

By E. MORTEN (BARRISTER-AT-LAW).

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'  
INSTITUTION on Monday, March 13th, 1905.*

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HERBERT T. STEWARD (President) in the Chair.

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To realise the importance of the work done by surveyors it is only necessary to consider the enormous value of landed property in this country, and to remember how much of it becomes from time to time the subject of surveyors' reports. In non-contentious matters their valuations are generally accepted without question, and the market value of properties depends to no small extent on their methods and their judgments. It is not surprising, under such conditions, to find that Parliament, although it has not deemed it necessary to enact that surveyors shall possess any statutory qualifications, has nevertheless in various acts fully recognised the meritorious work of the profession, and has paid its members the compliment of devolving upon them important duties requiring skill and experience for their due performance. For example, by the Lands Clauses Act, 1845, the purchase money and compensation to be paid for lands to be purchased or taken by the promoters of the undertaking from certain owners shall be such as shall be deter-

mined by the valuation of an able "practical surveyor." The Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Act, 1871, directs that a surveyor, or surveyors, of ecclesiastical dilapidations shall be appointed in and for each diocese, whose report shall, subject in certain cases to an appeal to the bishop, be final, and the Trustee Act, 1893, to which I shall have occasion to refer later, authorises trustees to advance money on the reports of able practical surveyors.

Important work carries with it a corresponding liability, and surveyors who undertake to report on properties incur a liability to their clients which, in some instances, is a very onerous one. It is a matter, therefore, of interest to the profession that the duty owed by a surveyor to his client should be accurately defined. For this purpose recourse must be had to the decisions of our courts, and a surveyor who would know the extent of his liabilities must know the general principles involved in those decisions which relate to the class of work undertaken by him. The general principle applicable to all skilled labour is that a man who undertakes to perform it also impliedly undertakes to bring to the exercise of it, as Tindal, C. J., said in *Lanphier v. Phipps*, in 1838 (8 C. & P., 479), a reasonable degree of care and skill, or, to quote the words of Willes, J., in *Harmer v. Cornelius*, in 1858 (28 L. T., C. P., 88), "There is on his part an implied warranty that he is of "skill reasonably competent for the task he undertakes." Whichever form of words may be adopted, the meaning is the same, and unfortunately the same element of uncertainty is to be found. There is no possible definition of the duty of a surveyor to his client which does not involve the use of the word "reasonable," or of some other word equally capable of leading to differences of opinion.

It not infrequently happens that what, under a given set of circumstances, appears to one man to be reasonable may appear to another to be just the opposite, and the difficulty of applying this legal standard of duty to the facts of any particular case is often very great, for the reasonable care and skill that must be exercised is reasonable care and skill according to the circumstances (see per Willes, J., in *Vaughan v. Taff Vale Railway* 1860, 5 H. & N., 687). Actions against surveyors for breach of this duty have been far too rare to afford any guide which will enable one to point out, by reference to them, what care and skill will be considered reasonable in particular cases, and it is essential, for the practical application of the standard of duty to the varied circumstances of a surveyor's work, that some general principle should be found for ascertaining what care and skill should be deemed to be reasonable, according to the circumstances of any case.

In illustration of the difficulty, reference may be made to two cases tried together in 1888 (*Law Journal Newspaper*, 1888, p. 573; 5 T. L. R., 14). In the former case trustees were suing a surveyor for negligence in giving advice as to their advancing money on certain properties in Leather Lane, Holborn. The surveyor's report stated that the premises were ample security for an advance of £2,000, and the plaintiffs, upon the faith of this report, advanced £1,500 on a mortgage of the premises. In the second action, one of the trustees personally advanced a further sum of £1,500 upon the premises, on the advice of the surveyor. The property subsequently sold for £410, and it was alleged that the surveyor had been guilty of negligence in failing to ascertain that the site, on which artisans' dwellings were erected, was ill adapted for the purpose

and that the sanitary arrangements were bad. The jury found that the surveyor had been guilty of negligence only in advising the advance of the second loan of £1,500.

In a more recent case (*Estates Gazette*, July 16th, 1904, p. 112) the defendant had advised the plaintiffs that the property was worth £900, and that they would be safe in making an advance of £550 upon it. The plaintiffs, who were trustees, alleged that the house was badly built, that the situation was such that the premises could not be sold or let except on a weekly tenancy, that the foundations were bad, and that the property was not a safe security for £550. Darling, J., found that the defendant did not use reasonable care and skill in making his valuation, though there could be no doubt that the property was worth more then than when the action was brought, and he gave judgment for the plaintiffs for £200.

The only use of cases like these is to illustrate the risk which a surveyor's work entails and the difficulty of applying the standard of duty to a given state of facts, and to show how impossible it is to classify the circumstances under which breach of this duty must or must not be inferred. Some test of negligence, of general application, must be found, which may be applied in every case, whatever its circumstances, and, as far as I am aware, there is none other than that suggested by Tindal, C. J., in 1833, in the case of *Chapman v. Walton*, (10 Bing., 57) in which, after pointing out that the question whether the defendant did or did not exercise reasonable and proper care, skill, and judgment was a question of fact, he went on to say that the decision of it appeared to rest upon this further inquiry, namely, whether other persons exercising the same profession or calling, and

being men of experience and skill therein, would or would not have come to the same conclusion as the defendant. He added that that appeared to the court to be not only an unobjectionable mode, but the most satisfactory mode of determining the question, and he expressed the opinion that there was no hardship on the plaintiffs involved in this course of proceeding, as they might have called members of the same profession to give opposite evidence if the facts would have warranted it, and the jury would then have decided upon such conflicting testimony, according to the relative skill or experience of the witnesses on either side, or according to the strength of the reasons which were advanced by the witnesses in support of their respective opinions.

I am not sure that this opinion does not ignore a real difficulty in the way of plaintiffs in such cases, arising out of the natural repugnance of members of any profession to give evidence against their fellow members, and the evidence given by them in favour of such members would undoubtedly have to be received with considerable caution; but, subject to this, the test appears to be the only practical one, and from a surveyor's point of view it should be conclusive. It entitles him, in effect, to claim to be judged by the members of his own profession, and in any case where their opinion is against him, he can hardly hope to justify the conclusions embodied in his report or certificate.

It must not be forgotten, however, that such evidence is of no value unless the particular circumstances of the case in question are taken fairly and fully into consideration. Evidence of this class gives every facility for effective cross-examination, and the witnesses will naturally have their attention called to the aspect of the case which is most unfavourable to the defendant, and



unless they have fully considered and fairly weighed the whole of the circumstances, their evidence will not help him much with the jury. It is the strength of their reasons rather than of their opinions that the jury will consider, and it is this fact, probably, rather than the ability of the plaintiff to call members of the same profession, that prevents this course of proceeding from being a hardship on the plaintiff.

In dealing with the necessity for a full and fair consideration of all the circumstances, it should be remembered that a surveyor may, and often does, undertake work which he cannot properly perform without bringing to bear upon it collateral knowledge not required in the discharge of his ordinary duties. In these cases the reasonable skill required of him involves such knowledge, and he impliedly warrants that he has it, since without it he would be incompetent to do the work undertaken. Apart from the special circumstances which call for the collateral knowledge, the work may be skillfully done, but if the employer suffer owing to the want of such collateral knowledge he will have a good cause of action against the surveyor.

The case of *Jenkins v. Betham* (15 C. B., 816; 24 L. J., C. P., 94 (1855) ) is a good illustration of this principle. There, a firm of valuers was employed by an incoming incumbent to value dilapidations on his behalf, and to settle the amount to be paid by the executrix of the deceased incumbent, with a valuer appointed by her. The defendants, by accepting the work of ecclesiastical valuers, held themselves out as having knowledge beyond the ordinary knowledge and skill of valuers in general, but, in ignorance of the law relating to ecclesiastical valuations, they settled the amount to be received by the incoming incumbent at too small a sum. They

valued as between incoming and outgoing tenant, instead of as between incoming and outgoing incumbent, and the Court held them liable accordingly. The jury had found that the defendants did supply the ordinary degree of skill of persons in Lincolnshire, that they used their best endeavours, but that they did not act upon the law and did not know the law. Jervis, C. J., said, " We agree that the defendants could not be expected to  
" supply minute and accurate knowledge of the law, but  
" we think that, under the circumstances, they might  
" properly be required to know the general rules applicable to the valuation of ecclesiastical property, and  
" the broad distinction that exists between the cases of  
" an incoming and outgoing tenant and an incoming and  
" outgoing incumbent. According to the evidence, it is  
" plain that the defendants acted in the valuation as if  
" it were the case of an outgoing and incoming tenant  
" merely, and that they knew no other rule. Their  
" ignorance in this respect was a breach of their previous  
" engagement."

It follows from what I have already said, that the duty which surveyors owe to their clients is a qualified and not an absolute duty. They do not guarantee the absolute accuracy of their reports or certificates, but only undertake that those reports and certificates shall be accurate as far as the exercise of reasonable care and skill according to the circumstances will make them so, and this qualified duty, whether or not it involves the possession of collateral knowledge, arises only out of contract, so that the surveyor is not liable for any breach of it except to persons with whom he has actually contracted. There is no vague general duty upon him towards the world at large, although, in 1888, an attempt was made (and for the time succeeded) to extend the

liability of a surveyor and make him responsible to persons with whom he had no contractual relations.

In *Cann v. Willson* (39 Ch. D., 39, 1888) an intending mortgagor, at the request of the solicitors of an intending mortgagee, applied to a firm of valuers for a valuation of the property proposed to be mortgaged. A valuation at the sum of £3,000 was sent in by the valuers direct to the mortgagee's solicitors, and was confirmed by them in a subsequent letter to the solicitors. The mortgage was subsequently carried out. A loss having resulted to the mortgagee, he commenced an action against the valuers for damages for the loss sustained through their negligence, misrepresentation, and breach of duty. Chitty, J., being satisfied by the evidence that the defendants knew, at the time that the valuation was made, that it was for the purpose of an advance, and that the valuation as made was in fact no valuation at all, held that, under the circumstances of the case, the defendants were liable on two grounds: (1) that they (independently of contract) owed a duty to the plaintiff which they had failed to discharge, and (2) that they had made reckless statements, on which the plaintiff had acted. If this decision had not been overruled, surveyors might have been held liable for errors in their reports and certificates to persons by whom they had not been employed or paid, and of whom possibly they had never heard when they did the work. But fortunately, after Romer, J., had declined to follow it in *Scholes v. Brook* (63 L. T. (N. S.), 837) it was overruled by the Court of Appeal in 1893 in the case of *Le Lièvre v. Gould* (1893) (1 Q. B., 491). The plaintiffs in this case were mortgagees of land, upon which two houses were being built under a building agreement between the owner and a builder, whereby the builder was to be entitled

to a lease when the houses were built. The builder procured advances from the plaintiffs, as the work progressed, on a mortgage of his interest in the property. These advances were made on the faith of the certificates of the defendant, who was the builder's surveyor, that certain specified stages in the progress of the buildings had been reached. The surveyor was negligent and his certificates contained untrue statements as to the progress of the buildings, but there was no fraud on his part.

It was held that the surveyor owed no duty to the mortgagees to exercise care in giving his certificates, and that they could not maintain an action against him on the ground of negligence. A. L. Smith, L. J., said: "We cannot decide this case against the plaintiffs without overruling *Cann v. Willson*. In my opinion the defendant is right in saying that he owed no duty to the plaintiffs, unless they could show, which they cannot, that he entered into a contract with them to give the certificates. . . . There is no duty in this case arising from the defendant to the plaintiffs, unless by contract, and no contract between the plaintiffs and the defendant has been proved, and consequently no breach of duty on the part of the defendant has been established of which the plaintiffs can complain. . . . In my opinion the decision in *Cann v. Willson* cannot be upheld, and I think that Romer, J., in *Scholes v. Brook*, was right in so treating it."

Further, the liability is limited to damage actually suffered by the employer, owing to the breach of duty.

In *Columbus Company v. Clowes* (1903), 1 K. B., 244, the plaintiffs employed the defendant to prepare plans for a building to be erected on a site belonging to them. The defendant neglected to measure the site, and under-

standing that the dimensions of it were less than they in fact were, prepared plans accordingly and had the quantities taken out. The plaintiffs paid the defendant, but were unable for lack of funds to erect the building, and parted with their interest in the property. They afterwards discovered that the plans and quantities were incorrect, as they did not cover the whole of the site, and brought their action for the return of the money paid, or, in the alternative, for damages for negligence. Wright, J., after pointing out that the case was a somewhat singular one, and one which, as far as he could ascertain, was not exactly covered by authority, held that the plaintiffs were not entitled to the return of their money, and that it was clear that, as far as the plans were concerned, they had suffered no real damage, since they were never in a financial position to make use of the plans, and he awarded the plaintiffs forty shillings in respect of them. For some reason, however, which the report of the case does not make clear, he gave judgment for the plaintiffs for £40 in respect of the quantities.

It may happen that a surveyor's position under a contract is, in some respects and for some purposes, that of a quasi-arbitrator. When this is the case, the surveyor is not liable to his employer for negligence in the discharge of the duties in question. It is often difficult to ascertain what the position of the surveyor really is under contracts for works. Under such contracts he is generally the agent for the owner, but he may also undertake the duty towards both parties of holding the scales even, and deciding between them impartially as to the amount payable by the one to the other. In such cases he may be exercising functions of a judicial character, and not be liable to actions for negligence in



respect of what he does in the exercise of those functions. On this point the cases of *Chambers v. Goldthorpe* and *Restell v. Nye* (1901), 1 Q. B., 624, decided together in the Court of Appeal in 1901, are worthy of consideration.

In the first case the architect was suing the building owner for fees for supervising the erection of certain houses by a contractor, and the defendant alleged that he had negligently certified for a larger amount than he ought to have done. In this case it was agreed that the question of law should be decided in the first instance, and that the question whether or not the plaintiff had been guilty of negligence should, if necessary, be referred to arbitration. In the second case the plaintiff sued the defendant for damages for negligently checking the builder's accounts and improperly certifying, and this negligence had been proved and found as a fact at the trial.

In both cases, the contracts provided for progress certificates and payments on account, and that a certificate showing the final balance due should be conclusive evidence that the works had been completed, and that the contractor was entitled to receive payment of the final balance. The majority of the Court held that, in both cases, the architect was placed in the position of a quasi-arbitrator, and was not liable. Collins, L. J., says: "What then is the position of an architect who, under a contract such as that here in question, has to give a certificate which is to be final and binding, not only on his employer, but also on the other party to the contract? Can he address himself to his duty in the matter of giving that certificate, free from any obligation towards that other party, or is he placed in a position in which it is his duty to exercise his judg-

ment impartially, as between the parties to the contract? It appears to me that he is placed in the last-mentioned position. . . . No one disputes that, for many purposes, the architect is the agent of the building owner, and would therefore be liable to an action for negligence, but it is not inconsistent with that proposition that, for some purposes, he should assume the rôle of a quasi-arbitrator, in which case an action will not lie against him for negligence." And A. L. Smith, M. R., gave judgment to the same effect. Romer, L. J., however, dissented from this view of the cases, in the following terms: "Suppose a person undertakes, for reward, to value or estimate for another work about to be done for his principal by a third person; in my opinion he does not, so far as his principal is concerned, become in the position of an arbitrator in regard to his valuation or estimate, merely because he knows that his principal and the third person have, by a contract between them, agreed that, in default of dispute previously arising with regard to the matter, his valuation or estimate is to be taken as conclusive, and as determining the price to be paid by his principal for the work to be done by the third person. In such a case, in giving his valuation or estimate, he would still be acting for his principal, and, so long as he acted without fraud, he would be under no obligation or liability to the third person, and, acting as he would do for his principal, if he was guilty of negligence causing damage, would be liable to his principal in an action. I cannot bring myself to think that that view is wrong, and yet undoubtedly the contrary view must be maintained by the architect in the present case, to enable him to succeed on this appeal. . . . I think it would be lamentable that, in

“cases of this kind, an employer who pays an architect  
“for supervising work, and who has sustained damage  
“by his negligence in the performance of the duties for  
“which he is paid, should have no remedy against  
“him.”

Unless the House of Lords decides otherwise, the view of the majority of the Court will continue to prevail, and surveyors, under such circumstances, will be freed from liability for negligence. The surveyor's liability is thus made to depend, not upon his contract with his employer, but on the employer's contract with a third person.

In dealing with the limitations on the liability of surveyors for negligence in the discharge of the duties undertaken by them, the effect of the Statute of Limitations must not be forgotten. The statute, in cases of the neglect of a duty arising out of the contractual relations existing between two parties, begins to run from the date of the neglect or breach of duty and not from the occurrence of actual damage. In *Howell v. Young*, 5 B. and C., 259 (1826), the defendant had been retained by the plaintiff, in the year 1814, to ascertain whether a warrant of attorney and certain mortgages were a sufficient security for £3,000 and interest, and at that time he represented that they were so. In the year 1820 (the interest to that time having been regularly paid) it was discovered that the warrant of attorney and mortgages were not a sufficient security. The Court held that the misconduct or negligence constituted the cause of action, and that the Statute of Limitations began to run from the time when the defendant had been guilty of such misconduct or negligence, and not from the time when it was discovered that the securities were insufficient. Bayley, J., said: “It appears to me

“ that the misconduct of the defendant is the gist of the  
“ action. If the allegation of special damage had been  
“ wholly omitted, the plaintiff would have been entitled  
“ to a verdict for nominal damages. The plaintiff in  
“ this action is entitled to recover a compensation in  
“ damages for the injury resulting to him from the mis-  
“ conduct of the defendant. The special damage  
“ resulted from that misconduct, but it constituted part  
“ only of the injury sustained by the plaintiff, and is  
“ not of itself a cause of action. . . . In an action of  
“ assumpsit the Statute of Limitations begins to run,  
“ not from the time when the damage results from the  
“ breach of promise, but the time when the breach of  
“ promise takes place.”

*Howell v. Young* is an old case, but not many years ago an action was brought against an eminent firm of surveyors by mortgagees who had advanced money on the faith of the surveyor's report, which, owing to an error of calculation made by a clerk, had put the value of a property much too high. The money remained on mortgage for more than six years before the mistake was discovered, and the action then brought by the mortgagees against the surveyors had to be abandoned by reason of the statute.

The mistake of the clerk in that case leads me to deal shortly with the responsibility of surveyors for the work done by their clerks. There is a good deal of work in connection with surveyors' reports and certificates which is ordinarily and necessarily left to clerks. Take the case of a building surveyor superintending repairs, laying out estates, or certifying for road and drainage works. He has to act, more or less, on his clerks' measurements and calculations. He cannot be expected to go into every small matter of detail himself,

and he may recover his fees, even though it may be shown that he left such work to his subordinates.

But where the surveyor adopts work done for him by others, or acts upon information derived by him from others, he takes the risk. If, with their work, he adopts errors they have made in it, they become his errors, and he cannot excuse himself or escape liability by showing that he was himself misled. This is, I think, too clear for argument, and, as far as I am aware, no such excuse has ever been made by way of defence to an action to recover damages for negligence. The cases in which questions of this sort have been raised are cases in which it has been sought to recover remuneration for work done and services rendered. In such an action, brought by a surveyor against his client, it is no defence to prove that part of the work has been done by his clerks, provided that the part left to them was work which he might reasonably, and in the ordinary and usual course of business, leave to them, and was not work which the client could reasonably expect the surveyor to perform himself. But if the work, owing to errors made by the clerks and adopted by the surveyor, is useless, the latter cannot recover for it. In *Money Penny v. Hartland* (1 C. & P., 352), decided in 1824, Abbot, C. J., said: "If a surveyor . . . was so  
" negligent that he did not inform himself by boring or  
" otherwise of the nature of the soil and it turns out to be  
" bad, this goes to his right of action, and if he went upon  
" the information of others, which now turns out to be false  
" or insufficient, he must take the consequences, for every  
" person employed as a surveyor must use due diligence.  
" Whether the plaintiff has used due diligence or not is a  
" question for the jury, and if he went on the statements  
" of others that is no excuse." And it was held that the



surveyor was not entitled to recover for the plans, specifications, and estimates which were in dispute in that case.

As the liability of a surveyor rests upon contract, so also does his claim for his fees. It has sometimes been thought, particularly in company cases where property has been valued in connection with the formation or reconstruction of a company, that the equitable doctrine that "he who takes the benefit must bear the burden" may enable surveyors to recover their fees for work from persons who have not given instructions for it, but have afterwards taken the benefit of it. This idea found some support in the case of the *Hereford and South Wales Waggon Company*, 2 Ch. D., 621 (1876), but in that case the work in question, for which instructions had been given by a third party, had not been done within the time limited by the instructions, and there was therefore no one liable to pay for it. Under these circumstances, the company, who took the benefit of it with knowledge of this fact, had to pay for it. But a surveyor must look to the person who employs him for the payment of his fees, and, even where a new company makes use of his report and publishes it in their prospectus, the company will not be liable to pay him for the work unless they gave instructions for it. As was said in the Court of Appeal in the *Rotherham Alum Company's* case (25 Ch. D., 108, 1883): "It is a mere fallacy to say that, because a person gets the benefit of work done for somebody else, he is liable to pay the person who did the work."

During the last two years, an unusual number of questions of importance to surveyors have been decided in the Law Courts. Most of those to which I desire to refer have arisen in compensation cases, but, before I

deal with these, I must mention the case of *Colls v. Home and Colonial Stores, Limited* (1904), A. C., 179, in which the House of Lords laid down the rule which must in future govern questions of interference with ancient lights. Before this decision, judges had sometimes thought that the enjoyment of light for 20 years entitled the owner of a tenement to all the light enjoyed during that period, without any diminution whatever. But the House of Lords held that this is not so, and that to constitute an actionable obstruction of ancient lights it is not enough that the light is less than before. A substantial privation of light is required, sufficient to render the occupation of the tenement uncomfortable according to the ordinary notions of mankind, and (in the case of business premises) to prevent the plaintiff from carrying on his business as beneficially as before. The application of this principle to the circumstances of particular cases will often be difficult, but it is something gained to know with certainty what principle to apply, and it will at any rate sometimes happen that surveyors reporting on the value of land as a building site will not have the fear of injunctions before them, merely because some ancient lights, though they may still have light enough, will have less when a building is erected upon the site than they had before. Also it is conceivable that the value of buildings and building sites may in some instances be diminished owing to the limitation thus imposed on the rights attached to ancient lights.

There are but few claims for compensation which are not framed on the report of a surveyor, and it sometimes happens that those claims are made on reports which are erroneous, owing to insufficient instructions or to other mistakes. Doubts have, from time to time, arisen as to

whether such claims can be increased by amendment, and the usual practice has been to withdraw the original claim and substitute a fresh one for it; but where, as often happens, the error is only discovered at the last moment, and this course is not practicable, the question arises whether the claimant is bound by the claim, or can recover a sum in excess of it. As far as I am aware, this question has never been decided in a court of law. In the year 1904 it came before Channell, J., in the case of *Robertson v. The City and South London Railway Company* (68 J. P., 280). He there treated it as a case of first instance and, while he stated that he was inclined to think a jury could award more than the total sum claimed, he expressed the opinion that it would be safer for the claimant (the plaintiff in the action) to waive the balance over and above the total amount of the claim, and this was done. So that it may be said to be still an open question whether or not a claimant can recover more than the total sum claimed by him—a curious state of things to exist nearly 60 years after the passing of the Lands Clauses Act, 1845.

But this case did decide that, where items of claim are given, a sum may be awarded in respect of any one item of the claim, in excess of the amount claimed in that item, if the total sum awarded does not exceed the total amount claimed, and Channell, J., expressed the opinion that it was the claimant's duty to make the subject matter of his claim clear, and that he could not, when before the jury, open a new subject of claim. The importance, therefore, of having claims in order is not much affected by this case, which, it is to be noted, is a case of injurious affecting, under Section 68 of the Act.

It has long been established that a notice to treat for the purchase of land binds the land so that, if the

owner creates a new interest in it, he cannot do so to the prejudice of the promoter, and that therefore such new interest will not be the subject of compensation. But, until recently, it had never been decided that this same disability applied also to adjoining lands of the same owner. In the year 1904 the House of Lords held, in *Mercer v. Liverpool, St. Helens, and South Lancashire Railway Company* (1904), App. Cases, p. 461, that the sum paid to the owner of the land comprised in the notice to treat included compensation, in addition to the purchase money of his land, for all injurious affecting of his other land, and that the purchaser or lessee of the adjoining land, who had acquired his interest after the date of the notice, was not entitled to compensation under the Lands Clauses Acts. But this case must be read in connection with the subsequent decision of the Court of Appeal in *Dawson v. Great Northern and City Railway Company* (1904), W. N., 210, where it was held that compensation for injurious affection under Section 68 of the Lands Clauses Act is not in the nature of damages for a tort, and that it is capable of being assigned, so as to enable the assignee to sue for it in his own name, and also that, where the owner of land and the promoters have agreed that the compensation paid shall not include structural damage thereafter to be caused by the exercise of the powers of the special Act, the grantee of freehold property may recover compensation for such structural damage arising after the conveyance to him, on the ground that such conveyance to him is not the creation of a new interest to the prejudice of the promoters of the undertaking.

In connection with these decisions, I may perhaps be permitted to refer to an interesting case that was brought to my attention in 1903. There a local authority had

given notice to treat for part of an owner's land, and a claim had been made for purchase money and compensation for injuriously affecting the adjoining land. Before the compensation was agreed or assessed, the War Office gave notice, under the Defence Acts, that they required to purchase all the owner's adjoining land as well as part of the land included in the local authority's notice. Terms were agreed between the owners and the War Office and the land was conveyed subject to the local authority's notice. Thereupon the local authority required the owner to deliver a fresh claim, limited to the land which he then had power to convey, and refused to recognise any claim for compensation for injuriously affecting the adjoining land, which he had sold. The owner declined to send in any fresh claim, and, insisting on his right to have purchase money and compensation assessed on the basis of his original claim, gave notice of arbitration. The local authority went to arbitration before a single arbitrator, under protest, and endeavoured to induce him to confine the evidence to the land the owner had left. In this they failed, and the owner got an award for the purchase money of the whole of the land included in the notice to treat, and for compensation for injuriously affecting the adjoining land, leaving all questions of title and the division of the money to be settled afterwards. And this was right, for, in *Carnochan v. Norwich Railway Company*, 26 Beav., 169 (1858), it was held that a purchase of land subject to a notice to treat gives the purchaser only an interest in the compensation.

Speaking of the War Office reminds me of the contention urged in *Blundell v. The King*, *Times*, 17th December, 1904, *Estates Gazette*, 24th December, 1904, p. 1131, on the part of the War Office, that, where com-



compensation is assessed under Section 19 of the Defence Act, 1842, all that the owner can claim is a fair price for the lands actually purchased, and that he is not entitled to receive anything in respect of the injurious affecting of his adjoining land. Before Ridley, J., this contention failed, and as there was a stay of execution granted with a view to an appeal which has not yet been heard, I will make no comment on the case beyond this, that, if the basis of compensation is to be value to the owner, this value must necessarily include what he loses by the sale through the injury done thereby to his adjoining lands. The value of the part sold is, to the owner, not merely the value of so much land, but it is the difference between the value of the whole of his estate and the value of what is left when the part is taken away.

So many schemes are on foot now which include street widenings, that surveyors are often called upon to report on the value of forecourts and other similar strips of land which, as a rule, are not available for buildings or, by themselves, for any other remunerative purpose, and in some cases they value the same thing twice over. In an ordinary case, where the land taken is capable of beneficial occupation by itself, and so has a value of its own apart from the other land held with it, it is right and necessary to value separately the land taken and the injury to the land affected, but where the only value of the land taken is its value in connection with the rest of the property, surveyors sometimes forget that the difference between the value of the whole and of that which is left includes the value both of the land taken and of the injury to the rest. To put a substantial value on the land taken first, and then to get at the injury to the part left by saying, for instance, that the property was worth £60 a year, and will in future be

worth only £50 a year, and by capitalising the difference of £10, is to include twice over in the valuation the value of the land taken.

The principle that compensation value is value to the owner, has been established for many years, and the case of *Stebbing v. Metropolitan Board of Works*, L. R., 6 Q. B., 37 (1870), has usually been cited for it. The fact that this case has recently been adversely commented on in the Court of Appeal in *City and South London Railway Company v. St. Mary Woolnoth and St. Mary Woolchurch Haw* (1903), 2 K. B., 728, may have, and I believe has, induced the belief that the principle itself has been attacked. But this is not so. In *Stebbing's* case the plaintiff was rector of three parishes in the City of London, in the churchyards of which burials were prohibited, and the defendants were empowered by statute to take compulsorily, upon making compensation, the whole of one and part of the other two churchyards. The parties agreed that the question of the proper principle to be adopted in determining the amount of purchase money and compensation should be raised in a special case for the opinion of the Court, and the Court held that the rector was entitled to compensation only for the loss that he had sustained by being deprived of his interest in the churchyards, and not according to the value of the land to the Metropolitan Board of Works after they had acquired it. In the *City and South London Railway* case, the company were authorised to acquire an easement or right of using the subsoil under a church and part of the land connected therewith, the amount of compensation for the surface taken, and for the subsoil, to be determined by an arbitrator. The Court of Appeal held that the arbitrator might assess the compensation on the basis

that, although the lands not taken were then the site of a church, they might, at some future time, cease to be so, and be available for building, and that he was at liberty to draw his own conclusions as to when that time would be likely to arrive. The Court laid stress upon the fact that, under the Union of Benefices Act, 1860, the land might thereafter cease to be the site of a church, and might become available for building, and the doubt suggested about Stebbing's case was, not as to the basis of valuation, but as to whether, in applying that basis, it was right to estimate the value to the owner upon the footing that the land was irrevocably appropriated to spiritual purposes.

Vaughan Williams, L. J., referring, apparently, to every sort of property which is devoted to such purposes that it cannot be voluntarily sold by the owner, says (1903) 2 K. B., p. 737: "When there is an Act of Parliament which says that property may be dealt with independently of its dedication to a special purpose, it seems to me that the payment in respect of its value ought to be estimated independently of the dedication, which has no longer any operation by, in effect, its repeal by the special Act." The principle that compensation value is the value to the owner and not to the purchaser was not questioned, but it is not unlikely that the result of the case will be to let in claims based on prospective value, in some cases in which the judgment in Stebbing's case would have excluded them.

The decision of the Court of Appeal has since been confirmed in the House of Lords, but I have not yet seen any report of the case which throws any fresh light upon the matter.

In order to maintain a claim for compensation under the Lands Clauses Acts, it is essential that the claimant

should have an interest in the land taken or injuriously affected. In the case of *Frank Warr & Co., Limited, v. The London County Council* (1904), 1 K. B., 713, the Court of Appeal were called upon to decide whether the plaintiffs had or had not such an interest. The plaintiffs there had acquired for a term of years, under an agreement with the lessees of a theatre, the exclusive right to supply refreshments in the theatre, with the necessary use of the bars and refreshment rooms and cloak rooms and wine cellars of the theatre, together with the exclusive privilege of advertising and letting spaces for advertisements in the refreshment and cloak rooms, and on all programmes sold at the theatre. They had also keys of the cellars, which they kept locked. The plaintiffs claimed compensation in respect of their interest under this agreement, and the Council, under protest, concurred in the appointment of an arbitrator to determine the amount of the compensation (if any) to which they were entitled. The arbitrator awarded a substantial sum, to recover which the action was brought. The Court held that the plaintiffs had not any interest in land.

Collins, M. R., said: "The subject matter for compensation under the section is land or an interest in land. The plaintiffs say that they had an interest in land by virtue of an agreement by which they were granted a right to supply refreshments in the theatre and other incidental privileges in connection therewith. The question is whether, having regard to the purposes of that agreement and the terms in which it is expressed, it can be said to confer any interest in land or not. It has been argued for the plaintiffs that, on the true construction of that agreement, they took under it something more than a mere licence, and

“ that, in effect, it gave them an interest in land . . . .  
“ It seems to me that the agreement in this case is care-  
“ fully framed, so as to exclude the notion that there  
“ was to be anything like a demise of any part of the  
“ premises . . . . Though the word ‘let’ is used, the  
“ subject matter of the letting is so defined, it seems to  
“ me, as most carefully to exclude the idea that any  
“ interest in land is to be given. Instead of letting the  
“ refreshment rooms or the cellars, the agreement merely  
“ provides for the use of them by the plaintiffs so far as  
“ necessary for its purposes. Even if some of the pro-  
“ visions of the agreement, which have been more par-  
“ ticularly relied on by the plaintiff’s counsel, such as  
“ those which give the right to advertise and let spaces  
“ for advertisements and to use cellars, taken alone might  
“ seem to involve an exclusive use of parts of the  
“ premises, and *prima facie* to point to a demise of those  
“ parts, they must, I think, be read in connection with  
“ the context, and, taking the agreement as a whole, in  
“ my opinion, the effect of it is merely to provide for  
“ the exercise of privileges by the plaintiffs, by way of  
“ licence, and not to create an interest in land.”

Of all recent decisions on the practice in claims for compensation there is probably none of greater importance than that in *The King v. The High Bailiff of Westminster* (1903), 2 K. B., 189. In that case notice to treat had been served and had been followed by notice of intention to summon a jury, containing the usual sealed offer. The offer was not accepted, and in the course of the hearing before the Deputy High Bailiff and the jury, counsel for the claimants stated that his client would accept the sealed offer, and the case was thereupon withdrawn from the jury, who were discharged. On the argument of a rule calling on the High



Bailiff to show cause why a Writ of Mandamus should not issue commanding him to summon a jury to settle the amount of purchase money and compensation to be paid to the claimants, the Court held that the claimant is entitled, at any time before the verdict is given, to accept the offer of the promoters, and that the jury should, in such a case, be directed to return a verdict for the amount of the offer. The Court appears to have been of the opinion that this was an established practice; but, in my own experience, I have known a case where the claimants, having accepted the sealed offer, when before two arbitrators and their umpire, had to submit to the deduction of a substantial sum for the promoters' costs thrown away owing to the offer not having been accepted earlier, in order to obtain payment of the balance of their purchase money and compensation, and it may, I think, be asserted that this was the first occasion on which the point had arisen in a court of law. However this may be, claimants in future should know that it is never too late, until verdict or award, to accept the promoters' offer, and this knowledge should sometimes enable them to avoid a worse fate.

In conclusion, I must say a word on the position of surveyors who are called upon to advise trustees. The duty they owe to trustees by whom they are retained is the same that they owe to all other clients—they must use reasonable skill and care, according to the circumstances. But the circumstances are different where a trustee is concerned, for the law allows a trustee lending money upon the security of land to shift some of his responsibility on to the shoulders of his surveyor. By Section 8 of the Trustee Act, 1893 (56 & 57 Vict. c. 53), it is enacted that—

“(1) A trustee lending money on the security of any

“ property on which he can lawfully lend shall not be  
“ chargeable with breach of trust by reason only of the  
“ proportion borne by the amount of the loan to the  
“ value of the property at the time when the loan was  
“ made provided that it appears to the Court that in  
“ making the loan the trustee was acting upon a report  
“ as to the value of the property made by a person whom  
“ he reasonably believed to be an able practical surveyor  
“ or valuer instructed and employed independently of  
“ any owner of the property whether such surveyor or  
“ valuer carried on business in the locality where the  
“ property is situate or elsewhere and that the amount  
“ of the loan does not exceed two equal third parts of  
“ the value of the property as stated in the report and  
“ that the loan was made under the advice of the sur-  
“ veyor or valuer expressed in the report.” Under this  
section, the surveyor must be instructed by the trustee  
to make the valuation for him, and his instructions  
should state that the trustee requires a valuation for the  
purpose of considering the advisability of investing  
trust funds on the security of the property. The sur-  
veyor, who must not be the surveyor of the mortgagor  
in the matter, must then not merely value the property,  
but he has also to advise the trustee that the property  
is a proper investment for the money proposed to be  
lent. Upon this advice the trustee is, provided that the  
surveyor is a person whom he reasonably believes to be  
an able practical surveyor, authorised to act, and he is  
not chargeable with any breach of trust if it afterwards  
turns out that he has been advised to lend, and has in  
pursuance of such advice lent, more on the security of  
the property than the value of it would warrant. All  
these circumstances the surveyor has to take into  
account in making reports for mortgages on the instruc-

tions of trustees. But the duty he owes to trustees does not differ from that which he owes to his other clients; it is only to exercise reasonable care and skill according to the circumstances.

Looking to the importance of surveyors' reports and certificates generally, and to the care and skill required in their preparation, it may safely be said that no one is fit to undertake the work who is not, in the words of the Act just referred to, "an able practical surveyor."

Mr. HOWARD MARTIN (Fellow) said he was sure he was only expressing the feeling of everyone present at the Meeting and of all who would read the Paper in the *Transactions*, in proposing a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Morten, whose extremely valuable Paper laid down the general principles that should guide surveyors in an important part of their practice, full of dangerous pitfalls.

He felt that the obligation to Mr. Morten was all the heavier from the fact that the Paper, which must have required, even at the hands of a learned lawyer like the author, a large amount of research, had been written amid the claims of a large and extremely exacting practice.

The Paper was one that it was not possible to discuss, inasmuch as it was an authoritative exposition of the law, which doubtless all the members would be glad to "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest" and put into practice as best they could.

The general impression made by the Paper would probably be that the responsibility of surveyors was so heavy that it was a wonder so many of them survived to grow grey under the burden.

He thought that the diploma of Fellowship of The

Institution ought to be, and indeed was to a great extent, a guarantee that the holder was "an able, practical surveyor." He hoped to see the time when that would be universally admitted, and, instead of using the words "able and practical surveyor," Acts of Parliament would simply provide that the title "Chartered Surveyor" should be the qualification to be held for giving advice in such cases as were mentioned in the Paper.

As he had said, he did not think laymen could venture to follow Mr. Morten in a discussion of the Paper, but they could gratefully and heartily thank him for it and look forward to its being of great service to them in their practice, for he did not know of any other source from which one could get the guidance and information which the Paper afforded.

Mr. ARTHUR VERNON (Past President), in seconding the vote of thanks, said he was sure that all present had listened very attentively to the Paper, and would derive great benefit from its perusal hereafter.

He thought the learned author had presented two sides of the subject—first, the anxious and onerous aspect of the surveyor's position, to which Mr. Martin had referred; and secondly, the very reassuring fact that it was very difficult for the great profession of the law to entrap or punish a man who came within the description of an "able and competent surveyor." The Paper had let Members into many secrets which would be of use to them in dealing with matters of compensation, either in meeting representatives of public bodies out of court, who were ready to seize them unawares, or in the Law Courts themselves, and for such assistance the meeting was deeply indebted to Mr. Morten.

As the author said, it was not everybody who

realised the extreme anxiety, care, and skill required to value property, especially under the Act of 1893, which required special consideration. Not many weeks since, he was walking down an important street in a country town with a noble earl who suddenly turned round to him and said "I want you to tell me what that hotel is worth." He replied "I will tell you, my lord, with pleasure, but it will require a good deal of consideration before my valuation is worth anything. I could not venture an opinion off-hand." "Oh" he replied, "I thought you could tell me at once." That fairly represented the estimate which people, who ought to know better, were apt to form of the difficulty of making a proper valuation. They thought a surveyor could look at a building and in a rough and ready manner give a rule of thumb guess which he could send in as a valuation, sometimes for a very modest fee.

He believed the safety of surveyors depended on their making their practice, as far as possible, an exact science and keeping a correct record of the mode by which they arrived at their valuations. This might be usually done, but such records were not always kept for production. He thought the work could be made much more exact than at present by attention to certain rules. There were, in his opinion, three things to be borne in mind in valuing important property. First, it was desirable to know what its value should be as compared with a proper investment of that class of property, in other words how many years' purchase it should reasonably represent. Next, what the buildings and land should properly have cost. And lastly, which was perhaps the best of all, viz., the test of comparison, which could not always be applied. He thought when a surveyor carefully recorded all those facts and had



arrived at a judgment based upon them after laborious and anxious consideration, he might defy the law, especially if he shielded himself behind the ample protection of the author of the Paper.

It often astonished him that cases did not come into the Courts more frequently. Everyone knew perfectly well that trustees and others were too often advised about mortgages without the help of "an able practical surveyor," and cases were of everyday occurrence where, for want of competent advice, large sums of money were lost.

On page 297 of the Paper, surveyors were, he thought, paid an undeserved compliment by the author, who referred to the "natural repugnance of members of any profession to give evidence against the fellow members." He thought that in that matter surveyors were very like solicitors, barristers, and, might he say, judges, who did not often hesitate to express their views; and experience of arbitration cases led him to believe that a surveyor was generally willing to give his opinion, notwithstanding the fact that it might differ from those of his fellow surveyors.

He agreed with Mr. Martin that the Paper was not only interesting to read, but would be of great service as a record of the decisions bearing upon the surveyor's practice, and would be especially useful to those called upon to report concerning the most difficult of property, viz. large buildings in localities where values were constantly changing, from the moving of the population, alterations in modes of access, and surrounding circumstances, causing difficulties which, in not a few cases, arose from municipal mismanagement. He thought, however, if the principles laid down in the Paper were borne in mind, a properly trained "able surveyor" would be able to

steer clear of liability and act honestly and unflinchingly in accordance with the dictates of his conscience.

Mr. PHILIP E. PILDITCH (Fellow) said he should like, as an ordinary Member of The Institution, to associate himself with the welcome that had been given to the author of the Paper by the two Members of the Council who had already spoken, and to thank Mr. Morten for adding his name to the long roll of members of his profession who had done similar service to The Institution on previous occasions. Many Members present had met Mr. Morten in other places, sometimes acting on their own side and sometimes doing himself the pleasure of picking them to pieces. On the present occasion he had come to give the benefit of his knowledge and experience on a subject of the greatest interest to surveyors, and had, in a manner, put himself in the witness box, and offered himself for cross-examination at their hands. He quite agreed with Mr. Martin that the Paper did not lend itself to discussion, but would amply repay quiet study later on.

As a matter of fact, the author of the Paper had spread his feast with a lavish hand. The Paper might almost be called four papers rolled into one, for the title "Surveyor's Reports and Certificates" had been made to cover a multitude—he would not say of sins but—of subjects. The author had dealt with reports for mortgage loans, and with the question of certificates given by architects and others, and from that point of view he had dealt with the Meeting as one of architects, rather than of surveyors. He had also brought in, in connection with light and air, their old friend the Home and Colonial Stores—treated very lightly, it was true, but there it was. Reference was also made to numerous cases under the Lands Clauses Act.

Though he did not propose to offer any criticism on the Paper, there were one or two points on which he should like to say a word or two, and he would put them more or less in the form of questions, in the hope of securing the benefit of Mr. Morten's reply. With regard to liability for negligence, he thought he should have every surveyor with him when he said that the Members of The Institution rather welcomed the idea that negligence, where it existed, should be brought home to any Member who was guilty of it. They did not wish to hide themselves behind any professional etiquette. Where a suspicion of negligence existed they were only too glad to meet it, and he thought that if that principle were carried out to full effect, it would prove to be the safeguard of the conscientious surveyor with a proper knowledge of his business.

As the author of the Paper had said, surveyors were expected to have a knowledge of a good many collateral subjects. He also pointed out that they were supposed to have a certain acquaintance with law. That was so, no doubt, but he did not know quite what the author of the Paper would say to surveyors who showed too much knowledge of law—in conference for instance. Under those circumstances, he thought it well that a surveyor's knowledge of law should not be too much in evidence. In connection with that point, the reference in the Paper to the fact that the strength of a surveyor's reasons were of greater importance than his opinions, was a useful one. He wished that principle were allowed full sway in compensation cases, where it was within the knowledge of those engaged in such cases that the practice was for them not to be allowed to give reasons based on the value of other property. They were prevented, in examination in chief, from

stating that they had formed an opinion from dealings with various other properties. Although a skilful advocate might elicit that evidence in cross-examination, he thought he was right in believing that most cross-examiners knew better than to endeavour to do so.

There was one other point in the Paper to which he would refer, and that was with regard to the question of payment for a report (he presumed that a mortgage report was meant), made for one person and used by another. He should like to know if Mr. Morten could say how a surveyor could, in a case of that kind, protect himself, and, in due course, obtain his fees. He supposed the answer would be that he should get them in advance, but sometimes that was not possible. He would mention a particular experience he had a year or two ago, when he made a report for a gentleman who desired to form a syndicate or company. The company in question was not formed but another with another name was formed. On the fee being asked for, the report and valuation having been made, it was not forthcoming, and it was necessary for him to do what he was very chary of doing—to take the case before one of his Majesty's Judges. Under cross-examination it came out that the chairman of the first company was managing director of the second, and the managing director of the first company was, he thought, chairman of the second. From those facts the judge decided that there was sufficient evidence of identity between the two, and he recovered his fee, but it was only by a very narrow chance that he did so. If the author of the Paper would tell him how a surveyor might guard himself in a case of that kind, where it was not possible to get his fee in advance, he should be obliged to him.

There was one other little point which, he was sorry

to say, raised some doubts in his mind, although the author would probably be able to explain it satisfactorily. He did not quite know what surveyors, as surveyors had to do with actions for "breach of promise" referred to in the Paper. He could understand that a certain number of the younger and more volatile Members of The Institution might, in their individual capacity, be engaged in actions of that kind, but hardly, he thought, as surveyors. There might, however, be some occult meaning in the paragraph, an explanation of which by the author would set his mind at rest on the subject.

Mr. WM. WOODWARD (Fellow) said he fully agreed with previous speakers in thinking that the Paper would be most useful for reference when one had the opportunity of reading it carefully.

He agreed that the Paper hardly called for discussion in the ordinary way, and the few remarks which he desired to make would be addressed rather to the younger Members of the profession, in order to warn them of some of the pitfalls that sometimes lay in the way of the unwary surveyor.

A friend of his, an architect, not being a practical surveyor, came to him a few years ago in a great state of perturbation because an action had been commenced against him for negligence. He had been instructed to report, for the purpose of a mortgage, on a couple of houses a little way out of town. They were empty, and had been empty for some time. He did report, and the result of his report was that about £1,000 was lent on the houses. The houses remained unlet and a loss occurred, and an action was brought against his friend for negligence, with the result that he had to pay between £1,100 and £1,200 in respect of those houses.



He (Mr. Woodward) did his best for him in Court, and he remembered telling him what his old master used to do in making such a report for a mortgage, especially in the case of empty houses. He used always to say, "If the  
" house is let to a respectable tenant on a repairing lease  
" for a reasonable term at a rent of so much, then it will  
" be worth so much, and will form an ample security for  
" such and such a sum."

That was the form of report that his dear old friend and master, Mr. Arthur Cates, always adopted. He thought the author of the Paper would agree with him that the greatest possible care should be taken by surveyors in making reports upon the value of empty houses.

He remembered another little experience which occurred to a distinguished Member of The Institution who was not then present. When a very young man he was instructed to go a little way out of town to report on an advance to some speculating builders who were erecting some houses. When he got on the job he saw a man, whom he took to be the foreman, who would, he thought, be just the sort of person to tell him what sort of houses they were. He went over them very carefully, and the "foreman" assured him they were well built of good material. His surveyor friend went home and reported in favour of an advance to be made to the builders, and on his report the money was paid. The builders soon afterwards went altogether wrong, and it turned out that the man he thought was the foreman was the very builder who wanted the money.

Again, with regard to speculating builders. Some of the older Members might remember a case where a surveyor was engaged to report for advances on buildings at various stages during their erection—so much when

the houses reached the first floor, so much when the roof was on, so much when the staircases were in, and so much when completed. There was a row of something like twenty houses, and it turned out, when the builders failed, that after the surveyor had made his report on one or two houses, they had removed the staircases from them to another set of houses, and the chimney-pieces from house to house, and when the last report was made including the paper-hanging, it was proved that the builders had actually taken the rolls of paper from the houses where they had been seen and put them in others.

In another case, where the floors seemed rather weak, it turned out that the builder had sawn his joists diagonally so that they each became two wedge-shaped pieces. The floors were laid, and when the surveyor went to view he only saw the thick top edges, the under-side thin edges having been rapidly plastered. They thus got two joists out of one, and the floors naturally showed signs of weakness in a very short time.

These were, he feared, only a few of the many practices of speculating builders, against which it behoved surveyors, and especially young surveyors, to be on their guard, when called upon to furnish reports on buildings for advances.

Mr. E. W. HUDSON (Fellow) said he was quite sure that the Paper would be a most useful addition to the *Transactions*, but it must not be forgotten that the labourer was worthy of his hire, and the question of fees for reports and certificates, with which the author had not dealt, was certainly one collateral with the subject. He believed that a practice existed for which the public, or the solicitors who acted for the public, were to blame,

of offering a certain fee for valuation if a loan were effected on mortgage, and a reduced fee if it were not. With perfect faith in the integrity of the profession, still he could not think that was a desirable course to pursue, and if he might advise the younger Members, he would warn them against having anything at all to do with such a system.

Of course, in reporting as to the value of property, it was always possible for an architect or a surveyor to be mistaken. There might be fluctuations of value from many well recognised causes. In the course of twenty years or less, conditions might arise under which a house originally good security for £1,000, might, in the middle of the cycle, be only worth half as much, and then in the end might recover its original value.

He did not find any reference in the Paper to final certificates and retention money in the architectural branch of the profession; but to avoid such a position as retention money becoming due before the extras and omissions had been settled, he thought it would be very desirable that a clause should be introduced into every contract to the effect that the builder and the architect, or the surveyor acting for the architect, should agree on the measurements and the amount of variations as the work proceeded, and a time limit be stated within which accounts must be sent in, as is done in the case of the seven day limit for daywork items. Differences could be noted on matters which came under the arbitration clause. He thought that would save time and expense if going to arbitration, on the question of the payment of retention money or otherwise, became necessary. The differences for adjudication would be ready noted, and fresh issues estopped. To have the builder clamouring for retention money, while the nett result of extras

and omissions was unsettled, was an undesirable position, which by promptness and good management could in most cases be avoided. One certificate should be final and conclusive.

Mr. MORTEN, in reply, said he was very much honoured by being allowed to add one to the number of the Papers which had been read before The Surveyors' Institution, many of them being on subjects of exceptional interest to the profession.

He agreed that his was a Paper not lending itself to much discussion, for it really rested on decisions of the courts, but he would endeavour, as far as he was able, to answer the questions that had been put forward.

He was a little puzzled by one speaker, who had rather confused his reference to breach of promise. If he would turn to the Paper he would find the words were not his (Mr. Morten's), but were quoted from a decision of Mr. Justice Bayley, given something like 80 years ago. The class of breach of promise referred to was not a breach of promise of marriage which, somehow, seemed to have been running in Mr. Pilditch's head, but a breach of promise to use reasonable care and skill in making a valuation of property. Some persons, it was true, occasionally seemed to mix up promises of marriage with the value of properties, but their methods were beyond the scope of his Paper.

It had also been asked why he referred to certificates as if he were dealing with architects rather than surveyors. He had done that for two, or perhaps he might say three, reasons. There were certainly a number of gentlemen ; practising as both architects and surveyors, but that had not been his reason. What he had wanted to show was, first of all, that all skilled labour rested

upon one general principle as far as the question of liability went, and therefore, whether he were dealing with architects, surveyors, medical men, or lawyers, the principle underlying the law of liability was the great general rule that a man must bring to the work he was retained to do reasonable and proper care and skill, and some of the cases that related primarily to architects were equally applicable to surveyors, whether they were architects as well, or not.

Another reason was that many surveyors practised as building surveyors, and it was part of their duty, at any rate, to give certificates from time to time as certain work proceeded. They had to report that money was due to the contractor and to give certificates to that effect; so that questions relating to certificates were quite applicable to surveyors.

It had been suggested by Mr. Pilditch that lawyers would not care for surveyors attending a conference to display a knowledge of the law. He could only say that he was always only too delighted when he could get a surveyor to enlighten him on the law, especially if the surveyor were in the witness box, and he was on the other side.

Then Mr. Pilditch did display his knowledge of law by quoting a case where a new company, or, rather, a reconstructed company, had profited by work done for the old company, and somehow or other the judge managed to find there was identity between the two, and so made the new company pay for the old. All he could say was that, if he rightly understood the facts in that case, the judge's law seemed worse than he had imagined possible. Old and new companies were two separate entities. He (Mr. Morten) had lately tried to make that very point before Mr. Justice Warrington in *Lovibond's*



case. In that case an eminent firm of brewery valuers had valued property on the instructions of Mr. Flannagan, who was the chairman of the old company of "Lovibonds," and had valued it, of course, for the old company.

The new company published this valuation in their prospectus. Mr. Flannagan was also chairman of the new company—in fact it was the old company in a different guise. There was no difference between the two companies, but they were separate entities, and Mr. Justice Warrington politely informed him (Mr. Morten) that it was quite idle for him to contend that he could make the new company pay for what the old company had ordered. Therefore, he thought that if Mr. Pilditch had persuaded a judge that there might be a sort of identity between an old company and a new, because both had the same managing director or body of directors, he had persuaded him to do something that was bad law. A reference to the cases he had cited would show that the Court of Appeal took a different view.

He had noticed one or two references by previous speakers to surveyors' fees, but that was a subject he could not talk about without an undue feeling of envy, so he had carefully left it alone; but all he would say was that, however onerous the responsibility and however great the demand for care and skill on the part of a surveyor, however much trouble he might be put to or risk he might take, he was, in his humble judgment, as a rule, very fairly compensated for all he did.

THE PRESIDENT said he was sure all would agree that The Institution was very much indebted to Mr. Morten for his kindness in preparing and reading his

valuable Paper on a subject of such interest and importance to surveyors.

He had been amused by Mr. Woodward's warnings to the younger members of the profession with regard to the pitfalls they must avoid. He had given so many experiences that he (the President) began to think that had he not known him so many years he should have concluded that he must have been brought up in a speculating builder's office, for he seemed so thoroughly acquainted with all the tricks of the trade.

His reference to the house where the joists had been treated as described, reminded him of an experience he once had in connection with some houses in the suburbs. It was not there a question of the thickness of the joists, or whether they were put this or that side up, for the houses appeared to be completely finished, even to the papering, painting, and varnishing. In his anxiety to make all sure he tried the bell-pulls, which duly went back with a spring, but there was no corresponding sound of a bell. The wires went under the floor-boards but no further, and that, he found, was the case with every room in the houses. He mentioned that as one of the small things the young surveyor might find it well to be on his guard against.

The vote of thanks having been put and carried unanimously, the Meeting then adjourned.

## THE RATING OF RAILWAYS.

THEIR OVER-TAXATION, ITS CAUSE, AND ITS REMEDY.

BY F. OLIVER LYONS, B.E., M.A., T.C.D. (FELLOW),

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'  
INSTITUTION held on Monday, March 27th, 1905.*

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HERBERT T. STEWARD (President) in the Chair.

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### **The Death of Mr. William Sturge (Past President).**

Before calling upon Mr. Lyons to read his Paper,

The PRESIDENT said: I have to announce, with great regret, that we have just received the sad tidings of the death of one whom I may fairly describe as the Father of The Institution—our dear old friend Mr. William Sturge of Bristol.

He was one of our Founder Members, and served the office of President as far back as 27 years ago.

There are not many, even among the seniors of The Institution, who can recall him as a Member of our Council and a frequent attendant at our meetings; but those who can do so will remember how much of practical wisdom he always added to our deliberations.

No more honourable or high-minded man has ever

adorned the ranks of our profession, and The Institution owes him a deep debt of gratitude for the services which he rendered and the high example which he set of all that is worthy in life and in conduct.

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Mr. Lyons then read his Paper, as follows :

In May, 1903, I had the pleasure of reading a short Paper before the Members of The Institution in which I dealt, although very inadequately, with the assessments on the railways in different parts of the kingdom. Consequently, I only intend to cover the same ground now in so far as such is absolutely necessary. My object on this occasion is, first, to show that the total rateable value of the railways of England and Wales exceeds the maximum limit apparently laid down in the Valuation Acts ; secondly, to point out the legal anomaly which exists in connection with the rating of railways ; and thirdly, to suggest the remedy or remedies which must, I think, necessarily be applied before the present state of affairs can be brought to an end.

The net annual value being the basis of valuation for a railway in any part of the United Kingdom, it follows that the ratio which the rateable value bears to the net receipts (due allowance having been made for varying conditions) forms the best available test of whether an assessment is high or low ; because, since rates are not separated from taxes in the railway returns, it is impossible to adopt the more exact standard, viz. the ratio between rateable value, plus rates, to net receipts, plus rates, taxes, and passenger duty, making the same allowances as before.

The most recent Parliamentary Return of the rateable value of the English and Welsh railways gives the total amount as having been £15,598,001 in March, 1899, the running lines, stations, and depôt ground being alone included in this figure. The net traffic receipts of these lines in 1898, excluding all harbour, canal, dock, steam-boat, and hotel property, &c., totalled £31,441,524; the rateable value thus forming about 49 per cent. of the net receipts of the rateable hereditament.

As regards the Irish lines, I have taken only the five large systems revalued between 1893 and 1904, and I find that the rateable value of these lines, including stations, amounts to £405,428, based on net receipts of £1,067,165. I have, of course, endeavoured to make the data for both countries stand as nearly as possible on the same footing as regards the exclusion of the miscellaneous receipts mentioned above, and I believe that the slight discrepancy which may exist is of such a trifling character that it may probably be disregarded.

Thus it will be seen that the ratio between rateable value and net receipts averages only 38 per cent. in Ireland, where the cumulo\* principle of valuation is employed; whereas it was about 49 per cent. in England and Wales, in 1899, under the parochial system of assessment.

Now the annual rate of increase in the total rateable value of the latter actually averaged £345,000 between 1894 and 1899, and I am indebted to Mr. Granet, the Secretary of the Railway Companies Association, for the suggestion that the best method of estimating the total

\* The "cumulo" method of valuation consists in valuing the entire undertaking as one undivided hereditament, and then allocating the result obtained between the various rating areas. The methods of allocation may, of course, differ, and in practice do so.



rateable value in 1902 is arrived at by comparing the average poundage of local taxation over the whole country in the year 1899 (59·80d.), with the known poundage of the rates and taxes paid by the railway companies in that year (49·04d.). Then, by assuming a similar ratio to exist between the average poundage for the whole country (67·40d.), and the average poundage paid by the companies in 1902, the latter figure can be approximately obtained. This (55·27d.) being known, and the amount paid away in rates and taxes (£3,820,289) having been extracted from the Railway Returns, an estimate, treating taxes as rates, of the total rateable value in 1902 can be made.

Consequently, the total rateable value in 1902 works out at £16,588,915, or an average annual increase 1899-1902 of £330,305. Probably everyone will admit that there was an increase in rateable value between 1902 and 1904, but even assuming that there was none, the ratio of rateable value to net receipts in March, 1904, would reach the high proportion of—

$$\frac{16,588,915 \times 100}{31,253,778} \text{ or } 53 \text{ per cent.}$$

The increases in taxation, so frequently complained of recently, would seem to corroborate my figures, especially when it is remembered that higher assessments accounted for at least £312,362 out of a total increase in rates and taxes of £678,181 between 1894 and 1899. The increase in rateable value (1,726,951) multiplied by the 1894 poundage (43·41d. in £1) gives £312,362.

If, as I hope to be able to show, the adoption of the cumulo principle would cause the ratio of rateable value to net receipts to fall heavily in England and Wales, a

great reduction in taxation would occur, without any injustice being done to other ratepayers. If the ratio were thereby to fall from 53 per cent. to 38 per cent., the saving to the shareholders in rates and taxes would be over £1,000,000 per annum, and I fancy that the actual saving would not fall very far short of this amount.

Some *primâ facie* objections might, however, be made to the proposition that the adoption of the cumulo method would result in a decrease of the ratio, and these I shall now deal with.

In the first place the point might be raised that the allowances that would be given in England and Wales on the value of the tenant's capital would bear a smaller ratio to the net receipts than is the case in Ireland; and that, in consequence of the deductions being proportionately less, the rateable value would bear a higher average ratio to the net revenue. I think every rating surveyor will admit that the deduction made on the value of the rolling stock dwarfs all the others into insignificance, and therefore if I prove that the value of the English and Welsh rolling stock bears a higher average ratio to the net receipts than is the case on Irish railways, and that the average deduction would consequently be proportionately greater, then the above plea breaks down, so far as the relative value of the tenant's capital is concerned.

I do not think anyone will deny that the English and Welsh rolling stock is as valuable, vehicle for vehicle, as the Irish. Extracting, therefore, the respective quantities of rolling stock from the Railway Returns for 1903, and calculating their value by assuming the same average figures in each case viz. £2,100 per engine, £420 per carriage, £160 per other passenger vehicle, £70 per wagon, and £60 per other class of

wagon, I find the respective values to be £100,025,500 and £4,190,360. The net receipts (miscellaneous property excluded) being respectively £31,253,778 and £1,484,167, it is evident that the value of the English and Welsh rolling stock equals 320 per cent. of the net receipts, as compared with 282 per cent. for the Irish lines. Since there are practically no traders' wagons in Ireland these have been excluded from my calculations.

Secondly, it might be contended that the percentages allowed on the value of the tenant's capital are, on the average, less in England and Wales than those given by the Commissioner of Valuation in Ireland, viz.  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on value of rolling stock and 15 per cent. on the remainder. Even if there is some truth in this argument, which is doubtful, it is very improbable that the average percentage would be more than 2 per cent. less than in Ireland, and the resulting diminution in the deduction would be wiped out altogether by the higher relative value of the rolling stock, &c., as compared with the net receipts.

I wish to draw especial attention to the fact that, under the Irish system, the value of the tenant's capital would not be assumed to be, by the rule of thumb, equal to the gross receipts for one year, but would be ascertained from actual data, and would probably be found to amount to, on the average, fully 150 per cent. of the gross receipts. Irish experience shows that this estimate is not founded on mere guesswork, since the value of the rolling stock alone, on the five Irish systems I have referred to, varies between 108 per cent and 147 per cent. of the gross receipts; the value of the entire tenant's capital ranging from 135 per cent. to 170 per cent.

The real value is taken out in Ireland from actual data supplied by the railway companies and carefully

checked, due allowance being made for depreciation. Consequently, it is evident that the English practice of frequently assuming the tenant's capital to be equal to the gross receipts, although it is admittedly only guesswork, must be frequently very bad guesswork.

Thirdly, the existence of Government duty in England and Wales tends to lower the ratio of rateable value to net receipts, since the duty is deductible from the gross receipts; whereas no such deduction can be made in Ireland, since there is no duty there.

Fourthly, the allowance for renewal of permanent way given in Ireland has only been £30 per mile single; and this is considerably less than would be, on the average, necessarily given in England, where the traffic is much heavier.

These last two items would, I think, almost, if not quite, neutralise the landlord's deduction made in Ireland of 10 per cent. on the value of the fixed plant. I find that this allowance averages, practically, 1 per cent. of the gross receipts of the Irish systems mentioned before, and that, if calculated on the same basis for England and Wales, it would involve the subtraction of £875,336 from the rateable value of those lines in order to place the rateable value of the railways in both countries on the same footing. It is, however, partially discounted, to the extent of £337,031, by the passenger duty subtracted in England, and partially by the larger proportionate amounts that ought to be allowed for renewal of permanent way, so that on the whole it is comparatively unimportant.

I think I may safely challenge any defender of the parochial system of assessment to show that the rateable value of any single parish in England or Wales is correct, unless by pure accident, because the deductions made

from the net receipts are neither obtained from actual data, nor calculated on any principle of reasoning whatsoever. Moreover, not only the deductions but even the gross receipts per mile in a parish are only based on guesswork, unless the railway company concerned goes to the trouble and expense of extracting them from their accounts, and then the result is but an approximation. The probable inaccuracy of these two all-important items (the deductions, for the reasons given, and the receipts, for this and other reasons which I shall enter into later on) constitute, in my opinion, the two principal causes of the existence of a far higher ratio between rateable value and net receipts in England and Wales than in Ireland.

Of course until the total rateable value of every railway has been calculated by the cumulo method in a reasonable way, and from actual data, and until the items which make up the present total rateable value are added together, and the existing totals ascertained in each case (which has never been done), it would be impossible to say whether the adoption of the cumulo method would result in a reduction in the total rateable value of any given line, since the percentages I have given are only averages. But I venture to think that it is almost certain that a substantial reduction in the total assessment of all the railways would take place; and if a fair and reasonable cumulo valuation of every railway is ever made, I am rash enough to prophesy that, whether my rough estimates of the total extent of the reduction are thereby confirmed, exceeded, or even only very partially realised, the parochial system of assessment of railways, as now in operation, will disappear for ever, and none too soon, from the rating arena.

Whether the adoption of the cumulo method of



valuation would result in a decrease or increase in the total rateable value is, however, a matter quite distinct from the kernel of the whole subject, *i.e.* the legal aspect of the case.

All that the railway companies can fairly demand is that the same safeguard against over assessment, *i.e.* the same maximum limit of rateable value, shall apply to their property as to other rateable property of all kinds. But is there any guarantee or even probability that the maximum limit of rateable value laid down in the Valuation Acts is not exceeded in the case of railways? It is necessarily adhered to in the case of rateable property of other kinds, since the cumulo principle is applied to all classes of hereditaments except railways. If it can be shown that there is neither guarantee nor probability, then there is urgent need of a remedy to prevent the continuance of this manifest injustice.

Now if the sum of the rateable values in all the parishes traversed by a railway is not always equal to the net annual value of the entire undertaking, then I submit that the present system of rating of railways is in contradiction to the intentions of the Legislature. It is, of course, evident that no guarantee exists, and therein lies the vital defect in the parochial system, which is alone enough to condemn it.

That the condition is not fulfilled, even by accident, in the vast majority of cases, I shall now proceed to show.

The net receipts (excluding miscellaneous property) of the English and Welsh railways rose from £27,364,144 in 1893 to £31,253,778 in 1903, an increase of £3,889,634. In order to earn this sum the railway companies, as tenants, had to supply the following additional rolling

stock, viz. 3,781 engines, 8,089 carriages, 3,633 other vehicles, 97,209 wagons, and 6,285 other classes of wagons, the total value of which in 1903 cannot have been less than £19,000,000.

Moreover, about 2,600 miles of single permanent way were added during that period. Then taking the moderate percentage of 15 per cent. on the value of the rolling stock and floating cash, and ignoring the rest of the tenant's capital, thus really only assuming probably less than 14 per cent. on the whole, we have—

|                                                                 | £                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 15 per cent. of £19,000,000 . . . . .                           | = 2,850,000       |
| 15 per cent. of £200,000 estimated float-<br>ing cash . . . . . | = 30,000          |
| Renewal of permanent way 2,600 miles<br>at £50 say . . . . .    | = 130,000         |
| Total . . . . .                                                 | <u>£3,010,000</u> |

Therefore the additional annual rent which the hypothetical tenant could afford to give would be £3,889,634, less £3,010,000, or £879,634. This sum consequently represents the increase in assessment which might reasonably be expected to follow the above increase in net revenue, apart from the question whether the total actual rateable value in 1894 was correct or not. Now I have already shown that the total rateable value in March, 1904, was probably well over 16½ millions, but taking it at the 1899 figure of £15,598,001, the increase 1894-1904 was not less than £1,726,951, of which only £879,634 was warranted by the increase in net revenue. The smallness of this figure suggests the inference, that remembering that 2,600 miles of single track were laid between 1893 and 1903, the total net

annual value of the railways existing in 1893 increased but little, if at all, in the following ten years. It may, however, safely be assumed that the true total rateable value in 1904 was at all events not less than my calculated figure of £16,588,915 for 1902. Then the increase since 1894 would be £2,717,865, less than one-third of which could be justified by the increase in net revenue; or, putting the matter in a more striking way, the legitimate increase (having regard to the change in net revenue) to be expected in the total rateable value in those ten years (£879,634) is actually less than double the probable minimum increase *in rates and taxes* due to higher assessments only, paid in 1902, as compared with 1894. It is not difficult to show, as before, that out of a total increase 1894-1902 of £1,311,106 in rates and taxes, at least £500,000 was due to increased valuations.

Still further proof that assessment has been piled on assessment regardless of the total net annual value is provided by the Returns for 1898 and 1903. The total net revenue exhibits a decrease of £187,746 during that period, excluding miscellaneous property; and although the value of the tenant's capital increased by fully £11,000,000, yet the total rateable value rose, as I have shown, at least one million sterling.

It might be argued that these huge increases were justified, owing to the actual total rateable value having been far less than the total net annual value, both in 1894 and 1899, but the high ratio which existed between rateable value and net receipts at each of these periods, viz., 50 per cent. and 49 per cent., refutes this completely.

However, perhaps the most remarkable proof is afforded by the circumstance, which is, I think, undeniable,

that in most cases, if not in all, where a railway system “ consists of a main line earning profit and a branch “ either unprofitable or worked at a loss, the entire “ profit earned on the main line is taken into account in “ rating that line; whilst in rating the branch line “ worked at a loss or without profit in order to earn “ the additional profits made on the main line, those “ extra profits (or the rent which would be given “ for the branch in order to earn those profits) are “ brought into account. Accordingly the same profits “ are taken into account twice over, and part of “ the value of the whole system, represented by “ the additional profit earned on the main line, is rated “ twice over.” It is thus evident that the estimated total gross receipts are greater than the actual, and that, *cæteris paribus*, the total rateable value is greater than the total net annual value.

I have taken the liberty of practically quoting the above passage from Mr. Walter C. Ryde’s well-known work on Rating, but it is impossible for me to enter in detail here, either into the evolution of the conflicting principles which have resulted in the above injustice, or into the proofs of the existence of the injustice, with both of which Mr. Ryde has dealt so ably in his book (Appendix I.). Suffice it to say that the problem of how to ascertain the rateable value of a line in a single parish has given rise to a series of wholly conflicting legal decisions, viz. (1) those in which the rateable value was decided upon “ the parochial principle,” *i.e.* the net earnings and expenses in each parish, and (2) those in which it was made to depend on what is known as “ contributive value.” I venture to agree with Mr. Ryde in thinking that “ the decided cases prove that (1) contributive value, “ where it actually exists, must be taken into account in

“estimating the rateable value; and that (2) the necessary  
“corollary to this conclusion is, that the parochial prin-  
“ciple cannot be strictly applied to any one part of a rail-  
“way system, if any other part is liable to be rated with  
“reference to its contributive value.”

In *Rex v. Kingswinford* (a canal case) it was laid down that, in rating property extending into several parishes, the profits earned in each parish were the measure of rateable value.

In *Reg. v. London Brighton and South Coast Railway Company* (1851), which is generally conceded to form the foundation of railway rating law, the judgment expressly allowed “matters locally situated without the  
“parish,” *i.e.* the contributive value of unproductive branches, to be taken into account, but it affirmed a rate based on a calculation which ignored the existence of any “matters locally situated outside the parish,” such as the loss on working these branch lines, and consequently the smaller rent which the hypothetical tenant would give owing to this loss.

In the case of a system embracing a main line earning profit and unprofitable branches, it is evident that any circumstance which would influence a yearly tenant in fixing the rent for the main line ought to be taken into consideration in estimating the rateable value of the main line. This view was, however, negatived in *Reg. v. Great Western Railway Company* (1846), in which the Court declined to make any reduction in the value of the main line on account of loss on the branches.

To sum up, I entirely concur with Mr. Ryde in thinking that the two sets of decisions are not reconcilable, regard being had to the limit to total rateable value apparently laid down in the Acts.

Wightman, J., in the case of *Reg. v. West Middlesex*



*Waterworks* (1859), enunciated the following in giving judgment: "If a tenancy of each parochial part be  
" assumed according to this hypothesis, then, although  
" each parish rates separately upon its own estimate of  
" the value of the part lying within it, and the law gives  
" no power of making all the parishes co-operate in rating  
" the several parts lying in each, nevertheless this Court  
" is bound to protect the occupier of such an apparatus  
" from being rated beyond the value of the whole taken  
" together," and also, "if an apparatus occupied by one  
" occupier, consisting of several parts, lies in one parish,  
" the rate is on the whole and is received by that parish.  
" If such an apparatus lies in several parishes, the  
" occupier is liable for the same amount of rateable  
" value, and *no more*, but that amount is to be appor-  
" tioned among the parishes in which it lies." These  
dicta have apparently been completely disregarded in  
practice. Again, in *Reg. v. Great Western Railway Com-  
pany*, Lord Campbell said in his judgment: "It might  
" seem at first sight that we might confine our inquiry  
" to the two miles and a half, and that we only encum-  
" ber the investigation uselessly by introducing into it  
" any consideration of the gross and rateable value of  
" the whole line, but the circumstances of a railway  
" makes this absolutely necessary. The inquiry may  
" become, and undoubtedly does become, more com-  
" plicated and difficult thereby, but it would be wholly  
" incomplete and illusory even in its result unless we  
" do so."

Again, in *London Tramways Company v. Assessment Committee of Lambeth*, Sir Peter Edlin held that "where  
" a service route extended through several parishes, a  
" strict adherence to the parochial principle became  
" impossible." If adherence was impossible in the case

of a tramway, how could it be possible in the case of a railway? Lord Campbell says in *Reg. v. Great Western Railway* (1852): "The same process is to be gone through with reference to the two miles and a half as would be with regard to the whole line, if that were all in one parish." But the same process is not gone through, because it cannot be, since not only the deductions but also the receipts are founded only on estimate, not on fact, and there is no guarantee that the sum of all the estimates is equal to the actuality.

In the judgment of Lord Coleridge in *Reg. v. London Brighton and South Coast Railway Company*, the following passage occurs: "It is unnecessary to consider what the force of the argument would be if it could be shown that there was an absolute impossibility of applying the parochial principle, for nothing like that exists in the present case." Now can this impossibility be shown to exist in any case? Opinions will, of course, differ on the point, and in any event the matter will be allowed to slumber in view of the promised Valuation Bill. One of the most serious obstacles is, of course, the lack of power to make all the parishes traversed by a railway co-operate in fixing the valuation of the line in any single parish. Even if every parish through which a railway runs could be made respondents in a case, and the matter taken to the High Court for decision, no Court would direct Quarter Sessions to place less on any particular parish than the true value. But then what is the true value, and how can it be arrived at? Unfortunately for the railway companies the onus of proving the assessment wrong lies on them, and not on the rating authority. The company cannot prove the assessment to be wrong, but neither can the rating authority demonstrate its correctness. It is im-

possible that the value, as at present ascertained, should be the true value, unless by accident, but its inaccuracy cannot be absolutely proved.

The fact of the existence of two contradictory sets of decisions as to the manner of ascertaining the rateable value, or what produces the same effect, viz. the lack of power to compel both co-operation between the various rating areas and due regard for the total net annual value, constitutes a legal anomaly, since the limit of rateable value prescribed by the Valuation Acts has been thereby rendered inoperative.

Briefly, the vital question for the railway companies, and one which seemingly lends itself to discussion by the Members of this Institution, at what I trust is an opportune moment, is as follows. If the companies have sound reasons for believing that the ingenuity of man (and that of lawyers is proverbial) is incapable of devising means of bringing the existing anomaly in the law, and disregard for the total net annual value, within the jurisdiction of the Courts for settlement, then I am afraid that nothing short of fresh legislation will give them relief.

If, however, a way of doing so can be found, as I venture to think is possible, and I fancy that my view is fortified by Mr. Ryde's opinion, then the maximum limit of rateable value in force as regards all other kinds of property will, I imagine, apply afterwards to railways without any special legislation.

"Can means be found?" is therefore the question that I would put to the railway companies; since I take it for granted that, if they have reasons for believing that the cumulo method would give them relief, and if they find that the answer to the above question is in the affirmative, then, unless the coming Valuation Bill

remedies their grievances, they will not hesitate to put the law in motion.

The railway companies, however, will not be in a position to form an absolutely definite opinion as to whether they would, or would not, benefit in each individual case by the adoption of the cumulo principle of valuation, until they carry out the two following suggestions, neither of which, strange to say, has ever been put into execution.

(1.) The rateable value of each railway in every parish should be totted up, and the total actual rateable value of each line thus obtained.

(2.) A cumulo valuation of each railway should be made in a fair and reasonable manner.

It is evident that a definite and reliable opinion as to whether a railway is under or over assessed cannot be given unless these two sums are known and compared with each other.

The application of the cumulo principle, too, ensures that no additions to the permanent way and works, which do not result in increased net revenue, add to the total rateable value, although the rating areas in which the works are situated get the benefit at the next revision of the total assessment. The parochial system, however, infringes the principles of equity by heaping valuation on valuation for new works executed in particular districts, without any corresponding reduction in other districts, by which the total rateable value would be maintained only on a level with the total net annual value.

I would also point out that its adoption would automatically abolish practically all the most objectionable features said to be contained in the application of the details connected with the parochial system of

assessment, as well as those involved in the system itself. These details have been summarised as follows by Mr. W. Percy Payne in an article in "*Transport*."

(1.) The lack of representation of the companies at parish meetings.

(2) The excessive value placed on stations compared with the buildings of other ratepayers.

(3.) The valuation of all machinery owned by the railways, while that of manufacturers often partially escapes assessment.

(4.) The raising of the valuations of the railways in a parish, although those of the collieries are left untouched, especially in cases where, owing to competition for traffic, the railway company cannot complain.

(5.) The want of competence of Assessment Committees or Quarter Sessions to deal with rating cases.

(6.) The unfair manner in which appeal proceedings before Assessment Committees are conducted.

(7.) The great cost of appeals.

(8.) The pernicious system of payment of the valuers employed by the Assessment Committees by a percentage on the increase in assessments that they are able to sustain.

However, the removal of these features, should any of them exist, although certainly highly desirable, does not touch the root of the matter, and is relatively of but little importance compared with the abolition of the vital defect contained in the parochial system itself, namely, the lack of guarantee that the total net annual value is not exceeded.

I have attempted here to supply roughly the necessary data for the railways of England and Wales as a whole, but it is for the railway companies individually to undertake the work in respect of their own property.



By this means alone will they be readily enabled to judge accurately of the benefits likely to accrue to them from the adoption of the cumulo method of valuation. Whether the companies take legal action or not, I submit that, so long as the Valuation Acts remain on the Statute Book, the existing injustice can only be remedied, with absolute fairness to all other classes of ratepayers, by the employment of the "cumulo" principle of assessment. The essential merit of this principle, which is employed in every case except railways, lies in the fact that it, and it alone, ensures absolute coincidence between the total rateable value and the total net annual value; and this is the very condition that justice to all classes of ratepayers demands.

Now the cumulo principle is *in itself* absolutely invulnerable, but the details involved in its practical application are no doubt open to criticism and improvement. I take the opportunity here of saying that the details involved in the application of the principle are separable and distinct from the principle itself, and that no condemnation of the former detracts from the essential merits of the latter in the slightest degree. I wish to lay especial stress on this point, because adverse criticisms have been passed on details connected with the application of the principle, which might, in the eyes of persons not fully conversant with the facts, reflect disparagement on the principle itself.

The details I refer to are (1) the problem of adjusting the valuation in each rating area so that the variation in the poundage of the rates in the different areas shall receive the necessary consideration; and (2) the method of apportionment of the total rateable value among all the rating areas. I have already dealt with these matters, No. 1 in my former Paper, and No. 2 in the *Professional*

*Notes* (vol. xii., page 184), but since the latter especially has formed the subject of so much comment, perhaps I may be permitted to recapitulate my defence.

The former difficulty can be entirely overcome, and a practically accurate result obtained, by taking the valuation allotted to each rating area before the necessary adjustment for variation in poundage is made, and calculating the total amount of rates that would be payable if these were the final figures. Thus the future average rate in the £1 can be closely approximated to. Then deduct from or add to the valuation allotted to each rating area the difference between the amount of rates which the company would have to pay on the existing poundage, were the valuation allotted to that area the final figure, and the amount that it would have to pay did the future average rate prevail throughout that area. For example, suppose a line traversing four rating areas to be revalued, and the total assessment fixed at £360.

Now assume the amounts allocated to each rating area, after deducting the probable total amount of rates to be paid in future from the rateable value plus rates, to be—

|                                 | No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. | No. 4. |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Allocated rateable value . . .  | £100   | £80    | £60    | £120   |
| Assumed poundage in rating area | 8s.    | 9s.    | 10s.   | 6s.    |

Then assuming for the moment that the above rateable values are final (the total only being actually final) we have—

Total rateable value = £360. Approximate total rates to be paid = £40 + £36 + £30 + £36 = £142. Therefore the future average poundage will be approximately  $\frac{142}{360} \times \frac{240}{1} = 7s. 10\frac{2}{3}d.$

Then,

|                                                                                                                                                                                      | £    | s. | d  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----|----|
| No. 1. 8s. less 7s. $10\frac{2}{3}d.=1\frac{1}{3}d.$ , and $1\frac{1}{3}d.$<br>$\times 100=11s. 1d.$ . Deducting 11s. 1d.<br>from £100 gives a final rateable<br>value of . . . . .  | 99   | 8  | 11 |
| No. 2. 9s. less 7s. $10\frac{2}{3}d.=1s. 1\frac{1}{3}d.$ , and<br>$1s. 1\frac{1}{3}d. \times 80=£4\ 8s. 11d.$ . Deduct<br>this from £80. Therefore final<br>rateable value . . . . . | 75   | 11 | 1  |
| No. 3. 10s. less 7s. $10\frac{2}{3}d.=2s. 1\frac{1}{3}d.$ , and<br>$2s. 1\frac{1}{3}d. \times 60=£6\ 6s. 8d.$ . Deduct<br>this from £60. Final rateable<br>value . . . . .           | 53   | 13 | 4  |
| No. 4. 7s. $10\frac{2}{3}d.$ less 6s.=1s. $10\frac{2}{3}d.$ , and<br>$1s. 10\frac{2}{3}d. \times 120=£11\ 6s. 8d.$ . Add<br>this to £120. Final rateable<br>value . . . . .          | £131 | 6  | 8  |

We now have the final rateable values—

|       | £    | s. | d. |
|-------|------|----|----|
|       | 99   | 8  | 11 |
|       | 75   | 11 | 1  |
|       | 53   | 13 | 4  |
|       | 131  | 6  | 8  |
| Total | £360 | 0  | 0  |

These four sums are consequently the approximate amounts at which the rateable value in each rating area should be fixed, due allowance being made for variations in poundage.

The difficulty under the cumulo method of valuation of apportioning the total rateable value with due regard to the earning power of the line in each rating area may, I think, from the evidence of the witnesses examined before the Royal Commission on Local Taxa-

tion, and from the remarks of Mr. Payne and Mr. Ryan on my former Paper, be assumed to be the chief drawback involved in the adoption of the details connected with that method.

I hope, however, to take this weapon out of the hands of the critics of the "cumulo" method, or at all events to blunt its edge.

It is admitted that the method of allocating the rateable value according to the train mileage over each section of supposed uniform earning power is superior to the Scottish method of apportionment by lineal mileage. I therefore propose an extension of Sir John Barton's system, *i.e.* by taking the vehicle mileage over each section instead of the train mileage. Since the guard of every train, in the discharge of his ordinary duty, makes a note of the number of vehicles comprising it, the extra trouble and expense involved would be very small. Moreover, as goods train and passenger train mileage returns are furnished separately, it would be easy to give expression, as is done at present, to the different earning power of goods and passenger vehicles. Accordingly, I would suggest dividing the total value among the various sections according to the vehicle mileage of the goods trains, plus the vehicle mileage of the passenger trains (excluding empties in all cases), and making due allowance for their relative earning power.

When the efforts now being made by the railway companies to increase their train loads and to run as few half empty vehicles as possible are remembered, I think that this method would discriminate sufficiently between even London suburban traffic and that in country districts. The pronounced tendency to lessen the train-mileage on main lines more than on branch

lines would not, under this system, be reflected in lower assessments on the main lines, since what would be lost in number of trains would be fully compensated for by the increase in the number of vehicles per train.

However, the method of allocation is, after all, only a detail and of but trifling importance so far as justice towards the railway companies is concerned. Consequently, provided that a guarantee exists that the total rateable value shall in all cases equal, and only equal, the total net annual value of the whole line, there is no reason (unless cumbrousness, expense, and the fact that it causes litigation can be considered such) why the rateable value of the part lying within each parish should not continue to be found as at present.

I do not for one moment pretend to claim perfection for the system of allocation I have proposed, but I think it would be found workable, and would give better results than either of those hitherto employed. In conclusion, I have only to say that, whether it or any other system be approved of or condemned, the merits of the cumulo method of rating will be unaffected thereby, since the case for that method depends, not on the perfection or imperfection of a detail, but on the broad principle of justice.

Mr. W. P. RYAN (Fellow) said it gave him great pleasure to propose a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Lyons for his admirable Paper, which dealt in a most instructive way with a subject of the very greatest importance at the present juncture of rating affairs. All rating surveyors would, he was sure, be glad to give Mr. Lyons' proposals their most serious attention, and would agree with him that the Paper gave evidence that Mr. Lyons had brought to bear upon the subject,



not only a keen intelligence, but an infinite amount of patience and care in working out a mass of intricate detail.

He was sorry to say that, as often happened to the proposer of such a vote, he had to mingle with a sincere expression of his personal thanks to the author for his Paper what might appear to be somewhat ungracious criticism of it. He could not agree with Mr. Lyons' proposals, for he feared they attacked a principle which had come to be recognised almost as part of the constitution viz., the parochial principle of rating, and any suggestion to abolish this seemed to him to be almost as revolutionary as were some of the propositions made in another place by fellow countrymen of his own, and, he feared, would be likely to meet with the same fate as befel them.

The parochial system was the very foundation of rating practice, and to strike out the parochial principle would mean to revolutionise rating from beginning to end. He believed that, on that account alone, the proposed alterations would be practically impossible to carry out.

Rating surveyors in England and Wales had to deal with a railway system the gross receipts of which were something like £87,000,000, while Mr. Lyons' experience was derived from a country where these represented £3,900,000—say, about the sum of the receipts earned by the South Eastern Railway alone. This was arguing from very small premisses to very large conclusions.

He would like to suggest that, if it were possible, the debate should be adjourned, for it would be a pity to attempt to deal with so important a subject in the short time at the disposal of the Meeting that night. He quite understood, however, that arrangements previously

made might possibly preclude such an adjournment, and, in that case, he would endeavour, as fully as time permitted, to deal with a few of the points in the Paper which particularly struck him as calling for comment.

He noticed that Mr. Lyons gave the ratio of the rateable value of English railways as 49 per cent. of the net receipts, and in Ireland as 38 per cent. That meant, really, that the rateable value in Ireland was some 22 per cent. lower than in England. Mr. Lyons would concede, perhaps, that this was due to the fact that in Ireland no property was rented up to its full value. In his evidence before the Royal Commission, Sir John Barton said: "Having fixed the statutory valuation, I then make deductions of from 5 to 33 per cent., to bring it down to the level of the other valuations in the district, so that the person whose valuation I have made shall not be paying more than his proportion of the rates."

If that were so, he must have made deductions in the same way in arriving at the rateable value of Irish railways. The system in Ireland was to bring all property down to the same level, and in order to do that a scale of deduction was applied to all classes of property. That had, no doubt, been done to bring them down to their relative levels, and on looking into the valuations of Irish railways, it seemed to him that they were something like 20 per cent. lower than would have been the case if they were assessed here on the same principle at the full value, "in the lump," or on what Mr. Lyons called the "cumulo" method. The assessment would, he thought, inevitably at once go up something like 20 per cent. if this deduction were not made.

Another reason for the great difference between the value of Irish and English railways was that the tenants' capital in Ireland always bore an undue proportion to

the gross receipts. It was, he had almost said, rather inflated by the working stock, which was taken at too high a value.

He might say that the value of the rolling stock, compared with the gross receipts, was, in Ireland, 130 per cent. But 130 per cent. was not allowed in England, nor was the rule of thumb method adopted, as Mr. Lyons seemed to think, of taking 100 per cent. of the gross receipts as representing the value of the working stock. That system went almost entirely out of vogue some 20 or 30 years ago, and he did not think that any rating valuer who had seriously studied the question, and who, like himself, had to go very often into the witness box, would now venture to say that this was the right method. It could only be, at best, a rough and ready way, while, as a matter of fact, it was sometimes necessary to go into the most minute detail in order to arrive at the proportion which the rateable value should bear to the gross receipts.

He found that in the Dorking case of the South Eastern Railway the arbitrator allowed 72 per cent. as representing the value of the working stock. In the North Eastern case 117 per cent. was allowed; in a recent case of the London Brighton and South Coast Railway 106 per cent., and in the South Eastern and Chatham case 111 per cent. was claimed. No English railway company had ever been allowed as much as was allowed on the average in Ireland.

If the allowance were adjusted so as to bring down the percentage from 130 to, say, 105, it would make a very appreciable difference in the rating of Irish railways, for the assessment would automatically go up. That, he thought, met Mr. Lyons' argument. It was a mistake to suppose that, as the rolling stock on English

railways was more valuable, the rating would go down, or that a large percentage must necessarily be allowed.

He noticed, by the way, that in Ireland, in 1898, the rates paid by the Dublin and Wexford Railway were 10·3 per cent. of the gross value when the average for the year over the whole of England was 9·7, though on some of the lines in Ireland they were lower than in England. Taking Mr. Lyons' figures as representing the value of the engines, carriages, and wagons owned by the railway companies in 1903, the average percentage that the rolling stock bore to the gross receipts in this country (exclusive of light railways, &c.) was 115. In Ireland, it was 99 per cent. and the Commissioners allowed 130. If the Commissioner in Ireland were to drop the allowance to 99 per cent. of the gross receipts, there would be an immediate increase in the rateable value of the railways of something like 31 per cent. ; so that would itself adjust the difference which Mr. Lyons seemed to think was so glaringly unfair.

Time did not permit him to go more into detail or to deal with figures, and he knew there were many present who were anxious to assist in the discussion, so he would content himself by expressing a hope that a further opportunity might be given of dealing thoroughly with the question, which was of the very greatest importance to all concerned in the rating of railways.

THE PRESIDENT said he feared that the arrangements already made for the remaining meetings of the Session would render it very difficult to adopt Mr. Ryan's suggestion of an adjournment, and he ventured to hope that it would be found possible to conclude the discussion on the present occasion.

Mr. E. J. CASTLE, K.C. (Associate), said he had much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to Mr. Lyons, whose connection with the General Valuation Office in Ireland entitled him to speak with authority on the subject of his Paper. But although he gladly recognised the value of Mr. Lyons' work, he must admit that he was very far from agreeing with his arguments or his line of thought. As early as Lord Denman's time, when the question of the rating of railways first came forward, he adjourned the settlement of a case because he said it was a very difficult matter for him to deal with, and he hoped that Parliament would intervene and bring forward some scheme for rating railways. When at length he gave judgment in the case, he said that, Parliament not having chosen to interfere, he must do the best he could, by following the line of authority which ran through previous decisions with regard to the rating of canals, *i.e.* by calculating what each mile of railway or canal earned and deducting from those receipts the expenses of earning them, and finding out, as best he could, the amount that ought to be allowed to the tenant for working capital. Then, following the old principle laid down since the time of Adam Smith, the remainder was fairly attributable to the land by way of rent. That was the principle which Lord Denman laid down and which every one had tried to work to since.

He agreed, of course, with Mr. Lyons that it was illogical and, even absurd, to attempt to find out what proportion of a locomotive it was fair to apportion to a particular parish in allocating the different expenses of metalling and relaying the line and that sort of thing, and when such things as bridges, tunnels, and viaducts began to be attributable to the local expenses or were to be chargeable over the whole line. Still there had been a kind



of rule-of-thumb method which had satisfied the parishes as well as the railway companies down to the present time, and he thought there was very little doubt that if the railway companies had felt they were wrongfully or improperly over assessed the system would have been altered years ago. It was suggested to Mr. Lyons that the companies ought to find out the local assessments and add them together for comparison with what they considered a fair assessment of the railway as a whole, by this means ascertaining whether they were over or under assessed. It was very kind of Mr. Lyons to come there to teach railway surveyors their business, but did he think that such men as Mr. Fisher of the Great Western Railway, and Mr Edmonds of the London and North Western Railway—men who were bred and born to the business—did not thoroughly well know whether the assessments they were paying on were under or above what they ought to be? If the railway companies once felt that the assessment was more than they ought to bear, they would go to Parliament to have matters altered, but it did not suit them to move in the matter. Why should they? They knew that instead of being reassessed every five years or so, valuations remained unaltered for 20 years or 30 years in some unions, until by chance somebody woke up and the railway was re-rated.

What Mr. Lyons wanted to see adopted was called the *cumulo* method. He was not by any means new in rating law, but he must admit he never heard the expression before. He knew the word *cumulus* in connection with clouds, but whether that application of the word had any reference to this particular system or not he was not sure.

The author said, in the second paragraph of his

Paper, "The net annual value being the basis of valuation for a railway in any part of the United Kingdom, it follows that the ratio which the rateable value bears to the net receipts (due allowance having been made for varying conditions) forms the best available test of whether an assessment is high or low."

It had rather startled him to hear that, for rateable value and receipts were matters entirely independent of one another. There seemed to him to be no more relation between rateable value and receipts than between rateable value and working expenses, or between rateable value and the cost of relaying the line. The receipts were earned by carrying passengers or goods at so much per ton, or per person, per train mile, and to compare rateable value with the receipts was to his mind about as consistent as comparing apples with cream. The rateable value depended entirely on what rent the land would earn—the receipts on what traffic the railway company had to carry.

He would give an illustration which would be familiar to all. A crowded train started, say, from Waterloo, earning perhaps 9s. or 10s., or even more, per train mile. It went on and dropped passengers as it went, but it did not drop carriages, though there might be some change at Bishopstoke, and even though it left Bishopstoke comparatively full, it would crawl into Dorchester perhaps not earning  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. a mile. The train, being started with so many carriages attached to the engine, the working expenses of that train, say 1s. per mile, continued, and were perhaps at length equal to the receipts. The result would be that there was little or no rateable value in the train as it approached Dorchester. Therefore, if one put the whole rateable value between Bishopstoke and Dorchester at, say, 25 per cent. of the

receipts, for the sake of an even figure, that would give Dorchester 3d. rateable value when it had really no rateable value whatever. He hoped he had made himself clear.

Contributive value had been referred to by Mr. Lyons, and he was particularly interested in that, for it was his (Mr. Castle's) own father's invention. He remembered that it was he who first held that a losing branch line had some value because it helped to feed the main line. That was the whole question of contributive value. Though the branch line might not pay of itself, yet it brought traffic on to the main line where traffic was valuable, and thus had a value as a feeder, increased in some cases by considerations of competition.

But the whole question resolved itself into this. Take the rateable value of a railway company like the North Western as a whole—so much for rates, so much for working expenses, so much tenants' capital. The statement of half-yearly expenditure would show so many engines at such a cost and so many carriages. Put all those down and allow 15 per cent. or  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for profit, the gross rental being so many millions. So one arrived at the net rateable value of the whole line.

But how was this to be allocated? According to the gross receipts? If so, the railway company must go to the enormous expense of finding out the gross receipts in every parish, although it now took them months to find this out for one parish. But should the allocation rather be according to train miles? If so, the illustration he had given of working between Bishopstoke and Dorchester showed the folly of such a method, for every train mile earning only 1s. close to Dorchester would have as much rateable value as one earning 5s. or 6s. nearer London.

If the division were not to be according to miles or gross receipts, what was it to be taken at? According to the Scotch lineal mile system a mile in the far open country was equal to one run through a town or in an expensive tunnel. The Irish system was, he understood, worked according to train mileage, but whatever system was adopted the difficulties in the way of allocation were apparently insuperable.

Reference had been made to the custom of paying the rating surveyor a percentage on increased assessments. This system was bad and ought to be ruthlessly stopped by Assessment Committees. It was unfair, and in the end often wasteful, for if the valuation were excessive the matter went to arbitration and the parties had to pay the costs. The proper way was to pay an agreed fee to a surveyor for an honest valuation, whatever the result.

Mr. E. PAGE, K.C. (Associate), said it was undoubtedly true that the rates formed an ever-increasing burden on the railway companies, as he feared they did on every one else. It was clear that no ratepayer ought to pay more than his fair share of the total; but it must not be forgotten that if by any method a million per annum was deducted from the rates paid by railway companies in the kingdom, that million must be paid by some one else.

A valuation of the whole line and an apportionment to each parish would clearly make it impossible that the parts should be either more or less than the whole, but whether or not such a method would result in advantage to the railway companies depended mainly, he thought, on two considerations—first on the value put on the stock, and secondly on the percentage allowed to the tenant as his share.

As to the first, he agreed with Mr. Ryan that no rating surveyor of experience ought to go to work in a rough and ready rule-of-thumb way. In every case a most careful examination must be made, on the one side and on the other, the companies often claiming as high as 130 or 140 per cent.; the parish, on the other hand, often giving evidence of as low a percentage as 80 or 90. The difference between them was not to any great extent due to a divergence of opinion with regard to the value of the rolling stock, when new. It was generally taken that a company's valuation of their new rolling stock was pretty nearly correct; but what caused the difference was that the company's estimate of the percentage of deduction for depreciation was very much lower than what the witnesses called for the parish considered to be fair.

There were, of course, two methods of arriving at depreciation. There was, first, the method of the companies, who contended that the stock was, practically, kept up from year to year to almost its original value, since so much was spent on it that, for all practical purposes, it continued to be as valuable as when first put on the line, and that therefore a very small depreciation should be made. On the other hand, the parish authorities contended that the value of the rolling stock to the tenant depended on the life left to it, and a tenant would not give as much for stock when half worn out as for the same stock when new, because a certain number of years of its life had been lost, and, as a consequence, it would the sooner have to be replaced. That being so, the parish authorities claimed a much higher percentage of deduction than the railway companies considered correct.

He would not give his own view as to whether the



one or the other method was the right one, because, in any case, it would be only his own personal opinion, which could not affect the principle involved.

The next question of importance in arriving at a consideration of whether the "cumulo" method (to use Mr. Lyons' phrase) would result in benefit to the railway companies or not, was the percentage to be allowed on tenant's capital. In London, it was  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and the same was allowed in some other parts of the country. On the other hand, it was true that many tribunals had fixed a considerably smaller percentage.

The same  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. was allowed in Ireland; but was it so certain that the Government valuer, in valuing the whole line, would allow anything like  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. if the result in England would be the same as in Ireland, viz., that, of the net receipts, 62 per cent. went to the tenant and 38 per cent. to the landlord; the tenant having expended probably not more than one-fifth of the amount expended by the landlord?

If either of those two questions were decided by the Government valuer adversely to the companies, it might happen, he thought, that the last state of the English railway companies would be worse than the first, and he could not, therefore—speaking with all regard for them—advise that they should adopt any such plan or take any part in endeavouring to procure its adoption by the legislature.

The inequity of the present method of railway rating was, he thought, chiefly due to the theory of contributive value. It was impossible to arrive at any conclusion as to what the Courts had meant with regard to that matter. Decision had followed upon decision; each very often diametrically contrary to that preceding it. His view with regard to the matter was that contributive

value was absolutely nonsense unless there were an element of competition. If there were competition, or a prospect of competition, between two or more companies for possession of a main line, then it would not be necessary to go into elaborate calculations of how much the line would produce to the railway company, which, in fact, became the tenant. It was clear that with competition each company would offer in the market as much as it could afford to offer against the other company, and as a consequence, railways which had a competitive value could be valued by the ordinary commercial method of ascertaining how much in fact the competing companies would be likely to give for the line.

But when there was no competition, in a case when one railway company was the only possible tenant of a line, then why should that railway company consider, in the rent which it offered, the question of whether or not that line was to be worth more than the sum of money which, in fact, would immediately go into its pocket from its possession? There being no competition, one must assume a willing landlord and a willing tenant, and the position of things would be that the only tenant would be the existing railway company, who would only give for the line as much as that line would directly put into its pocket.

He could not conceive a railway company saying, "It is perfectly true this line will only produce, directly to us, £100 in the parish. No one else would give more than £100 for it, but inasmuch as this line, is by reason of its contributive value, worth to us £300, we are offering the landlord £300." The ordinary commercial instincts of a railway company would hinder them from such a suicidal course as that, and a railway company

would, in a case where there was no competition, but where contributive value existed, simply be obliged to give a trifling additional sum over and above that which would be given by anybody else to whom the line had no special value. Take the case of two railway companies in the market for a line of contributive value to one and of no contributive value to the other. Clearly the latter would only give a sum equal to what it would earn from the possession of the line. The other company, in order to obtain its business, would only have to bid slightly higher than the company which had to depend on the line *per se* and in whose hands the line could have no contributive value.

With regard to the question of competition being necessary to bring the question of contributive values into existence at all, he might say that his learned friend Mr. Ryde, and himself were now endeavouring to state a case which he hoped, when it arrived at the House of Lords, would, once and for all, settle the question whether or not contributive value should be taken into consideration where there was no competition.

If it had to be taken into consideration, then it followed that it must be not only in respect of the branch line, but also of the main line; because, just as the branch line was a feeder of the main line, so the main line was a feeder of the branch line. If it were not to be taken into consideration, then the difficulty pointed out by Mr. Lyons in his very able Paper, with regard to the present method possibly resulting in a railway company paying on more than the true rateable value of the whole line, would cease to exist. In that case each piece of line in the country would be assessed according to its true value and the result would be that, if the rating authorities and the Courts of

Quarter Sessions came to a correct conclusion on each of the cases before them, the sum total of the rateable values of a line in the different parishes through which it passed would practically be equivalent to the true rateable value of the whole.

Mr. JAMES LEMON (Fellow) said he had listened very carefully to the able remarks of previous speakers, who had indeed left him very little to say; but he wished to express his personal thanks to Mr. Lyons, whose Paper had been the means of eliciting such valuable expert opinions.

The rating of railways by what was called the *cumulo* method, would hardly, he thought, be possible without an alteration of the law, and if it were shown that railway companies were going to profit by something like a million per annum, a large body of other ratepayers would be up in arms to resist the proposal.

On the other hand, if it were true that railway companies were considerably over-rated, he could not understand how it was that, being represented as they were by some of the ablest men in their profession, they had not found this out before.

It was, of course, perfectly true that all parts of a thing added together should equal the whole. All would agree on that, and that it was easy to assess the value of an entire line, and total up the rateable value of the various parishes, and see how nearly they approximated. He felt fairly certain if there were anything to be gained from that, the able rating surveyors who had charge of the interests of the railway companies would have found it out long before now.

He was interested to learn from the Paper that there was no government duty on railways in Ireland. That

was an injustice to Ireland which he hoped would very soon be remedied.

Reference was made to the assessments being sometimes unduly "piled up." No doubt there was some truth in that, but it was only fair to say that some local authorities, on waking up, had found out that for some time the railways had not been paying what they ought to do. The companies would not, he thought, submit to any increase unless there was some good ground for it, but perhaps in some cases, they had preferred to pay a little more than they ought to, rather than incur the cost of expensive litigation.

He did not quite agree with Mr. Lyons' system of rating at what he called the allocated rateable value. He said, for example, "suppose a line traversing four rating areas to be re-valued and the total assessment fixed at £360." He then made a most elaborate and careful calculation by which he showed that there would be a uniform rate in the four different rating areas. But the reason was not very evident. The rate in the £ had nothing to do, in his (Mr. Lemon's) judgment, with the rateable value. The rateable value should, he granted, be accurate and above suspicion, but it would always differ in amount by reason of the variation of rates all over the kingdom.

Mr. D. DINWIDDY (Fellow) said that nearly everything he had wished to suggest had been already dealt with by previous speakers, but it might be of interest if he were to show, as he thought he could, what the result of the application of the cumulo system would be in one example parish. He had made a valuation of the entire system of the South Eastern Railway, and he reckoned that in Lewisham parish, on the main line, if



the cumulo system were worked out, the rateable value would come to £11,600. The actual assessment was now £23,900. That, he ventured to say, would apply to every parish in London, and the result of the cumulo method, by reason of the apportionment per train mile or per vehicle mile, would be a greatly increased assessment on those lines in the country, at the expense of the town parishes.

It was obviously fair that the lines near London and other cities should be rated at a very much higher figure, because the land was very much more valuable and, on lines through populous districts, the traffic was much heavier.

Then Mr. Lyons regretted that the railway companies had never made a valuation of their entire system and compared it with the total rateable value as now assessed. He thought a reference to "Whittaker" would enable anyone to make a valuation of the entire undertakings of the whole of the English and Welsh railways. The figure given for net receipts in 1902 was £34,650,000, which had only to be divided between landlord and tenant. If the tenants' share were deducted, the balance was the landlord's rent.

The average proportion taken for tenants' capital over the whole of England was 110 per cent. of gross receipts. The gross receipts amounted to £93,370,000, which, at 110 per cent. gave a tenants' capital of £103,000,000. He would put the tenants' share at 17 per cent. thereon, equalling £17,500,000, and a rateable value would be left considerably in excess of what Mr. Lyons said was the total rateable value of the lines in England. He thought this was another proof that railway lines in England were not over assessed.

Mr. Lyons had said that a rateable value amounting

to 50 per cent. of the net receipts was too high. He argued that, whilst the tenant was allotted the magnificent profit of 17 or  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, when that had been deducted, the balance left for the landlord's rent would, on a calculation he had made in respect of the Brighton Company, come to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The landlord was to get  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. interest on all his capital and parliamentary monopoly, and the tenant to get 17 per cent. It was, he thought, an extraordinary proportion, and so long as it was maintained, so long would Railways be under-rated.

Mr. LYONS, in reply, said he was afraid that, at that late hour, he could hardly deal adequately with all the points raised in the discussion, but he would try to go through the principal ones.

In the first place he might say that the discussion had taken almost exactly the line he had expected. All the defenders of the parochial system had persistently ignored, whether deliberately or unintentionally, the real point at issue. They had all attacked, not the principle, but the details of the cumulo method, *i.e.* the details connected, hitherto, with its application, but not necessarily essential to it.

It was not the first time that this had been done. In the evidence given before the Royal Commission on local taxation, three of, he supposed, the most eminent railway rating experts in England, *viz.* : Mr. Payne of the Midland Railway, Mr. Smith of the Great Western, and Mr. Howard of the London and North Western, when asked what they thought of the cumulo system, were unable to say one single word against the method itself. In the Blue-book,

containing their evidence, it would be found that their remarks were directed against the details of the system; such as the method of allocation and its inability, as they then thought, to allow for the variations in poundage of the rates, but there was not a single syllable of adverse comment against the cumulo principle itself, because that was based on the principle of justice alone. Its foundation was nothing else than the right of the railway proprietors to be so rated that the rateable value of their property should have the same maximum limit as that of every other ratepayer, which was not the case at present.

Some of the discussion had touched the main subject, but a good deal had not, and he would endeavour to answer first those speakers who had really kept to the point.

The first point raised by Mr. Ryan was the danger to the parochial system. He feared that the introduction of the cumulo method would result in the complete destruction of the parochial principle. But was that principle applied to rating anything except the railways? Every other form of rateable hereditament was already valued in its entirety in the first instance, and allocated afterwards.

Then as to the "deduction to make relative," that was certainly a pertinent question, but unfortunately for Mr. Ryan's argument, he, as a valuer of the General Valuation Office in Ireland, could tell him that railways were the only kind of rateable hereditament to which Sir John Barton's statement did not apply. If any member would look up the evidence of the representatives of the Irish railways, given before the Royal Commission on Local Taxation, vol. v., *Minutes of Evidence*, Questions 27,045 and 27,127, he would find that

what they said disposed of Mr. Ryan's point, since they complained bitterly that this deduction was not given to them. Of course Sir John Barton's statement applied generally to all classes of property, but, as a matter of fact, not to railways. Sir John Barton was only asked the question with reference to houses, and his answer did not refer to railways.

If any doubt still existed on the point, Sir John Barton's Paper, read at The Institution two years ago, would settle it beyond question, for there he made no reference to any deduction from the statutory value of railways to produce a relatively level assessment.

Then as to tenants' capital, reference had been made to the fact that, in Ireland, its value in the case of the lines revalued between 1894 to 1903 had varied from 135 to 170 per cent. That was higher than tenants' capital was estimated at in England. Mr. Ryan had said that 130 per cent. for all the railways of Ireland was the proportion of tenants' capital to gross receipts. He did not know how Mr. Ryan got that figure, but he could safely say that no other person but Mr. Ryan knew of its existence. It was not known in the Valuation Office in Ireland, because it unfortunately happened that nobody was aware, exactly, how the original valuation of many Irish railways was made.

MR. RYAN said that the average of five railways gave 130 per cent.; that was what he meant to state.

MR. LYONS (continuing) said; he was afraid he had not the exact figures for each railway before him, but

he thought there must be some discrepancy between his figures and Mr. Ryan's.

Mr. RYAN said that this percentage (130) referred to the rolling-stock alone.

Mr. LYONS replied that the value of the rolling-stock alone hardly comprised the whole question, which was one of the value of the tenants' total capital. Mr. Ryan's figure for rolling-stock was perhaps a little higher than his own. As he said in the Paper, "the value of the rolling-stock alone, on the "five Irish "systems I have referred to, varies between 108 per cent. and 147 per cent. of the gross receipts," so that the two statements agreed very nearly as regards the rolling-stock.

The next point Mr. Ryan went into was based on some figures of 1898. He was afraid he had not brought them with him, for they were rather out of date now, and in any case immaterial.

He thought, however, that the real matter at issue was not the details of the cumulo method, but the legal point involved; since, as pointed out in his Paper, the injustice could be remedied without altering the method of finding the rateable value in each parish.

The question of contributive value had been argued by Mr. Page and Mr. Castle, but neither contributive value on the one hand, nor the parochial principle on the other, had very much to do with the point he had raised in this Paper. The whole question was if the rateable value of all the railways in England and Wales as one undivided hereditament were taken out, would it



be greater or less than the existing rateable value, and if less, did the existing law provide a remedy ?

Several of the speakers had expressed astonishment that, if the railway companies would gain as much under the proposed system as had been stated, they had never yet realised the great benefit that would accrue to them. The evidence of the rating experts of the companies before the Royal Commission on Local Taxation, and the hostility of their attitude towards the cumulo method, caused a writer in the *Railway News* to make some comments which he thought were very pertinent to the subject. If any member would turn to the part of that journal dated 5th April, 1902, he would find an article entitled "Local Taxation, Shareholders' Increasing Burdens," which asked "Of what use is it for the  
"chairmen of railway companies to cry out loudly  
"against the over assessment of the properties com-  
"mitted to their charge, if the principle of cumulo  
"valuation by the operation of which the railways, as  
"a whole at any rate, would be fairly assessed, is  
"assailed by the astute gentlemen who preside over  
"their rating departments ?"

It had never been to the interest of the rating surveyors of English railways to put forward the merits of the cumulo principle, and he believed that no one, except Mr. Dinwiddy, had ever attempted to take out the total rateable valuation of any railway. They did not wish to look into the merits of the cumulo method of valuation. As long as they could avoid it they did so, for they did not want to have anything to say to it. It was not to their interest to do so, nor to that of their legal brethren. It was a matter entirely for the proprietors of railways and nobody else.

The point had been raised that perhaps a million, or

say half a million, of taxation would have to be paid by other ratepayers if the cumulo method, by its adoption relieved the railways to that extent. But was that any injustice to other ratepayers whose property had a rateable value the maximum limit of which was not exceeded, because it was rated on the cumulo method. The property of railway companies in England and Wales was valued in such a way that no limit of rateable value was operative, and the limit imposed by the Valuation Act was exceeded. It was, consequently, nothing but common justice to the railways of England that their rateable value should be re-adjusted, no matter who had to pay the difference. So long as the Valuation Acts remained on the Statute Book, it was only fair that every ratepayer, whether a railway proprietor or not, should have his property rated in exactly the same manner; which, he maintained, was not the case under the existing system.

One speaker went into the matter of the amount of percentage to be taken as tenants' capital. Certainly  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. was taken in Ireland, on the value of the rolling stock, and 15 per cent. on the rest, but in the Paper he took rather under 15 per cent. as an average figure for the whole of the tenants' capital in England and Wales, which was not over the mark.

Some remarks made by Mr. Dinwiddy seemed to him rather to strengthen his case. He had, unless he misunderstood him, said that a cumulo valuation of the South Eastern Railway would show £11,600 as the actual total value of that line in Lewisham parish, and that on the present system the annual assessment was £23,900. That would show that the maximum limit laid down in the Valuation Acts was exceeded in the present assessment.

He understood Mr. Dinwiddy to say that he had

adopted the train mile as the basis of allocation, but that was, after all, only a question of detail. The whole essence of the cumulo principle was, as Mr. Justice Wightman said in the case of *The Queen v. The West Middlesex Waterworks*, that, whether a railway traversed one parish or 1,000 parishes, it was liable to the same amount of rateable value, and no more.

Whether the allocation were by the number of train miles or by lineal mileage, as in Scotland, or by any method whatsoever, that would apply. The point of the case was not whether London would be up in arms or the parish of Lewisham suffer, but whether the principle of the Valuation Act should be applied to railways as well as to other classes of property. It was for the members of the legal profession, and, if they failed, for Parliament, to discover a method by which it could be done.

In order to comply with the spirit and letter of the Rating Acts, it was necessary that the cumulo valuation should be equal, and only equal, to the actual total rateable value. Of that, he maintained, no guarantee existed at present in the case of any railway in England or Wales. That was the point he was ready to defend, and the details of the working of the cumulo method were immaterial to the point at issue.

He wished in conclusion to express his thanks for the very kind way in which his Paper had been received. He was only too glad to have been able to read it, and in his endeavour to add some little contribution to the literature of the subject he feared he had not accomplished very much, but he had done what was in his power to do.

The PRESIDENT said he felt that there was at least

one thing which he might say without fear of contradiction, and that was that everybody did not think alike. Divers opinions had been expressed on a topic which he believed had troubled the minds of surveyors for a great many years, and would probably afford them matter for discussion for a good many years to come. It was a subject upon which he did not profess any large amount of personal knowledge, and he would therefore only express his cordial thanks to Mr. Lyons for the labour and trouble he had taken in preparing and reading so valuable a Paper.

The vote of thanks was then put to the Meeting, and carried unanimously.

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### **The Death of Mr. Alfred Savill, Fellow.**

The PRESIDENT, again rising, said :

I made a melancholy announcement at the opening of our proceedings this evening, and I have, I regret to say, another to make at their close.

I have just learned that our late valued colleague, Mr. Alfred Savill, has passed away. It is not long since, owing to failing health, he resigned his seat on the

Council, after some years of valuable service to The Institution, and it will be within the recollection of many of us that, during his lifetime, he contributed no less than £600 to our Benevolent Fund.

It has never before been our misfortune to suffer such a double bereavement, and I trust that the day may be far distant when a President again has such a sorrowful duty cast upon him.

The Meeting then adjourned.





Sketch of upper floor.

STRAW BARN

CHAFF

CAKE

GRANARY

*Site Plan.*  
*Showing relation of building to site.*

HOUSE

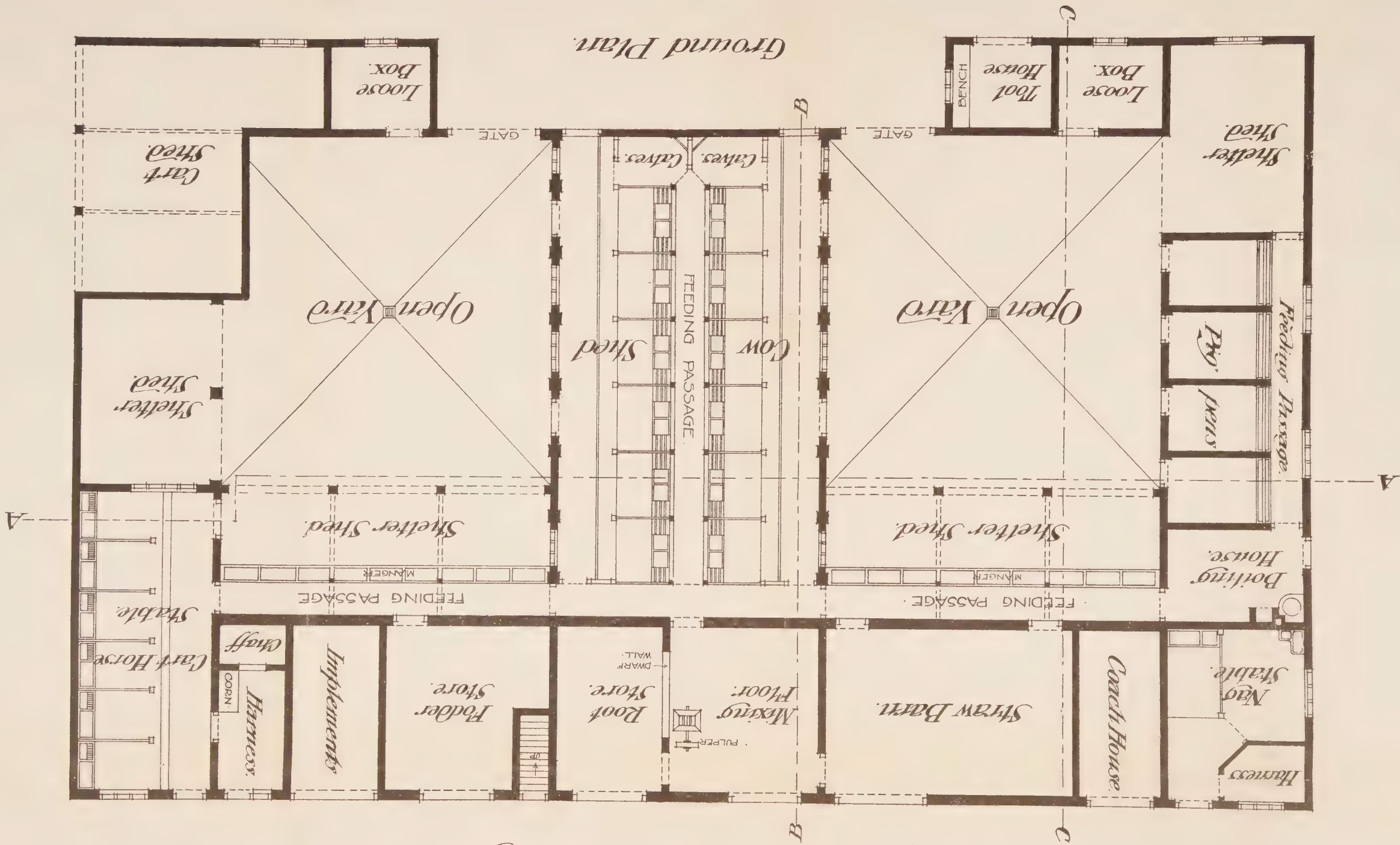
ORCHARD

STACKYARD

HOME MEADOWS

PUBLIC ROAD

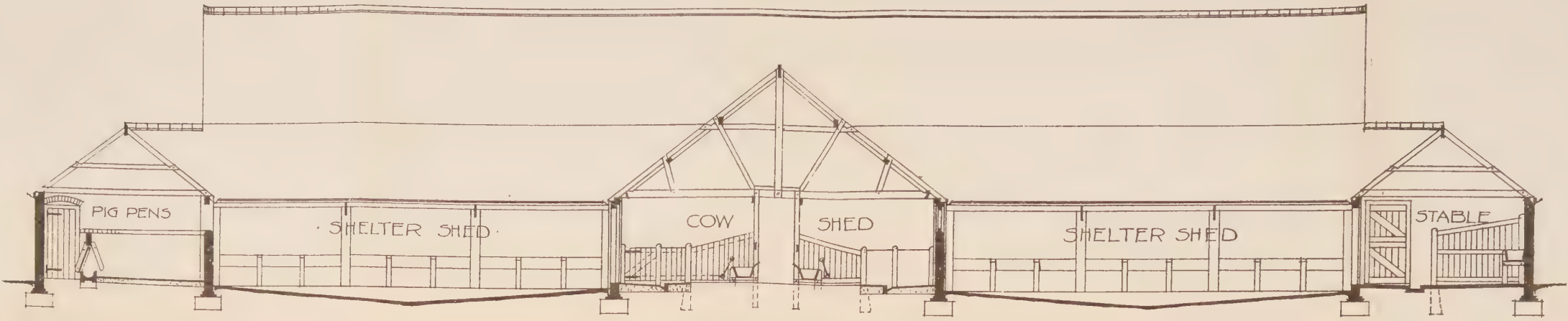
A compass rose is located in the upper right corner of the plan, with the letters N, S, E, and W indicating the cardinal directions. The building is represented by a solid black silhouette in the center. The Orchard is a rectangular area above the building, and the Stackyard is a rectangular area below it. Home Meadows is the area to the left of the building, and the Public Road is the area to the right. A dashed line runs horizontally through the middle of the building.





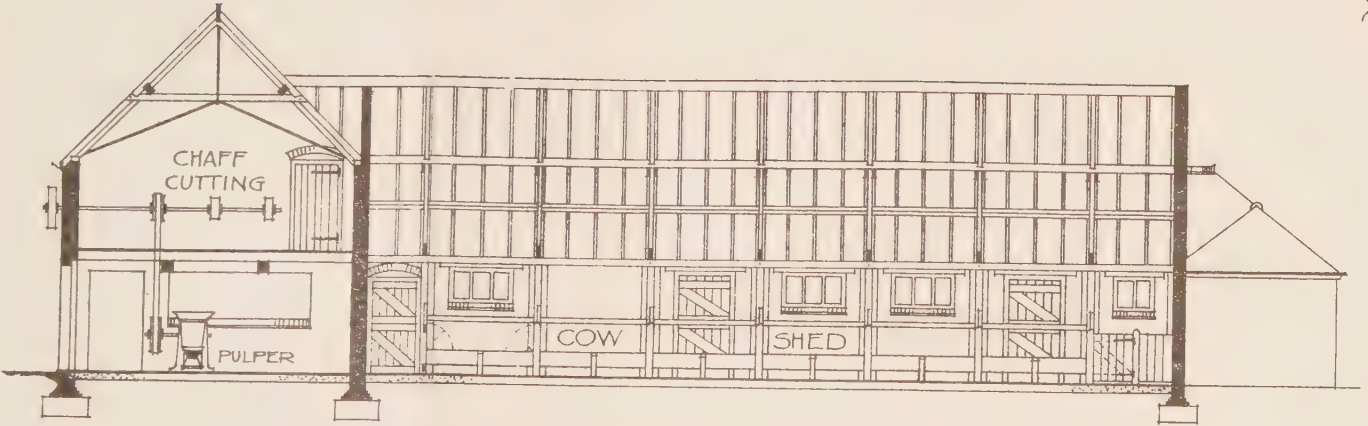


Y

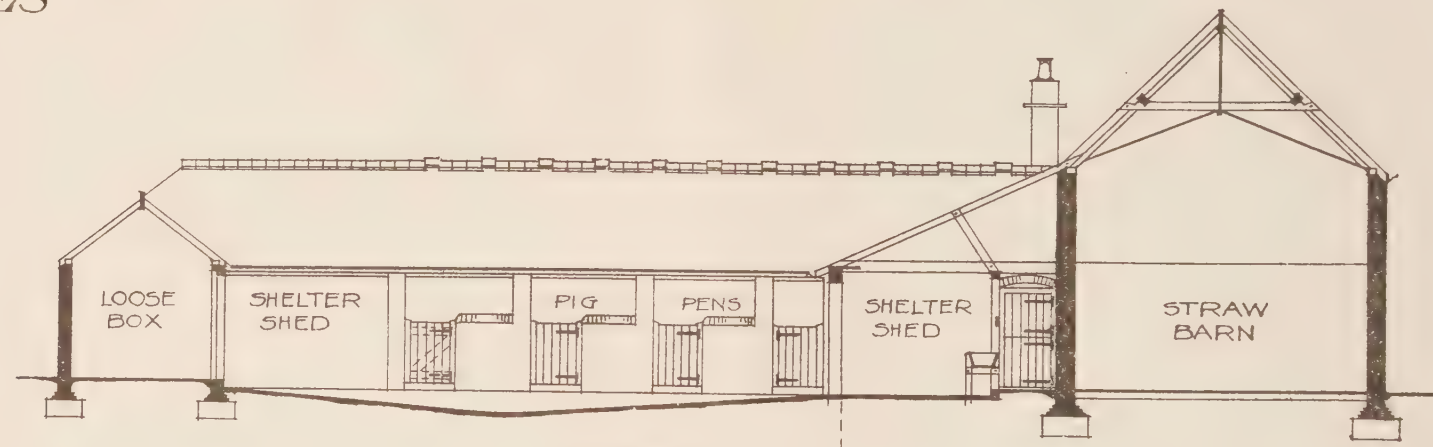


Section A-A

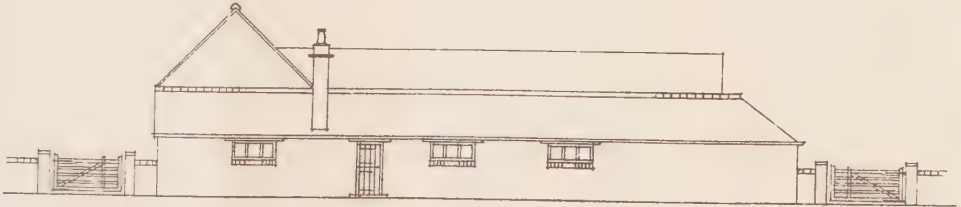
HOMESTEAD FOR A MIXED FARM  
of  
250 ACRES



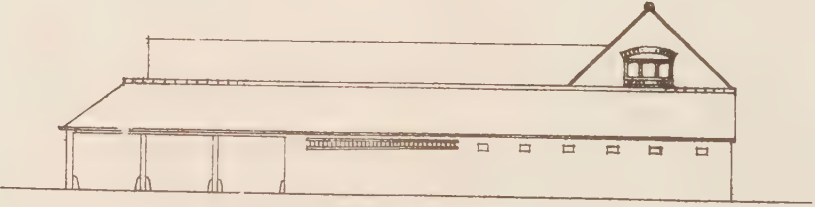
Section B-B



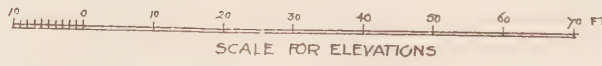
Section C-C



West Elevation.



East Elevation.



South Elevation.



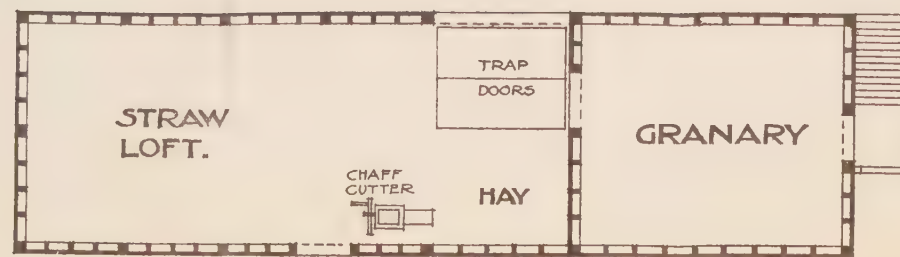
North Elevation.

H. MUNRO CAUTLEY, A.R.I.B.A.  
ARCHITECT.  
IPSWICH. 1904.



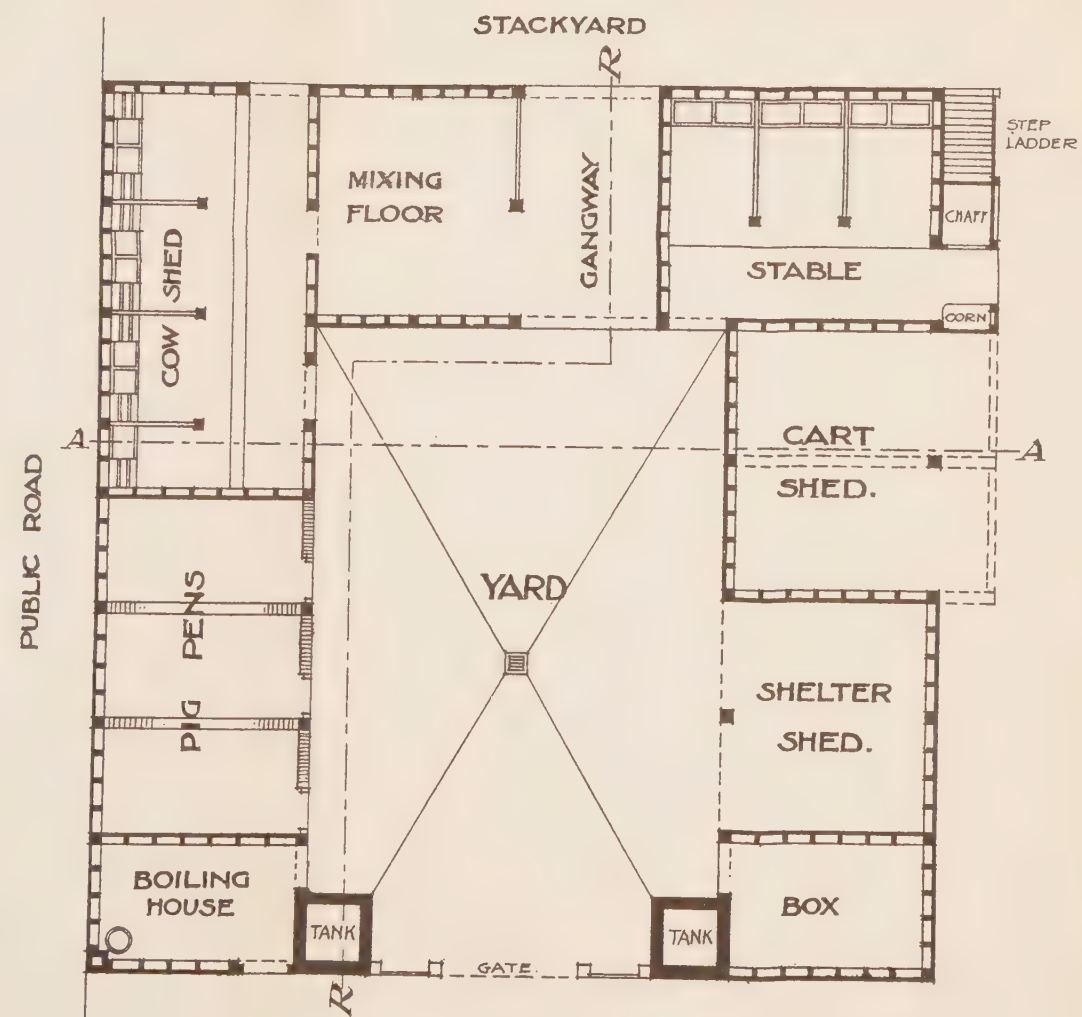


Z

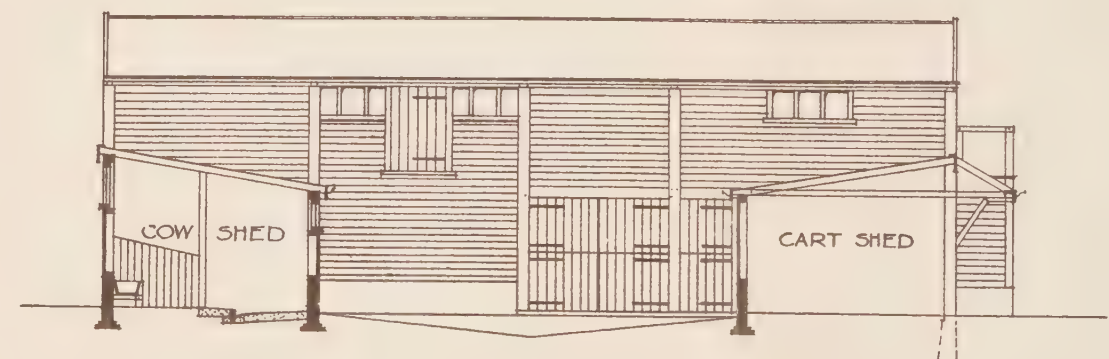


*Plan of Loft.*

# PLAN OF FARM BUILDINGS. FOR ABOUT SEVENTY ACRES.



*Ground Plan.*



*Section A-A.*



*Section R-R.*

## FARM BUILDINGS.

BY H. MUNRO CAUTLEY, A.R.I.B.A.

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'  
INSTITUTION held on Monday, April 10th, 1905.*

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HERBERT T. STEWARD (President) in the Chair.

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When I was honoured with an invitation to read a Paper before The Institution on the subject of farm buildings, it was with some trepidation that I agreed to do so, for though I had read similar papers before my own professional brethren, to do so before you, most of whom, in all probability, have had as much practical experience as I, or more, seemed a serious undertaking, and it was only after much encouragement from your Secretary that I could address myself to the task.

I propose to speak to-day wholly from within my experience, gained on and about farms in the Eastern Counties, and this whilst fully aware of the diversity of conditions under which farming is carried on in this country, and that the problem so satisfactorily solved in the west country would require a totally different solution in the east. The underlying principles are, however, essentially the same; and as the one condition that does not vary is that of the agriculturist's finances, I shall restrict myself to the description of that type of buildings and fittings in which the truest economies

are effected, and which are thus most suitable to meet the requirements of those to whom farming is a real business.

First as to the site and position of the buildings.

The main essential is, of course, a good water supply for house and yards. This necessity was generally provided for by our ancestors by grouping all the buildings about some good pond; and though this arrangement is no doubt picturesque, some further reason must be adduced, in these days of windmill power and hydraulic rams, for planning the buildings about visible water. Should it, however, be one's fortune to have a good pond on the holding, in the best position for the homestead, it is of the greatest value, if only it is safeguarded against contamination from the yards. Another method that I have satisfactorily employed is to bring water by gravitation from a supply on higher ground to a tank at the homestead, by a 1½-inch galvanised pipe, and a lesson which I have learnt in practice is that it will save endless trouble and greatly improve the supply if a little extra money is spent in forming a good coarse stone and gravel filter at the higher end. Rain-water collected from the roofs is too uncertain to be entirely depended upon as a supply, though of course one would always collect and store it.

The next point in order of importance is, in my estimation, to get the buildings quite close to some hard metalled road maintained at the public expense. A farmer's private roads in and about his holding are a perennial source of expense to him, and one generally sees them in such a condition that the labour of carting is doubled.

If one looks back to the disastrous season of 1903, when some of the crops could not be carted from the land

owing to its heavy state, there seems an added importance to this point, and yet it is one I do not remember to have seen raised. Instead, one sees homesteads set back anything from 30 yards to a quarter of a mile from the main road, in the former case leaving an untidy strip of land between the buildings and the road, generally used as a rubbish heap, and in either case involving a lot of wasted land and extra cartway, which must result in increased expense and trouble to the farmer. In the plans I have brought with me to-night one side of the buildings is shown built hard upon the road, and I cannot see that any inconvenience arises from this, while it is evidently an economical arrangement.

As to the relative position of the buildings on the holding, in an arable farm it should be as near the centre as possible, unless on the slope of a hill, when it should be nearer the top, to save the uphill carting of manure. Of course this will involve the uphill carting of the crops, but, with the improved threshing machinery of to-day, much can now be stacked where it is cut, and dealt with from there.

In dairy farms, however, the buildings should be near the *pasturage* part of the holding, so as to avoid fetching and feeding the cows from long distances.

Further good points one might look to find in an ideal homestead would be a dry healthy soil, easy drainage, and a sheltered southern slope.

The best aspect for stock is, no doubt, south, with a touch of east in it; but when building on a slope, unless the aspect is utterly wrong, the building should generally be placed across the direction of the slope, or some very awkward steps will have to be dealt with.

Finally, in rebuilding old homesteads—and in England most of our work must be of this nature—do not accept



it as an axiom that they should be rebuilt on the old site. Some of the foregoing advantages should be looked for on the holding, and if they are to be found in greater measure at some other point, rebuild your homestead there. Do not be afraid of leaving one or two buildings, too good to be pulled down, isolated. They will prove useful for a variety of purposes.

And now, having to erect a new homestead, what should be its arrangement and construction? Of the conditions which govern it we are sure. It should be built with an eye to careful economy of construction and maintenance, in the most labour-saving and convenient manner possible; but, above all, it should provide for the suitable and sanitary housing of live stock, so that they may be maintained in the most healthy, and therefore profitable, manner.

Should the solution of this problem seem easy to any one, I am afraid appearances will be found very deceptive, for one rarely sees any group of buildings for a mixed farm, even among the so-called "model" buildings, which are not full of defects. It would, indeed, be difficult to conceive a plan which a candid friend could pronounce flawless. The drawings which I have brought with me are intended merely to illustrate points in my Paper, and I do not claim any degree of perfection for them.

Moreover, I am not prepared to say how perfection may be attained, but I believe it will be found somewhere between the two extremes represented by the old-fashioned and the modern or "model" homestead. It would, perhaps, be helpful to glance at the advantages and disadvantages of both. In an old homestead there will generally be a large rambling old barn of flail-threshing memory with, perhaps, cowsheds ranged about it:



then the stables will be in an entirely separate block, the piggeries in another, the granary, chaff-cutting house and cartshed in another, and various outlying loose-boxes and small cowsheds wherever there is an odd corner.

In addition to this, the yards are nearly always of much too large a size, rain-washed and wasteful of litter, all tending to the making of bad manure, while the aspect was apparently seldom taken into studied consideration. This arrangement is obviously not of a labour-saving character, or suitable to the modern practice of farming. It means carrying fodder from the granary to both the cowsheds and the stables, and from the mixing floor to isolated stock scattered about the homestead, and bringing straw from the stackyard and barn to all the various departments, which, besides entailing endless labour, keeps all the roadway in a constant litter.

But to turn to the modernised type which common usage designates as "model." Here all the buildings, even down to the fowl-house, are grouped in one large parallelogram, the outside walls of which rise square and gaunt, with scarcely an opening to be seen. I am not urging its ugliness, though I believe it to be the outcome of one of its most practical defects, namely, that everything is approached from within—frequently from internal roads and alley-ways. Were it situated on some of our bleakest wold lands, I should find excuse in the pitiless winds and rains which drive across them, but why, when on some sheltered hillside or in some sunny valley? If this arrangement saved roadways, as its advocates urge, I should not even then admit that this counterbalanced its disadvantages, for think of the indescribable filth into which these internal approaches must be churned, the insanitariness of it all, and, on a heavy winter's night or a sultry summer's day, the

stagnation of the exhalations so enclosed. But it does not save roadways, for the sparse openings are distributed on all sides, and must have approaches. I hold indeed that the system is wasteful of cartway.

I cannot believe, moreover, that the buildings so grouped can be as healthy and sanitary as those built in more open formation, for the large deposit of manure which accumulates in the yards must have a deleterious effect when in so confined an area, while any outbreak of disease would be much more difficult to check.

The internal alley-ways make independent walls just as necessary as in a more open formation, and I do not believe there is any economy effected in construction. In case of fire, too, the whole range of buildings is endangered, and unless the removal of the stock can be undertaken early in the conflagration, many must inevitably be lost, while in any case their rescue would be seriously hampered.

In designing a complete homestead myself, I should certainly have as few internal approaches as possible, but, as shown on my plan, I would, where practicable, place one side of the buildings on the highway, and have external openings into the various departments from the roads on the remaining three sides, with exits again from them into the yards.

But, beyond all this, where the requirements of the farm are in excess of that shown on my plan for a farm of 250 acres (Plan X.), with two stockyards, and all the mixed buildings grouped about them, I should not hesitate to tack on an extra yard at the side of the others, or dissociate the horseyard, stables, and cartsheds altogether, building them in an entirely separate block.

The staffs that work the two departments are entirely distinct, and if, over the cartsheds, a roomy loft

were constructed into which a stack could be threshed direct, the extra labour involved would be practically nothing, as only chaff and corn would have to be carted from the granary, which is but a small operation. I am not prepared to admit that in the end there is any extra labour, as with the arrangement of four yards in the corners of one great square, it is impossible to get them all so closely adjoining the granary and barn as to make the labour much less than in the arrangement I propose. In all the elaborate plans which at various times I have studied, many of the departments might as well, for all practical purposes, be isolated, so intricate is the inter-communication between the various parts, and so much easier the path round two sides of the buildings.

Before passing from this subject, it may also be a point worthy of note, that gossip is less likely to interfere with work than when all the men are thrown together in one building, and tools are less likely to get borrowed and mixed by the different staffs.

But I will proceed to the practical details in connection with the various buildings, only reminding you again that I shall treat of each in its simplest form. I hold that all repairs should be capable of being undertaken by the estate carpenter, or whatever is broken or missing is sure to be neglected till some serious mishap arises through its defect. For this reason, and for the reason that on most estates timber is felled and steam-sawn in sufficient quantity for the purpose of repairs, I am strongly in favour of the simplest wood construction in everything but the main fabric. Where it is only a question of nailing a plank up, a tenant will always do it himself, but should it be anything less simple, it is either neglected or the landlord is burdened with it.

## STABLES.

In cart-horse stables it is very desirable that each horse should be provided with a separate division, which must in no case be less than six feet wide. In old-fashioned stables it was not at all unusual to find all the horses standing together with no divisions between, but this is much to be regretted. It is but seldom, perhaps, that one horse injures another, but it will be found that under such circumstances some of the horses will never lie down, much to the detriment of their working powers, and, what is worse, the stronger horses will prevent the weaker from getting their fair share of food.

Here then is a strong plea for separate stalls, but it will be found, I am afraid, that many farmers shrink from what they consider such extravagance, when perhaps the best compromise is to divide up for pairs, the divisions having 10-feet centres. The weak horses can then be put together.

The width of stables may be arrived at by allowing 2 feet for manger, 7 feet 6 inches for standing, 12 inches for gutter, and 5 feet for passage-way behind.

The cubical contents necessary—800 feet per animal—are the same for both stables and cowsheds.

No general rule for determining the number of horses required to be provided for can be given, as to-day many farmers go in for stock so largely that, by laying down grass, the quantity of arable land is much reduced, and not so many horses are needed. Roughly speaking, a horse to every 25 acres is what is generally needed on a mixed farm.

The manger should be of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch plank, and about 3 feet high, with stout, rounded, hard-wood chinpiece, preferably in oak, as I believe the acid in this wood

makes the horses most averse to crib-biting. The divisions should have hard-wood heel-posts, 1 foot in front of the gutter and 5 feet out of the ground, with, it is hardly necessary to add, all the arrises taken off, as should be done to all fittings. The boarding may be 1-inch rough, but in any case should not be tongued, neither tongued into the rails (as this makes repairs difficult at once), but simply nailed on one side of the rails, and kept off the ground to prevent decay.

I will say nothing about feeding passages behind the mangers, as there is not the same objection to feeding horses from the front that there is with cows; but should it be possible to indulge in this extravagance, there is no doubt that horses would do better with their heads further from the wall, when their breath and the dust from the manger would not beat back into their nostrils and eyes.

The doors should be 4 feet wide and at least 7 feet 6 inches high, in two heights, and capable (as should all farm doors) of being hinged right back, and there fastened. The windows should be of the hit-and-miss pattern with glazing over, unless, as in the case of a lofty stable, the light can be in front and well above the horses' heads; or, better still, plenty of glass tiles can be used in the back slope of the roof, than which there is, I suppose, really no better way of lighting (at all events for cowsheds) or of avoiding breakages. But, unless the roof is pantiled and glass tiles are being used, large sheets should be employed, as every joint forms a lodgement for dirt and obstructs the light.

For the paving of stables, a very hard brick will be required, or the iron-shod feet of the horses will make short work of it. Blue bricks on edge will make the



cheapest efficient paving, or there is a red brick, made at Skier's Spring, near Barnsley, which I believe to be just as good. Grooved granolithic slabs can now be obtained cheaply, are easy to lay, and make splendid paving, but whatever the paving, it should go right up to the manger, and have a fall of not less than 1 in 40 to the gutter, which may best be formed with bull-nosed edges, and be wide enough at the bottom to allow the free passage of a shovel.

To ensure the all-important ventilation, I think the best and safest form is still that employed by our ancestors, namely, carrying the eaves well over, leaving out all filling between the rafters' feet, and raising every fourth or fifth ridge tile. If there is any loft over, a shaft must be carried up and fitted with a double-horn or other good form of ventilator on the ridge.

In most small stables the harness is hung on the wall at the back of the stalls and a small corn bin is placed in one corner, but in all fair-sized stables a fodder and harness room combined should be added, approached from the stable. A small compartment opening out of this for chaff is a great convenience, especially if arrangements are made for filling it from outside by a small door high up.

Lofts running over the stables, with arrangements for bundling the hay down into the overhead racks, are to be condemned on every score. They cannot be healthy, and even if we do not think the overhead rack a faulty arrangement in itself, filling from above so that all the dust of the loft gets into the horses' eyes is evidently wrong. The very ease of the operation, moreover, conduces to wastefulness, enough stuff often being put down at one time to last a week.

If, on the other hand, hay racks by the side of the

manger are adopted, and the hay has to be carried separately to each manger, the men are far less likely to be troubled with this spirit of wastefulness.

To form these racks, the chinpiece should be carried through, bars let into it, and carried down on to a brick pinning about 9 inches high, and the bottom sloped up to the back, so as to let out all the hay-seed and dust.

The stables should have direct access to a horseyard, with shelter sheds, in constructing which it must be remembered that the manure is allowed to accumulate to a depth of about 2 feet before removal, so that the eaves must be kept high enough to allow of this, and for the horses to pass beneath. About 8 feet is usual. They are also often made far too shallow, so that little protection is afforded the animals. The minimum depth must be 14 feet, but 2 feet or 3 feet may be added with advantage.

All the eaves should be spouted to prevent the manure being more rain-washed than is necessary, but I would not advocate horse-yards being entirely covered. In the Eastern Counties we turn the horses out at night, and attribute their hardiness to it, which will make evident my objection to covered yards.

In all shelter sheds, cartsheds, &c., where one has to employ posts let into the ground to take the roof-plates, one is troubled with the constant annoyance of their feet rotting, and the attendant necessity of spurring them. I have seen various attempts to obviate this. An ingenious one, based on the fact of posts always rotting at the ground level, was to set them in a drain pipe, the top of which was kept 6 inches above the ground and filled in with cement; but the best system I have seen is the use of steel joists bedded in a block of cement, and attached to the roof plates with angle irons. Should these be

used, a chamfered block of wood must be bolted to each side of the web, for a height of 6 feet at least, or serious injury may happen to the animals.

I do not think many years will pass before we shall have reinforced concrete pillars placed upon the market at a reasonable price, which, if made circular, with good bases and caps, will provide a very perfect support. Cast-iron columns ought never to be used owing to their liability to fracture, for a cart backed up against them would in many instances be sufficient to break them, and I have even seen a 4-inch one broken by a bull which found it in its way.

The gates of all yards should be 10 feet wide, and hung to open outwards and fall right back and fasten. When there are gates between two yards they must of course be hung at least 2 feet up to clear the manure as it rises; and, if the yards are ever to be used for pigs to run in, the bottoms must be fitted with elm slips, constructed like miniature gates, to work in grooves formed in the gate posts.

Palings make very bad fences between or around yards, but should they be necessary on the score of economy, do not point the tops, and let them be close, or an animal may get hung up and seriously damaged. For the same reason keep the top rails of gates close enough together to prevent animals ever putting their heads through.

#### COWSHEDS.

These are, perhaps, the most important buildings which go to make up a homestead.

Two kinds of sheds are in common use—those for single rows of cows and those where they stand double

No preference can be given to either system, except that for a large number of cows the latter will be cheaper if the building stands independently, as then one roof takes the place of two; but generally it is possible to arrange some of the sheds as lean-to's against a barn or some higher building on the north side, thus giving them welcome protection and making quite economical the roofing of a single shed.

In a shed in which there are two rows, these may best be arranged head to head with the feeding passage in the centre: the stockyards naturally flanking the sheds, the manure can then be thrown straight out into them, though this arrangement makes it difficult to get fresh air to the heads of the animals, or the cows may be placed tail to tail, with the dunging passage in the centre, and the feeding passage on either side, in which case, however, the manure has to be bundled all the way down the dunging passage to the open door. It also has the disadvantage that the feeding passages being divided, the service from the mixing floor cannot be so direct. So far as space is concerned, however, neither of these arrangements is more economical than the other, as may be deduced from the following figures.

The feeding passage must never be less than 3 feet in width, the manger will take up 2 feet, the standing 6 feet 6 inches from manger to edge of gutter; the latter must be 12 inches wide, and the dunging passage at least 4 feet.

I know that some may consider the above length of standing short, but should you make it more the cow will be nearly certain to foul its bed, in which case, not only is the litter wasted, but the milking is carried on under unfavourable conditions, for I should think it would be difficult to find a man who would trouble to

clean his cow before milking it. I would advocate a still shorter standing for Alderneys or other small breed of cows.

It is usual to tie the animals in pairs, in which case the divisions need to be with 8 feet centres; 6 inches or even 12 inches less is often given, but this leaves the cows very cramped and also hampers the milkers.

The divisions may be constructed in much the same manner as those described for stables, but the heel-post is better not so far back, or it will get in the way of the milker. It should certainly be 2 feet in front of the gutter, and only about 3 feet 6 inches high, while a rise to 5 feet at the manger will be ample.

The construction of mangers is important, but, I am afraid, little understood. There is, to my mind, little question that each cow should be provided with two bins, which means four bins in each two-stall division, each bin capable of holding a bushel easily, and the bin next the division in each case fitted with a ventilated lid to hinge back and fix with a button against it. This arrangement admits of the two feeds being put in at the same time, and allows of the cows being fed the first thing in the morning without delaying the milking. It will also be found that some cows will only let their milk down when feeding, so that a bin which can be opened for a short time will be found convenient. At haysel, too, and harvest, a double bin will allow of the men getting into the fields to help, when, with a single bin only, it would have been necessary for them to have been still feeding their animals.

The height should certainly not be more than 1 foot 9 inches, or the front will seriously incommode the cow's dewlap, and it will experience a greater difficulty in rising, should it not be able to get its head



over it. As to depth, the usual custom is, for ease of construction, to use a plank (11 by 1½ inches) for the sides, and the back plank at least well canted. Of course no chin-piece need be provided. There should, however, be a support half way between the divisions.

The food placed in the bins, such as brewer's grains, chopped roots, &c., assisted by the dripping of the animals' noses, keeps them rather damp, and the joints should therefore be painted in. A canted fillet is often placed in the angles to enable the animal to clean the food up better.

How to prevent the cows pushing out the food into the feeding passages is a difficult problem which I have never seen satisfactorily solved. A roll edge or projection at the back would prevent a large-horned cow from getting at the bottom of the bin. I think, if there is room, a ledge at the back, with a small curb on a canted plank as shown on my section, is best. The cow will then be able to get at what it throws out. Of course this difficulty does not arise where there is no feeding passage, a canted board against the wall throwing the food back. In this latter case it must be remembered, however, that the bin must not be put close up to the wall, or the large-horned cow would be in just as awkward a case.

The cows are invariably chained up nowadays, but the chain should not be fixed to the front of the manger, or they might damage each other with their horns and get each other's food. It will be best with a running ring on a stout upright iron bar, fixed on the division near the manger. With quite a short chain the cow then has perfect freedom when lying down, as the chain drops with it.

By far the most common mistake in cowshed construction is the paving of the whole area up to the

manger, and letting there be a continuous fall from manger to gutter. The whole of the cows' excreta falling behind, there is in the first place no need for it, and when we consider how averse a cow is to lie on a slope, and that the best standing is rammed clay or chalk, it will be readily agreed that the paving in front of the heel-posts should be level, and of the latter substances.

Anyone observing cows lying on a hillside cannot fail to notice that they invariably lie across the slope, and, in a cowshed, where the standing is sloped right up to the manger, the cows will be seen standing or lying as far back as the chain allows, vainly trying to get on a more comfortable level. Not only is this poor treatment for the cows, but it is poor policy as well, for lying over the gutter with their hindquarters unsupported is likely to bring about abortion. Of course, if by chance a single cow should be chained up in a double stall, it will lie across it close under the manger, and foul the standing above the paving, but this is a chance not worth reckoning with.

As to the paving of cowsheds, it would, I think, be difficult to improve upon grooved granolithic slabs, as in order to economise litter it is very necessary that the liquids should pass rapidly to the gutter, but good cement concrete is the cheapest paving that can be satisfactorily employed.

The gutters are very important, as in all districts the local sanitary authorities are now empowered to control the construction of cowsheds, and will not allow any covered drains, but insist on the open channel being carried right outside the shed a distance of 12 inches before the liquid manure is disposed of in any way. Long lengths are thus made necessary, which should clear themselves with a small flow as rapidly as

possible. I have therefore adopted, as the most satisfactory type, that shown on my section. The standing next the gutter is terminated with a stone slab slightly rounded on the edge, and the dunging passage, which is all at a lower level, is sloped to the same, with a steeper incline as it approaches it.

This system has many advantages. It makes a platform of the standing, and the dung falling on a lower level keeps the bed clean, while the litter falling from the platform is less liable to choke the channel. It is also easy to clean, it conduces to a rapid flow, and is readily detected. Of course, an ordinary channel such as described for stables may be used; but the litter always bridges it, making a platform for the dung which will foul the cow, and its presence is also obscured. The paving of the feeding passages may be of rammed chalk or clay, unless trolleys are to be employed, when a concrete floor is necessary.

It might here be mentioned that it does not seem necessary to have an elaborate system of drainage connected all to one big tank, for its benefits are more than doubtful. It is the custom now to have liquid manure carts with a pump and a length of hose attached, so that small cemented tanks near the separate buildings, with the channels flowing direct into them, are practicable. They should, however, not be made too large, and should have a small pit at one end of the chamber into which to put the hose.

The door to a cowshed should, I think, be about 3 feet 9 inches to 4 feet wide. If it is less, a cow forward in calf may be seriously injured, while, should it be more, it would probably be equally dangerous, as two cows will often try to push in at once. Doors must be provided from the sheds into the stockyard, and the cattle

should generally be let out this way, for voiding nearly always takes place immediately after they are loosed and the roadways are thus saved from being fouled.

The sheds will naturally be built adjoining the yards and, unless these are covered yards with only dwarf walls between them and the stalls (it is difficult to foresee the action of draughts with the arrangement), it will be found convenient to have low doors somewhere at the ends of the sheds, opening into the yards, for throwing out the manure. The space beneath the windows can generally be utilised in this way. Here again it must be remembered that the manure is allowed to accumulate to a depth of 2 feet or more, so that the floors of the sheds must be kept up from the yards, and sloped ways made to the doors.

Provision for calves should be made in conjunction with the cowsheds. Very often a space at the end of the stalls is partitioned off for this purpose. Calves, however, are very liable to scouring, and great care must be taken to ensure a dry bed for them. If the site is dry, they will no doubt do well on a well-drained floor, but if there is any possibility of damp, a stout slatted floor, with  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch spaces, will be necessary, and a dished floor beneath. All the voidings will then fall through. The slatted floor must, of course, be easily removable for cleaning purposes. Calving boxes should have at least 150 square feet area and, if drained, the floor should but slightly fall all one way to a gutter underneath one of the divisions kept up for that purpose. No other gutter or irregularity of the floor must be allowed, and a rammed chalk floor is preferable. The angles may have racks and mangers fitted across them.

Bull-houses should be entirely independent, and should open into the stockyard. Mention must be made

of cattle-boxes for fattening beasts, 90 feet to 100 feet super being allowed for each box. These should be built in ranges divided by gate-like divisions capable of rising with the manure, in grooves on either wall, and entirely removable. The beasts then rise on the manure they are making during the fattening period, and the manure generally attains a depth of about 3 feet. The end of the building should be capable of being opened, so that, with the divisions taken away, a cart can back right in and clear away the manure. Of course, ordinary stalls answer this purpose, but these boxes are very useful, as, should they not be required for fattening purposes, the divisions can be taken away and the shed used as a covered yard for young stock or any other purpose.

As to the desirability of covered yards, I know there is a wide divergence of opinion among those who should be the best judges, but when one thinks of the general use now made of cake foods, and the high manurial value of the excreta of animals so fed, it would seem to be most unwise to neglect precautions to avoid the waste of it in rain-washed yards. Warmth, too, in the case of stock, takes the place of food, and one of the few disadvantages to be urged against covered yards is the thinness of the coat on young stock resulting from their use. In constructing them, 150 feet super. should be allowed per animal, the roof should be of one span, with free ventilation, but the gable ends covered in, and the drainage from the stalls diverted into the yards.

I will only further state that it is computed the average annual amount of manure produced by cattle is 16 tons per head, which amount lying in an open yard 18 inches thick would be drenched by rain at the rate of 24 tons per annum. The value of manure from one ton of decorticated cotton seed cake is calculated to be



£5 10s.; from a similar amount of meadow hay 25s., and from roots about 5s. As fattening beasts are largely fed on cake, these figures will enable you to estimate the fine quality of the manure formed in the cattle-boxes just mentioned.

If one feels any regret at doing away with the old-fashioned open stockyards, it is that one misses the deep shelter sheds generally attached to them, which have often been made to provide, on an emergency, a foaling box or a place to put two or three fat beasts, by the simple addition of a few bars and bushed hurdles.

But whether covered or open, all yards should have a water supply, to which the stock can have access at any time. For this purpose, where there is no pressure, it is well to build tanks in the boundary wall of yards, into which the rain water caught from the roofs may be conducted and connection then made to troughs beneath them. Of course, where there is pressure they can, if wished, be made self-supplying. Safety overflows should be provided for all tanks.

The "administrative" block, which contains the straw-barn, food-stores, &c., is generally a two-storeyed building stretching east and west, with the stockyards, &c., grouped and sheltered under it on the south, and the stackyard on the north. The food factory thus comes in its rightful position, between the food to be consumed and the consumer.

The straw-barn need not now be of the size of the old threshing barns, but only commodious enough to store about one day's threshing. It should be carried up the whole height, and have large doors, 14 feet high, for access. If possible, I like to see it arranged that wagons can pass right through and out the other side, through one of the stockyards. The floor may be of

concrete, but the cartway would soon get broken up if of this material, and may best be made of wood bedded solid. I have seen the sawn-off butts of felled trees used with advantage. At the blank end, doors high up in the walls are useful for passing the threshed straw through.

Next to the barn is generally placed the mixing floor, with the root store adjoining, and only divided by a dwarf wall, over which the roots can be served into the pulper which stands just inside the mixing floor. Both these departments should have wide doors, so that carts may back right in, in the one case to dump the roots, and in the other to load up the ready-mixed food when required about the farm. It will be very evident that the root-house must have blank walls opposite the doors, against which to stack the roots, and in the same way the mixing-floor should have a blank corner against which to stack the mixed food.

Over these departments are placed the cake-room, with its crushing machine, and the chaff-cutting machine, with their shoots to the mixing floor and the granary beyond, all connected together for the convenience of trucking right through. The end next the barn should be open, and a cart may then be loaded up under cover with chaff, cake, or corn and meal from the granary as may be required, and in bad weather the material for the chaff-cutter can then be unloaded quite dry on to the floor.

Plenty of light must be admitted throughout this upper storey, as must be the case wherever machinery is employed, and the roof is the best place for it to come from.

The floors of these departments must be made extra strong to take the great weight of the machinery and

food stuffs placed upon them, while the floor boards should be grooved and tongued. Any skirting should be in cement, and the ends of all joists and the spaces above roof plates filled up solid, and the ceilings should not be plastered, lest they afford any hidden harbour for vermin. The roofing to these buildings must be quite weatherproof, and I do not consider pantiles sufficiently so.

If a fall of the ground can be utilised, or if, by banking up, a cart may be drawn with its tail level with the granary floor, so that everything can be barrowed straight in and all mechanical or other lifting dispensed with, it will be found of the greatest convenience. It is difficult to give an exact rule for determining the size of a granary, but it is very useful to have them of a good size, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet super. per acre should be the minimum for a mixed farm.

I have shown on my plan a fodder store, which will be found very useful for storing the long hay to be given to the stock about the buildings. Its use will save time and the spoiling and wasting of much good hay, which the daily visit to the stack entails.

Dutch barns are very deservedly growing in favour with farmers. Their cost of construction is so little, and their usefulness so great, that they must be a good investment. Not only is the cost of thatching avoided by their use, but in wet weather loaded wagons can be drawn beneath, and it is said that ricks dry much better under them owing to the free passage of air over the top. The wagons draw between the bays, so that these should not be less than 12 feet in width, and, as cost is the only thing which governs the length that they may usefully be made, any multiple of that figure will do. To admit of topped-up wagons passing through, they should be

14 feet high to the underside of the plate, and to afford protection to the load, they would best be 20 feet wide. As much space as possible should be left in the roof, and the whole fitted with gutters and down spouting, with the gable ends closed in. If raking struts are employed from the posts to the underside of the plate, to avoid cutting up the opening, they should be rather flat, and stiffened with a straining piece in between, fixed on the underside of the plate.

Cartsheds should, if possible, be near the stables, and have a north-east aspect, with the openings not less than 9 feet in the clear, and the height not more than 8 feet, in order to keep out the weather as much as possible. As to depth, a single wagon or two tumbrils will require 20 feet, but 30 feet will accommodate two wagons or four tumbrils. Knocking stumps should protect the posts at entrance, and a guard-rail should be placed in front of the back wall. It is evident that the amount of accommodation required in this department will be governed by the amount of arable land, as compared with the pasturage on the holding, the shedding increasing proportionately with the excess of arable land.

An implement shed for the more expensive implements is necessary, and should have an opening 10 feet wide, with doors to lock up, and be provided with windows beneath which a bench or wide shelf would be found advantageous. If a tool-house is provided (and it is very useful for storing rakes, forks, ropes, &c.), it may best be placed in conjunction with this.

Before designing piggeries some thought should be given to whether they shall take the old form of covered sty and run, or the more modern box or pen. If the former is adopted, the chief necessity is to keep the covered lodging well above the level of the run, to ensure

its being dry. But I would rather describe the boxes, as I believe them to be the most useful. They should, if possible, be placed adjoining the stockyard, so that the store pigs may be allowed to run there when the cattle are at pasture.

The boxes should have an area of from 80 to 90 feet super., with perhaps one or two rather larger as farrowing pens, and be separated by walls about 4 feet 6 inches high. The front wall may be of similar height, with a door, and the space over fitted with a shutter hinged to the roof plate, which, except in bad weather, can be fastened back to the tie beams. If a feeding passage can be provided at the back, leading to the boiler-house at the end of the range, it will make a most compact arrangement. A further labour-saving device will be to have the feeding troughs midway between the pen and the feeding passage, with a swinging shutter hung centrally above them, so that it may be bolted on the pen side in filling the troughs, and then swung back and bolted next the passage, throwing the whole into the pen. It has a further advantage in not allowing the pigs to get so easily into the trough, fouling and wasting their food. The shutter, however, must be very strong. A guard rail 6 inches wide, and 9 inches above the floor, should be placed round the farrowing pens, to prevent the sow lying on her young.

Pigs will soon rout up a brick floor, and I believe the best is again concrete, cement faced, as this is more impervious, and will carry off quicker the large amount of liquid voided by these animals, for which good drainage should be allowed into the yards.

The boiling-house should provide accommodation for several meal and swill tubs, and have a good-sized copper and furnace fixed in it. If the farm is a large one, and



much rearing of stock takes place, a small open fireplace might be added, which would greatly conduce to the comfort of men sitting up on cold nights.

One or two good-sized loose-boxes on the premises will be found useful for foaling and to act as sick-boxes, and perhaps in one of them may be fitted a beam capable of sustaining a ton, for slinging an injured animal or slaughtering those past veterinary aid.

I think I have now mentioned all the more important buildings about a farm for housing stock. I do not intend to waste your time with fowl-houses, and, of course, permanent sheep-folding yards are now acknowledged as a mistake and have become obsolete.

I have been asked, however, to say a few words on the subject of buildings for small holdings, and I gladly do so, for, though confessing to a doubt of the practicability of the movement as advocated at the present time, I am warmly attached to it in theory. I have seen and known many men, who, after years of careful saving and toil, have taken a small farm and, struggling through a few years, have eventually been staggered by some disastrous season, and in it lost most of their money and heart. It is all so pitiful, for it seems to me to arise chiefly from their very sturdiness and independence of character, which manifests itself in their conservative ways. I cannot believe that a securer tenure of land or a bonus on corn will remedy this, and can only hopefully look to the time when small farmers will accept the co-operative principle in their own business, as willingly as they accept the world of co-operative businesses with which we are surrounded to-day.

But I must leave it to an abler author to discuss, in a fuller Paper, the economics of the question, and I will

only touch on that part of it which embraces the construction of the necessary buildings.

It has been suggested that the solution of the problem is to build four walls covered in with a roof, and then partition it up as the need arises, but I am glad not to have to find a tenant for such an arrangement. If the tenant of a small holding is to compete with the big farmer, he must be equipped with buildings in which he will find equal facilities, and every labour-saving arrangement must be found in their design, so that his personal labour, which will count for so much, may be economised as far as possible. The other consideration of importance is that the cost of construction shall be kept within such bounds that the landowner may be able to meet it.

In the accompanying sketch (Plan Z) I have tried to meet some of these requirements. It is of the conventional shape, in which the buildings enclose and shelter a yard, and with the administrative block on the north side two storeys high. Part of the lower storey is occupied by a mixing floor, and the remainder by stables and a portion of the cow-stalls, while the upper storey, which is a roomy loft with plate 6 feet 6 inches high, is partitioned off into a granary over the stables, the rest to be used as a straw and hay store, and for chaff-cutting.

This seems to me to present a workable, compact, and yet economical arrangement, for a good deal of roofing is saved over the stables and cowsheds, which also gain comfort from the superimposed building (an important factor in a case such as this where the necessary cheap roofing is not always the warmest), while the benefit of barn space is not lost with such a commodious upper floor as I propose, into which a stack could be threshed direct.

Hay or straw, too, can be served direct into the different departments or bundled out into the yard through side doors, and I should propose large trap doors, as shown, over the gangway, so that a cart under cover can be loaded up from this floor with chaff or hay and corn from the granary.

It will be noticed that chaff-cutting is conducted directly over the mixing floor, on to which a shoot would take the chaff, whilst the chaff for the stables would be carried through the granary and shot through a trap into a bin there.

The mixing floor is paved with concrete, and with the movable partition (shown next the gangway) in position, there would be convenient corners both for roots and for the prepared foods.

The stable has three stalls, the cowshed has accommodation for seven cows or bullocks (whichever may be wished) and both are fitted with mangers and stall divisions, as described in preceding pages of my Paper, and have direct communication with the yard, The further accommodation flanks the yard on either side, and comprises a range of three pig pens with meal and boiling-house attached, together with cartshed, shelter sheds, and loose-box.

So much for the accommodation and compactness of plan, but now as to the construction and expense.

I propose to make it a timber-framed building as shown, sheeted with 1-inch stout weather boarding for warmth, the whole of the outside woodwork tarred or treated with carbolineum. A 9-inch brick pinning 2 feet high would be provided throughout, so as to make the life of the woodwork as permanent as possible, and this pinning would be carried up 5 feet in the case of the mixing floor, or 4 feet 6 inches to form the walls of pig pens.

The floor joists to loft would be 9 inches by 3 inches, and at each principal stud secured to the framing with iron dogs, and the flooring would be  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch grooved and tongued.

The principal economy must, however, be effected in the roof. Except for that over the two-storey block, which would be a quarter-pitch span with 5 inches by 2 inches tie, the rest of the roofs would be simply constructed with 5-inch by 2-inch rafters lying across from plate to plate, with a very slight fall and 3-foot centres, this measurement applying to the rafters throughout.

If the rafters are carried over the plates at head and foot a distance of 2 inches, as shown on my sections, and finished with deep facias so as to thoroughly keep out the weather, efficient ventilation will be provided. A considerable saving is also effected by one length of guttering only being necessary to each range.

For a roofing material I should propose Ruberoid. With galvanised iron the extremes of heat and cold are so great, whilst there is always the annoyance of condensation, and the expense of tar and paint if it is to be made lasting. I have used a good deal of Ruberoid, and I believe it to be 40 per cent. lighter and 20 degrees cooler than iron. It is, further, cheap, easy to lay, and requires no coating, and, what is most important, does not contaminate water, so that the cattle can drink what is collected from the roofs. Lastly, it can be turned up against a building to form a gutter, where lead would otherwise have to be employed.

But whichever material is employed, I should advocate the use of  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch boarding on the top of the rafters to ensure real comfort in the sheds, and with that one may call the buildings, as described, permanent structures.

Finally, as to the cost, I have received an estimate for the buildings exactly as shown on my drawings, with stall fittings, concrete floors, &c., &c., complete for £270. This is a builder's estimate for erecting it in my own neighbourhood, and goes far to prove, I think, that the cheapness in construction aimed at has been attained. It works out at  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$  per foot cube for the buildings, and  $1s. 2d.$  per square foot for the entire area including yard.

Of course even this estimate could be reduced if galvanized iron was employed for the roof, without boarding underneath, this latter being worth £17 10s. in the case before us, and another great saving would be made if the foundations were formed with cement concrete 6 inches in and 6 inches out of the ground, the outer edge canted and rendered, and the plate bedded on the top of the same. But with this arrangement the lower part of the work is so splashed with rain, that much of the permanency obtained by the brick-pinning is lost.

I should have very much liked this afternoon to discuss with you the alteration and reconstruction of old homesteads, the merits—weighing its good effect—of elm weather boarding at 17s. per square, as compared with ordinary 1-inch weather boarding at 12s. 6d., and many other little points of detail and construction, but I feel that the limits of this Paper, and of your patience, must have been reached, and I will conclude with only a few remarks on that very necessary part of the homestead—the home.

I am not going to detain you by detailing what in my opinion is the best type of farmhouse. In the conflict between your client's opinion, the tenant's, and your own, you are likely to sift through all the opinions



you will have any use for, but there are several little points so frequently overlooked that I can scarcely believe them to be properly understood, and I would like for one moment to draw attention to them.

For instance, do not waste your client's money, when building a house for a 100-acre farm, in providing a second sitting-room, and a w.c., or perhaps hot and cold water laid on. It will never win a tenant from the class of men who would wish for so small a holding, but, on the other hand, you will have difficulty in getting a tenant for a farm of larger acreage nowadays, unless most of the luxuries to be found in a modern two-sitting-room house are present.

Do not again, in striving after compactness, put your house so close to the stocksheds that after its erection one or other is proclaimed by the sanitary authorities uninhabitable. This may sound very superfluous advice, but I have actually known such cases. Particularly remember too, that in some particular quarter the wind prevails, and it will be most unfortunate for the inmates of your house if it is so placed that, for the large percentage of days in which the wind is in that quarter, all the stench from the stockyards and the dust from threshing gets blown into the house. In my own district this would mean that the house was placed north of the buildings (an extremely common occurrence) so that its southern aspect commands no finer view than the backs of its farm premises and stackyard. It would be easy in most instances, I should think, to cheer the long hours of the housewife with a wider prospect than this.

Lastly, if there is a dairy in conjunction with the house—and I like to see it so, that constant supervision may be over the all-important scouring of milk pails

and pans—do not, if possible, attach it direct to the kitchen or back-house, but interpose at least the larder or some other small building, to intercept any heat, steam, or smell that might otherwise get in.

The roof, too, should certainly not be of slates, but of tile or thatch ; and besides the inevitable north window, to get a fresher current of air, I like another window east or west, which can be sheltered by trees and bushes grown outside.

With regard to the shelves round the settling room, if the back edge is kept out from the wall, it will insure a freer passage of air about the pans and a cleaner dairy, for there will then be no corners for the dirt to lodge in and elude the cleaner. It is customary to whitewash dairies throughout, but the whitewashing had better not extend down to the shelves, or the pans being pushed carelessly back will flake it off and give you the real comic-paper article of milk with chalk in it. One or two rows of any kind of tiles will obviate this and will look well.

Finally, the ceiling should be plastered, and fly-proof gauze should be fixed on frames outside windows, easily removable for cleaning.

Mr. C. BIDWELL (Vice-President) said it afforded him great pleasure to move a vote of thanks to Mr. Cautley for his excellent Paper, which contained a very great deal of valuable and useful information, and was evidently the result of much careful attention and practical experience.

There were some things in the Paper with which, speaking as a practical man frequently engaged in building homesteads, he could not quite agree. No total

cost had been given for the suggested buildings for a 250 acre farm, and he feared that the difficulty now was to find a landowner to spend sufficient money to carry out what one considered satisfactory arrangements. At the present moment he was putting up two homesteads; one for the authorities of a college, who wished everything carried out in the best possible manner, and the other for a landowner who was not well to do, and was therefore obliged to keep down his expenditure to the lowest limit.

He believed in timber-constructed buildings on brick foundations, especially where creosote was used to protect the wood exposed to the weather, with roofs of galvanised iron, which no one liked the look of, but which one had to adopt as a matter of economy. They made excellent buildings.

On page 384 Mr. Cautley spoke of the advantage of having the buildings near the public road, but he thought there were pros. and cons. with regard to that. For instance, there was the danger of fire. A few years ago he had a large range of buildings next to a public road burnt down, presumably by some passer-by throwing a match down. The fire was certainly not the work of an incendiary.

The rambling old barns of our forefathers were referred to. Such barns were certainly not built now-a-days, but he thought that where they existed any wise man would do his best to keep them up. He thought a big old barn was a great advantage on a farm, but he fully admitted that owners could not now afford to build them.

It was not easy to criticise a Paper of this kind on first hearing it read, but on one point he must venture

to question the soundness of the author's advice. He referred to the use of estate timber for farm buildings. There was, he believed, no more extravagant plan than cutting up home-grown timber and using it for buildings. It was much wiser to sell the timber and to buy good foreign stuff.

With regard to cart-horse stables, it was the custom in many parts of the Eastern Counties, and particularly in Lincolnshire, to use open cart-horse stables, and he had heard a great many opinions in favour of them; but, at any rate, he must criticise the position of the cart-horse stable in Mr. Cautley's drawings. He should have preferred to see it put at the lower end of the yard, where the cart-shed was shown. He always arranged to get his cart-shed on the north side of the range of buildings.

Those were merely little matters of detail which struck him at the moment. He had found that tenants always wanted a good sized place within easy access of the yard, where they could store cut chaff for the use of the cart-horse stables.

For the bases of posts to sheds, Mr. Cautley advocated iron standards with wood fastened to them. He had frequently used with great advantage iron bases made by the West Norfolk Farmers' Supply Company. They consisted of a base of concrete two feet in depth, on which was placed an iron cylinder filled with concrete, carrying a shoe into which the post was tenoned and secured with a bolt and nut. Being cylindrical in shape, anything running against the base easily glanced off, and there was no possibility of the post rotting by contact with the manure. These bases cost about 12s. 6d. each, and he had found them to answer the purpose admirably.

He was glad to find that, both for cow-houses and stables, Mr. Cautley advocated open drains. There was no greater mistake possible than to have any drains underground in farm buildings. Drainage should be all above ground, with plenty of space for a shovel to clear out the dirt and the liquid should run out through the walls into the yard. Then he observed that Mr. Cautley did not actually advocate covered yards, but he (Mr. Bidwell) found them a great boon. The stock did much better, the animals did not require so large an amount of food, and the manure was undoubtedly more valuable.

On another point he differed from Mr. Cautley. He certainly did not approve of wagons or carts being drawn through barns or granaries under any circumstances.

For mangers in stables he had generally, during the last few years, adopted, instead of wooden mangers, both in the cart-horse stables and the cowsheds, brick mangers lined with either Doulton ware or blue bricks.

All buildings next the yard should certainly be spouted. Our forefathers did not pay much attention to this, but it was important, and the manure was certainly more valuable.

He was sure that every practical man connected with the management of landed estates would find the Paper of very great use for reference on many points, and although he had expressed some difference of opinion on details, he felt that The Institution was much indebted to Mr. Cautley for adding so valuable a contribution to the *Transactions*.

Mr. C. JOHN MANN (Fellow) said it was with the greatest pleasure that he seconded the vote of thanks to



Mr. Cautley for his Paper, the details of which were very valuable, and he desired, if he might be allowed to do so, to make a few remarks on some of the points which appeared to him most to call for attention.

He fully agreed with Mr. Cautley that the main essential was a good water supply for houses and yards, and in that connection he could speak from experience as to the advantage of windmill power, which was in many cases very simple and economical in working. In one case he had in mind a brick wall was built round the well with a tank on the top of the four walls and the windmill on that. A ladder from the ground to the top of the tank enabled one easily to adjust the mill, by means of which the tank was kept full of water with a good supply at high pressure to the top floor of the house as well as to all the buildings. The supply to the various points of the yards was regulated by a small cistern with a ball-cock which maintained a constant level in all the tanks about the yards.

In some cases the water was laid on to each separate stall, but that system was, he believed, now generally disapproved, as it was not thought well to leave the water standing under the heads of the animals.

If water could be obtained by gravitation, it was a good plan to adopt, but it was very desirable to follow the lie of the ground, where possible, to the lowest point, and then have one continuous rise so as to be able to put a stop-cock at the lowest point to clean out the pipe, which was liable to be blocked up, perhaps from corrosion owing to imperfect galvanising.

It was of course difficult to conceive any plan that would meet with universal approval. Any remarks he made expressed only his views, and he did not claim perfection any more than did the author.

He was strongly in favour of the simple wood construction which Mr. Cautley advocated for everything but the main fabric, but he did not see why the main fabric should not also be built in the same way, with brick footings and weather boarding.

There were, of course, many different kinds of paving for stables, and he thought the suggestion of grooved granolithic slabs was very good indeed, but he had seen good floors laid in cement on concrete, laths being bedded in the cement when it was floated and removed after it had set, leaving channels which provided a foothold. This was much cheaper than using slabs and quite as effective. He agreed with Mr. Bidwell and with the writer of the Paper that all eaves should be spouted to prevent the manure being more rain-washed than was unavoidable, but he observed that Mr. Cautley went on to say, "I would not advocate horse yards being entirely covered. In the Eastern Counties we turn the horses out at night, and attribute their hardiness to it, which would make evident my objection to covered yards." He did not quite see why that was an objection, for one might have covered yards and yet turn horses out at night if it were thought desirable to do so. He believed the advantage of covered yards to be very great, and the cost of construction was comparatively small. He supposed Mr. Cautley feared a want of ventilation, but if the eaves of the corrugated iron roofing of the yard were kept well above the eaves of the roof of the surrounding buildings, very efficient ventilation could be secured.

He thought that calf-boxes should, in every case, have the stout slatted floor referred to in the Paper.

With regard to cattle-boxes for fattening beasts, it

was many years ago since he had to do with them, but he thought they were generally made quite three feet deep, all separate, and that no cartway was provided. The beast went into his pit with as much straw for litter as was necessary, and, when fat, he walked out into the yard ; but perhaps he had not quite understood Mr. Cautley. If the gable ends of covered yards were closed in there should always be left open about three or four feet at the top of each gable end to let the wind escape, thus preventing the roof from being blown off by the wind getting blocked under it.

If he might be allowed to offer a few criticisms of Mr. Cautley's plan, he would suggest that the nag-stable might be more advantageously placed with regard to the house, from which it seemed to be as far away as possible. He also thought that most members would agree with him that the shelter shed ought not to have a corner in it as shown. A corner was always bad for animals, which were apt to get blocked in such places.

The loose-boxes appeared to be about 10 feet by 12 feet. It was, he thought, useful to have one or two larger for a calving cow or a mare foaling. He would suggest that the doorways should be on the south side instead of the north, and not opening into the yard where the animals, possibly sick, would come in contact with others. If the loose-box, and tool-house were placed where the gate was shown, and a gate put in the place of the loose-box, that would do away with the ugly corner in the shelter shed.

The access to the pigs was not very convenient from the house. Though one liked to have them a certain distance away, they should not be too far. He had seen an arrangement for having the pigs and the boiling

house and poultry in a separate block of buildings, which seemed to work advantageously. The space for calves struck him as being rather small in proportion to the rest.

In designing the house, he thought the main thing was to provide a good large back kitchen. The time had gone by when it was necessary to arrange for a dining-room, drawing-room, school-room, and an office.

He would conclude by again thanking Mr. Cautley for his Paper, which he was sure, when carefully studied in connection with the drawings, would be found very useful indeed.

Mr. W. EDWARD WOOLLEY (Fellow) said that, having listened with very great interest to the Paper and the discussion, he should like to congratulate Mr. Cautley and Mr. Bidwell on their being so fortunate as to be called upon to build new sets of farm buildings. He was not in that favoured position. He had been in practice some 32 or 33 years, during which time he had built perhaps five complete sets of farm buildings, and under existing agricultural conditions he did not see much chance of building any more. It was pleasant to hear that there were actually owners public-spirited enough to start building complete sets of buildings for farms of 70 and 250 acres. His experience was that the work was principally confined nowadays to patching up old buildings and endeavouring to make them meet modern requirements, but he acknowledged that the Paper would be a most valuable guide to those who were fortunate enough to have new homesteads to erect.

With regard to the floors of farm buildings, where cattle were concerned he must say he was in favour of concrete. He did not mean granolithic slabs or anything in loose blocks. He liked a solid bed of 6-inch concrete, finished off with cement. He lived in a neighbourhood exceptionally well situated for making good concrete. Granite chippings could be bought at a reasonable price, and Portland cement was to be had within a moderate carting distance from the works. He preferred a concrete floor laid in one piece wherever horses or cows or pigs were kept. Slabs or bricks would work loose, and, if once loose, were certain to cause a good deal of trouble.

With regard to roofs of buildings, he was sorry to hear his old favourite, the pantile, ill spoken of. As he had recently said in that room, he considered pantiles one of the most useful coverings for farm buildings. He did not suggest that they should be simply stuck on a lath, or hung on, so to speak, but bedded in mortar on plasterers' laths they made a roof good enough for either man or beast to lie under. As a rule pantiles were fairly easily procurable in any neighbourhood where bricks were made, and he should always stand up for their use.

With regard to the mangers for cattle or horses, he much objected to wood, and was glad to hear Mr. Bidwell suggest the use of Doulton ware. In the Midland Counties, a similar sanitary ware was made and often used; but he preferred concrete to any other material. It was clean and durable, and there was no crib-biting, and, from the point of view of health, it was far better than wood.

He entirely endorsed what Mr. Bidwell had said with regard to covered yards. He thought it would be found



that a tenant of a mixed farm much preferred to have a covered yard, when he could get it. It was economy all round, for the litter went as far again as in an open yard, and the manure was no doubt far better.

Mr. J. H. SABIN (Professional Associate of Council) said he agreed with Mr. Woolley that the difficulty at present was not so much in knowing what to do, but in having the power to do it. It was not only when a set of buildings was burnt down that the question had to be faced, and, indeed, such an occurrence sometimes seemed a happy way out of a difficulty, if the insurance money was sufficient to cover the cost of rebuilding.

He saw some difficulty in adopting the recommendation of Mr. Cautley that the buildings should be on the public road, but on quite another ground from that mentioned by Mr. Bidwell.

When buildings were so erected, the road very often got into an almost impassable condition, owing to its use by the animals, and if the house were close by it became very objectionable.

The general fault in building sheds, and even stables, was that they were not made sufficiently wide. He was not quite sure that even a five-foot passage way was sufficient, because, estimable as they might be, farm labourers were a careless sort of folk, and were sure to leave tools or barrows, or something of the kind, in the way, and any one avoiding an obstruction might, in passing along, be subjected to a kick from an animal.

A very important point, which ought not to be overlooked, was the desirability of keeping the stable divisions off the ground, *i.e.* leaving a space under the woodwork

to prevent decay, and allowing, for better cleanliness, sufficient room for a rake or pitchfork to be used to clear away the litter underneath.

It might seem only a very small matter, but with regard to hanging gates in the yard, it was very desirable that there should be two sets of hooks. This was a much better plan than fixing the gate high and trying to block the space below by some other means. If the gate were provided with two pairs of hooks, then, when the manure got high, the gate could be hung on the higher pair clear of it.

With regard to mangers, he could cordially endorse the suggestions of Mr. Woolley and Mr. Bidwell and would recommend the use of salt glazed half-round pipes instead of wood. Thus constructed, mangers could always be kept clean and sweet with very little trouble.

Some of the suggestions with regard to the position and draining of cowsheds were very valuable, but the difficulty was to get the provincial builder to carry them out. If he were accustomed to lay a floor in a particular way he would stick to his ideas, and it was very hard to convince him that any other plan was better.

Then again with regard to floors, the great difficulty one found in having the work done by a provincial builder was that he would not be sufficiently careful about the material, more particularly in seeing that the cement was fresh and kept free from damp. No material was more valuable in the construction of farm building floors than cement concrete, but there was often some difficulty in keeping it fresh.

There were no better divisions in cowsheds than concrete walls, a proper mould being formed and the con-

crete run in, the chain bar being let into the concrete. If care were used in the construction of such a division it would be found very clean, and as permanent as the wall of the building itself. He knew of cowsheds where such divisions had been up for 12 or 15 years. There was not a chip in them, and they were as good as when they were made.

With regard to covered yards, if a farmer did not believe in covered yards he should, at any rate in the Eastern Counties, have great hesitation in letting a farm to him. A man who did not want a covered yard, but preferred to cart washed-out manure—half of it water—to carting material with every grain of value still in it, would be one to whom he should doubt the desirability of letting a farm.

He was glad to hear something about ruberoid, because, if it formed a permanent covering, he could see very great advantage in using it.

The PRESIDENT said, before he put the vote of thanks to the Meeting, he would like to say, with reference to ruberoid, that if any Member was in the habit of using it in putting up farm buildings and had proved to his own satisfaction that it made a good and permanent roof, he was sure those in towns would be obliged to him for information. He was daily having all kinds of wonderful materials brought to his notice which were supposed to be perfectly waterproof and permanent, but he had not yet found one coming up to the requirements for London houses. As he had said, any help in this direction would be most useful.

Mr. CAUTLEY, in reply, said he should like to thank the Members present for the very kind way in which they had received his Paper, and for the many kindly criticisms which had been passed upon it.

He observed that the first speaker assumed that he was inclined to disparage the old barns. On the contrary, he thought there was nothing more useful where they existed, but no one could be induced to build barns of that kind now. He remembered, as a boy, years ago, "riding the goaf" in such a barn—riding a cart horse round to tread down the sheaves of corn as laid in. That was only one of the many uses to which an old-fashioned roomy barn could be put.

Mangers of brick and Doulton ware would be more expensive than wood, and that was why he had not mentioned them. Wooden ones could be made to last a long while. In his neighbour's farm buildings, an ingenious predecessor, thinking the mangers were wearing out, had laid a coat of asphalt over the wood, and it was now as good as ever.

As to windmills, he recently saw one that had been put up at a cost of about £90, which pumped all the water, cut the chaff, pulped roots for the cattle, and also drove a corn mill.

He certainly never meant to speak against pantiles. He only said that he thought they were not suitable for granaries and he still did not think they were. He had often used them, and liked them, if properly laid.

One speaker said he could not agree with him about putting the buildings near the road, because if they were put far enough back the road was not fouled. He once lived in a farm-house which was a quarter of a mile back from the road, and when he wanted to go

to church, or anywhere else, he used to get over a fence and walk along the headlands to avoid the road, the condition of which was awful. One's own roads would get in a worse state than the public roads, and one would have to pay for them too.

The vote of thanks having been put and carried unanimously, the Meeting then adjourned.



## THE LICENSING ACT, 1904.

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE QUESTIONS OF  
COMPENSATION AND MONOPOLY VALUE.

By JOHN D. WALLIS (FELLOW).

*Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'  
INSTITUTION held on Monday, May 15th, 1905.*

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HERBERT T. STEWARD (President) in the Chair.

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The new Licensing Act, which amends the law in respect of the extinction of licenses and the grant of new licenses in England and Wales, came into operation on the 1st of January last, and has, I think, a special interest to surveyors, as it introduces great changes affecting a class of property which is not only one of the most important with which we have to deal, but is one in respect of which many questions of great variety and difficulty frequently come before the surveyor for settlement. It is therefore necessary that we should acquaint ourselves, as far as possible, with the change in the law and the bearing of the provisions of the Act upon the value of this class of property.

I do not propose to attempt an elaborate or complete examination of all the provisions of the Act; my object is merely to raise some points which concern us as surveyors, with the hope that my remarks may lead to

a discussion which will be useful in elucidating many of the new problems which will arise, and with which, in one way or another, we may have to deal in the future.

The two features of the Act, of special interest to the surveyor, are the provisions relating to the assessment of the compensation to be paid upon the refusal of existing on-licenses, and the ascertainment of the monopoly value to be secured to the public on the granting of new on-licenses, and with these two matters I propose principally to deal. In discussing them, it is necessary to consider generally some of the other provisions of the Act, in order to understand the new position as compared with that existing prior to its passing.

#### *The General Position before the Act.*

Until recent years a license was generally regarded as permanent, unless the house had a bad reputation or there was some reason to suppose the business was being improperly conducted. This general feeling of security, together with the comparative scarcity of free houses, caused by the extension of the tied house system, and the high prices paid on the acquisition of licensed houses by the large brewery firms (with more regard to the profits to be secured than to the actual value of the premises) caused licensed property to reach some few years ago a maximum approaching almost to an artificial value.

It was impossible to maintain this, and a gradual reaction followed, causing a fall in values, accentuated in some measure by the decision given in the House of Lords in the case of *Sharp v. Wakefield* in 1891. In that case, the justices had refused the renewal of a license, on

the ground that the house was too far away for proper police supervision and was not needed in the neighbourhood. In giving judgment in favour of the justices, the House of Lords held that the jurisdiction to refuse a renewal was the same as to refuse a new license, and that the grant or renewal of a license was expressly within the discretion of the magistrates—a discretion, however, to be exercised by them according to the rules of reason and justice.

This decision, although not altering the law as then understood and administered by some justices, yet, in other directions, cleared up a good deal of doubt and gave the highest legal sanction to the principle that the circumstances of the neighbourhood might be properly considered, and renewals refused on the ground of redundancy, or on account of remoteness from efficient police supervision, or on any other reasonable ground, in the interests of the public.

Following upon this judgment, the justices in many parts of the country began to act more freely upon this principle, and to examine more closely than they had hitherto done the question of the needs of the neighbourhood, with the result that the system of licensing was more carefully administered and a process of gradual extinction of unnecessary houses in congested districts began to be carried out, and the justices, either by way of refusals or by obtaining the surrender of existing licenses in exchange for new or increased facilities given elsewhere, effected a considerable reduction of licenses.

It is important to bear this in mind, because the new Act, under which existing licenses will in future be more secure, provides that the amount to be paid as compensation for the extinction of licenses is to be assessed as if the old conditions as to renewal still

existed, and the question, how far the powers and the policy of the magistrates affected the general value of licensed property, will be one for our consideration.

*Off-Licenses.*

The provisions of the new Act as to payment of compensation, and monopoly value, do not apply to off-licenses, which remain unaffected, both as regards existing off-licenses and new off-licenses.

*The Grounds on which On-Licenses can be refused without Compensation.*

The great alteration made by the Act is that, in future, compensation is to be paid out of a fund to be provided by the trade, when the renewal or transfer of existing on-licenses is refused, unless the refusal be on one of the following grounds:

- (1) That the premises have been ill-conducted.
- (2) That the premises are structurally deficient or structurally unsuitable.
- (3) On grounds connected with the character or fitness of the license-holder.
- (4) That the renewal would be void.

The two first named of these grounds are the most important. The question of the premises being structurally deficient or unsuitable is capable of a wide interpretation, and will refer to the state of repair, sanitary defects, want of proper accommodation or insufficient space, but not to inconvenience of position.

It is further provided that if the justices refuse to renew an existing on-license, on the ground that the

holder of the license has persistently and unreasonably refused to supply suitable refreshment (other than intoxicating liquor) at a reasonable price, the justices shall be deemed to have refused the license on the ground that the premises had been ill-conducted. This is a very far-reaching enactment, and will include all existing on-licenses except the ante-1869 beerhouses. Formerly, an innkeeper was bound to provide refreshment, but a liability, which did not previously exist, is now placed upon licensees of ordinary public-houses, and if the supply of refreshment is, in future, insisted upon by the magistrates or demanded by the public, the result may be a very great change in the character of public-houses. Although the Act puts no obligation upon the licensee to provide refreshment, persistent refusal to do so will involve the risk of the loss of the license without compensation.

It is also provided in the Act that if the justices refuse to renew a license, on the ground that the licensee has failed to fulfil any reasonable undertaking given to the justices on the grant or renewal of the license, such refusal shall also be deemed a refusal on the ground that the premises had been ill-conducted, and this again may have an important effect upon the value of the property.

Owners of licensed property have lately refused to accept new conditions which the justices have asked for on the grant of renewals since the passing of the Act, realising, no doubt, that new conditions would make the license more precarious. The contention of the owners is that the justices cannot insist on new conditions if the applicant declines to accept them, as the refusal on their part to give a new undertaking is not one of the grounds for the suppression of the license without compensation.



This point was taken, only in March last, to the King's Bench, and early in April to the Court of Appeal, in a case at Birkenhead (*The King v. Dodds and Others*), where the justices asked for an undertaking that the following conditions should be complied with :

- (1) No intoxicating liquor to be sold or supplied on credit.
- (2) No intoxicating liquor to be supplied to any child under 14 years of age.
- (3) No games, draws, or raffles to take place upon the premises.
- (4) The licensee to devote the whole of his time to the business of the license.
- (5) The back doors to be kept locked except for domestic purposes.
- (6) No clubs for the purpose of a distribution of drink at Christmastide, or any other period, to be permitted on the premises.

In the Divisional Court, the Lord Chief Justice and two other judges decided in favour of the magistrates, and the view was expressed by the Lord Chief Justice that the Act imposed a duty on the magistrates to see that they only asked for a reasonable undertaking, and that the words referring to any reasonable undertaking "given" to the justices were used in the same sense as if the word "required" had been used. He came to the conclusion that the justices had the power to say that, if they renewed the license, the licensee must give the undertaking required, subject to the owner being heard and subject also to the condition of its being reasonable. In this case no question of reasonableness arose.

The Court of Appeal, by a majority of two to one, reversed this decision, with the result that the license had to be issued without the conditions.

The case may go to the House of Lords, but, as the matter now stands, the effect is that new conditions cannot be insisted upon, and will no doubt be declined by owners and licensees. The interpretation which might otherwise have been given to the word "ill-conduct" will (so far as breach of undertakings is to be deemed "ill-conduct") be confined to the breach of old undertakings, or such undertakings as may in future be given voluntarily.

Summarising now the grounds for refusal without compensation, we have therefore ill-conduct, persistent refusal to supply suitable refreshment, failure to fulfil any reasonable undertaking given to the justices, unsuitability or deficiency of structure, want of character or fitness of the licensee, or that the renewal would be void.

In the application of the Act to ante-1869 beerhouses, the old grounds on which those licenses could be refused under the Wine and Beerhouse Act, 1869, are substituted for the four grounds which are to apply to other houses, and these 1869 licenses can only be refused renewal without payment of compensation on one of those old grounds, which are as follows :—

- (1) If the applicant has failed to produce satisfactory evidence of good character.
- (2) If the house is owned or occupied by persons of a disorderly or bad character.
- (3) If the applicant has previously forfeited a license for misconduct or was disqualified on account of misconduct.
- (4) If the applicant, or the house in respect of which he applies, is not duly qualified as by law is required.

This last ground includes the condition provided in

the Beerhouse Act, 1840, that a license to retail beer is not to be granted in respect of any house rated at less than £15 per annum in towns containing 10,000 inhabitants, nor less than £11 in places exceeding 2,500, but not exceeding 10,000 inhabitants, nor less than £8 in places situated elsewhere.

The position of ante-1869 beerhouses is therefore this, that while, before the Act, they could not be refused renewal at all, except on the ground of misconduct or under-value, they are now brought within the jurisdiction of the justices and can be refused on any other ground, *e.g.* non-requirement, on payment of compensation; but the grounds on which they can be refused without compensation are very much narrower than the grounds which are to apply to other houses.

*The Renewal Authority and the Compensation Authority.*

The licensing justices retain the power to refuse an existing on-license, without compensation, in the case of ante-1869 beerhouses on the special grounds, and in the case of other licenses on one or more of the four grounds first-mentioned; and if the license is refused on these grounds the same right of appeal to Quarter Sessions will remain as existed in the case of all refusals before the Act, but the power to refuse on any other ground is transferred from the licensing justices (who are referred to in the Rules of 1904 as the Renewal Authority) to the Compensation Authority, which Authority will consist of Quarter Sessions or their committee in the counties, and the whole body of justices in the county boroughs.

This power of refusal, in cases where compensation is to be paid, will be exercised by the Compensation

Authority only in cases referred to them by the Renewal Authority, so that the initiative remains with the Renewal Authority, who consider and report to the Compensation Authority as to the licenses in their district, which, in their opinion, should be refused, and the chairman, two members, and officer of the Renewal Authority have the right to attend the preliminary meeting of the Compensation Authority, to consult with them as to their reports.

### *The Compensation Fund.*

The compensation fund is provided by means of an annual charge upon all existing on-licenses, levied in proportion to the annual value of the premises, taken as for the purpose of the publican's license duty. The charge will be paid with the excise duties, and the fund administered by the Compensation Authority, who, being the persons receiving the money, will therefore be the authority to refuse the licenses where compensation has to be paid, and, in coming to a decision as to the refusal of licenses referred to them, will be guided by the amount of funds at their disposal.

The amount of the compensation charge is governed by a maximum scale scheduled to the Act, and varies from something like 10 to 20 per cent. according to the annual value, with a maximum charge of £100 for premises having an annual value of £900 and over, the rate in certain cases of hotels, refreshment rooms, and similar places being not less than one-third of the charge in other cases.

It has been estimated, according to a Parliamentary Paper, that the approximate amount of compensation leviable under the Act, taken at the maximum scale throughout England and Wales, will be £1,209,572 per

annum, a sum which, if levied year by year and applied to the suppression of licenses, ought in time to effect a considerable reduction in their number, but, bearing in mind the fact that the amounts to be paid in compensation must be very heavy, the change to be effected by the Act is not likely to be a very rapid one. The charge will be payable on October 10th in each year, and the first payments will be made next October.

So far as one can judge, the maximum charge has already been decided upon by a large majority of the authorities, but they have a discretion in the matter, and may, if they think it advisable to do so, impose a charge at a lower rate. In districts where no licenses are referred to them for refusal the charge will not be made.

The annual charge towards the compensation fund will be paid, in the first instance, by the license-holder, who is entitled to deduct the amount from his rent unless he has a term of interest greater than that of a yearly tenant. If he is a lessee, he may deduct a proportionate amount in accordance with the length of the unexpired term of his lease, as provided by the Second Schedule to the Act.

There are provisions in the Act for the keeping of a separate account of these charges, which, being collected with excise duties, go in the first case to the Inland Revenue Commissioners, and the amount received in respect of each area is afterwards paid over by them to the Compensation Authority.

The assets which will go to the compensation fund, other than the charges, will be certain fees and sums raised by loan by the Compensation Authority, with the consent of the Home Secretary, and borrowed on the security of the fund. Such loans are to be paid back



by means of a sinking fund within a period not exceeding 15 years.

The liabilities to be paid out of the compensation fund will be the compensation, the expenses of Quarter Sessions, including officers employed, the expenses of licensing justices when allowed by Quarter Sessions, and interest and sinking fund in respect of loans.

*The Procedure for Fixing the Compensation.*

Before fixing the amount of the compensation, the Compensation Authority have to determine who are the persons interested and entitled to share in the sum to be paid, and, according to the Act and the rules, the persons interested are to be the licensee and the registered owner and any other person who has sent in a claim to be treated as a person interested, and whose interest has been admitted by the Compensation Authority. The persons claiming an interest will include the freeholder, mortgagee, lessee, sub-lessee, and licensee.

The Compensation Authority having decided who are the persons interested, the amount to be paid is to be the amount agreed upon by those persons, provided it is approved by the authority. If not approved it will be determined by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

The Act does not impose any obligation upon the interested parties to agree among themselves, but it seems to be contemplated in the rules, and provided for in the official forms issued with the rules, that a sum shall be submitted in writing by the persons interested to the Compensation Authority for their approval.

Although the sum is referred to in the Act as an amount agreed upon by the persons interested, the procedure is in fact an entirely new method of putting

forward claims for compensation. It would be a novel proceeding in the case of a notice to treat given by a public authority if a number of parties interested in the same property, including owners, lessees, and occupiers, had to agree upon one sum for their aggregate interest. The result would be that a considerable margin would have to be provided, in order to satisfy conflicting claims. It is well known that the cost of buying out a large number of interests in respect of one property is generally in excess of what would be paid if only one person had to be dealt with, but, under the provisions of this Act, the total amount has first to be fixed, and afterwards divided.

It will not be an easy matter for the Compensation Authority to decide whether the sum submitted is a reasonable one or not. They are unable to require the claimants to reduce the figure, nor can they bargain in any way. It is only open to them to accept the amount submitted, or to refer the matter to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, in which case they are relieved of all responsibility. In the large majority of cases the matter will probably be so referred, as the hands of the Compensation Authority are completely tied.

When the assessment of the compensation is referred to the Commissioners, the amount will be determined by them in the same manner, and subject to the same appeal to the High Court, as on the valuation of an estate for the purposes of estate duty, and they will proceed in accordance with the Finance Act, 1894, under which the principal value of any property for the purpose of estate duty is to be estimated at the price which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, the property would fetch if sold in the open market. They may authorise a valuer to inspect and report to them as to the value, and will

receive and consider valuations from the claimants, but will not hold a formal arbitration to hear evidence.

I think it will be the experience of all surveyors that the Commissioners, when assessing property for the purpose of estate duty, have carried out their duties in a fair and reasonable manner, and to the general satisfaction of those concerned, but the valuation for estate duty is a more simple matter than a settlement of claims for compensation, to be paid to a number of interested persons who are losing their property under this Act.

Whether settlements can be arrived at, without recourse to the High Court, will no doubt depend upon the reasonableness of the claims put forward, the appeal to the Court is the only means of settlement where there is a dispute, and, as many intricate questions will arise, of vital interest to the claimants, it is evident that some cases must go to the higher tribunal, where for the first time the whole case can be thoroughly gone into on both sides by counsel and witnesses. The Court may, however, refer the question to an arbitrator, to be nominated by the Court from a list of qualified valuers appointed by the County Councils and the County Borough Councils in their respective districts.

Any costs incurred by the Commissioners on an appeal from their decision to the High Court, unless ordered by the High Court to be paid by some party to the appeal other than the Commissioners (and the only other parties to the appeal will be the claimants), are to be paid out of the amount to be paid as compensation.

This provision should deter appeals to a considerable extent, for the reason that the costs of an appeal to the High Court will be a serious matter in small cases, and

it is the small houses in congested areas which are first being referred for compensation by the magistrates.

With reference to this procedure for fixing the amount of compensation, it is interesting to refer to the Majority Report of the Royal Commission of 1896-9, presided over by Lord Peel, where the suggestion was adopted that every owner and occupier of licensed premises should be required jointly to declare the separate value of the premises and also of the license and goodwill; this to be taken as the basis for compensation if suppressed and for taxation if it survived, the licensing authority having the option of taking the declaratory value or, if they were dissatisfied with it, of resorting to the machinery of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act.

The suggestion that the provisions of the Lands Clauses Act should be brought in has not been adopted by the promoters of the Act, and, having regard to the large number of cases already referred for compensation by magistrates all over the country, the interposition of an independent body such as the Commissioners, appointed to fix the compensation, becomes a necessity. It would be not only a great expense, but an unnecessary expense, to refer more than a small percentage to the Court or to arbitration, and it therefore seems to me that the reference to the Commissioners, who, before fixing the amount, are able to obtain assistance from competent advisers, who will make personal inspection of the properties, is an arrangement which should work with expedition and justice in the great majority of cases.

#### *The Basis of the Compensation.*

The word compensation is used in the Act in a more restricted sense than that to which we are accustomed.

It is a familiar word to us in cases under the Lands Clauses Acts; but there it has a different meaning. In ordinary compensation cases we have to consider not only the market value, but the special value, if such exists, to the owner, and questions of personal disturbance and loss of trade have to be allowed for.

Under this Act, it is clearly set out that a sum is to be paid equal to the difference between the value of the licensed premises and the value which those premises would bear if they were not licensed, including any depreciation of trade fixtures, and calculated as if the license were subject to the same conditions of renewal as were applicable immediately before the passing of the Act.

This definition of compensation would appear to confine the amount to the reduced value of the premises and to exclude any claim for loss of profit, goodwill, or other personal items, but it is probable that a decision of the High Court will be taken on the point.

Taking the words of the Act as they stand, the meaning apparently is that the reduction in the value of the property is to be made good, but that when the amount of compensation is fixed individual interests are not to be considered.

The profits made in the past will, no doubt, be an important element in arriving at the value which the premises would command; but the compensation, whether in respect of premises belonging to a private person and let to a tenant or of a tied house owned by a brewer and having a special value to him as an adjunct to his brewery, will be arrived at on the same basis. In estimating the value, however, regard will in either case be had, as in every-day practice, to the possibility that a brewer might offer a better price than any other



person ; but this, after all, is only a factor affecting the market value.

In arriving at the value of the licensed premises, any additional value due to the extra security or fixity of tenure, secured by the passing of the Act, must be ignored, and the license valued as if under the old conditions as to renewal. The value of any particular house for the purpose of compensation may be affected by the circumstances of the neighbourhood and by the probability of the license being refused if this Act had not been passed. It is most difficult, however, to say how far, in practice, this element of risk can be allowed for, and especially would this be the case in future years, when it will be almost impossible to judge what the risk would be, or to speculate as to the probability of any particular license being one which would have been selected for extinction under totally different conditions. It does not follow that those houses, which may now be selected for suppression on the ground of non-requirement, are the houses which would have been chosen if the Act of 1904 had not been passed, as the question of the cost of extinction must now influence the magistrates in their choice. It is, in fact, a matter full of difficulty, and unless one can assume in a congested area that all the licenses may be regarded as precarious, I think the allowance to be made for the risk of loss under the old conditions cannot be a large one nor one to be estimated with any accuracy.

The general principles of the assessment of the value of licensed property have often to be considered in compensation cases and for other purposes, and, as a rule, except in so far as the general market value fluctuates from time to time, the fact of the license being an annual one, subject to refusal at the discretion of the

magistrates, has had little effect in the case of any particular house, either upon the value if purchased for some public improvement under the Lands Clauses Act or upon the price which could be obtained in the open market.

This, however, is one of the problems to be solved, and, as it is clear that the principle of assessing the value, as if under the old conditions, must give to ante-1869 beerhouses a greater value due to the greater security they possessed, houses other than 1869 houses must have something less; and if the general result of this Act should be that licenses become more valuable in the future than they were before 1905, that increment will have to be discounted.

#### *The Value with the License.*

Before arriving at the capital value for the purpose of assessing the compensation, it will be a matter of importance to find the true annual value of the premises, which will depend upon the trade done. The rent paid will be little or no guide in most cases, either because it may be a nominal rent paid by a tied tenant or, in some cases, because a premium has been paid for a lease. The method of fixing the annual value will, in each case, depend upon the particular circumstances, and it is impossible to apply any fixed rule. The locality, the state of repair, the situation, the security under the old conditions, and other matters will all have to be considered.

One well-known method which has been applied to the valuation of licensed houses is to assess the annual value of beerhouses at £10 per barrel of beer sold each week, and another rule, which includes full licenses and

beerhouses, is to take the annual value at the amount of five weeks' gross takings, or 10 per cent. of the average annual gross takings over a series of years. This method is frequently adopted, and has sometimes been followed by quarter sessions in rating cases.

These and other methods, with which we are all familiar, are not exact, but it is frequently impossible to obtain detailed particulars of the receipts and expenditure. Where, however, such particulars are available, the best method is to base the valuation upon the results of the trade, making a sufficient allowance for the actual outgoings, for the tenant's profit, and for interest on his capital, and so arriving at the rent which a tenant would give, the object being, as in rating or ordinary compensation cases, to ascertain the full annual value of the premises. The value of similar houses in the same locality will be of little use for comparison, because houses, similar as regards situation and accommodation, vary greatly in value according to the business done.

Having arrived at the net annual value, the multiplier for ascertaining the capital value will depend chiefly upon the security of the license, as if under the old conditions, and will vary according to the nature of the license (an ante-1869 license being put at a higher figure), but the difference in the number of years' purchase will not in any case be very great, and will probably fluctuate between 25 and 30 years.

#### *The Value without the License.*

The valuation of the premises, as if they were not licensed premises, will bring in a number of considerations, varying in each case, but will nevertheless be a matter well within the experience of most surveyors.

The principal point to consider will be what value they have for other purposes, and how far they are adaptable or suitable for other businesses.

In the majority of cases, licensed houses (except the old beerhouses) have been specially built for the particular trade to be carried on, and in many cases the buildings would have little value for any other purposes: in fact the larger the house and the better equipped for its purpose, the less value, comparatively speaking, it would have without the license. In the large towns many imposing and expensive structures, with elaborate fittings and fixtures, would become almost worthless, whilst small beerhouses and many country inns might more readily find a use (of course at a much lower rent) either for ordinary dwellings or for other purposes.

The difference in value between the premises with a license and without a license will no doubt be very great. This will be so even in the case of a small beerhouse, as, in such places, the amount of trade done is frequently very large in proportion to the amount of accommodation, and instances could be quoted of houses let at rents of from £200 to £300 a year, which, without a license, would let only as small dwellings, or possibly for shops, at not more than from £20 to £40 a year. In many cases the difference will not be so great as this, and each case will of course have to be dealt with on its merits, taking into consideration the best possible use to which the building could be put and the best rent obtainable for it.

The multiplier to be applied to premises without a license will be less than in the case of a house with a license, this being another factor causing a difference in the valuation. For instance, a public-house with a license may be worth £200 a year, which, if taken at 20

years' purchase, would give a value of £5,200. Without a license, the building might be worth £100 a year, but this rental could probably not be taken higher than the 5 per cent. table or at 20 years' purchase, which would give £2,000, a difference in capital value of £3,200, but in annual value of only £100.

It is not clear how far the question of site value, apart from the value of the premises, can be considered. Some licensed houses, in commanding positions in the centre of large towns, would, if devoted to other purposes, be of greater value than as licensed premises; that is to say, it would pay the owner to forfeit the license, to pull down the house, and erect on the site shops and offices, or flats. In such a case compensation would probably be claimed on the ground that the premises, having lost the license, would be reduced in value. Such examples are comparatively few in number, but the question of site value is an important one; the instance given being but an extreme case intended to illustrate the principle.

To the compensation has to be added the amount of depreciation of trade fixtures. This would, in most cases, be the difference in the value as fixtures used in connection with the premises as a going concern, and the value for breaking up purposes, or for sale at auction prices.

### *The Division of the Compensation.*

The division of the compensation rests with the Compensation Authority. When the matter is first brought before them they may, if the amount is not agreed upon, fix the proportions in which it is to be divided when it is fixed, or they may wait until the amount is settled



either by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue or by the High Court, and then divide it. There is no appeal from the decision of the Authority with regard to the division of the Compensation, which is at their absolute discretion. They have, however, the power, when considering the division, of referring to the County Court any question which they consider can be more conveniently determined by that Court.

Where the total amount claimed is allowed by the Compensation Authority, the division of the amount among those entitled to share will be a simple matter. In all other cases, however, the division of the compensation in such proportions as will satisfy the demands of the freeholder, the lessee, the licensee, and any others concerned, will be another of the problems to be solved under this Act, owing to the fact that the compensation is assessed upon a basis which does not take into account any unusual circumstances which may entitle the licensee, the lessee, or others to special consideration when the amount is divided.

The sites of some licensed houses are subject to heavy ground rents, imposed on the granting of a new lease in consideration of the business carried on. These ground rents, while the premises are still licensed, are well secured, but may not be secured at all after the license is taken away, and the annual value may be so much reduced as to leave little or no margin in the rack rent over the ground rent.

In such cases as these, the freeholder or ground rent owner will, I conclude, be entitled to a share of the compensation, as he would be one of the persons interested in the premises; in the same way a mortgagee will also be a person interested, as his security may become altogether inadequate if the license is extinguished.

It will therefore be advisable that owners of ground rents and mortgagees should see that their names are upon the register of owners, so that they may receive written notice from the Compensation Authority of the intention to refuse a license; otherwise they may fail to observe the notice published by advertisement in the local newspapers, and, failing to claim as interested persons, will lose their right to a share of the compensation.

If the property is leasehold the position of the lessee and the lessor when a license is refused will be a serious one, and the settlement of the amount of their respective shares will require the careful consideration of the Authority. A lessee may have a lease for a long term at a high rent, and, unless the power is reserved in the lease to determine in the event of the loss of the license, he will continue to be liable for the full rent until the end of the term. If he receives, in consequence of this liability, a large share of the compensation, the owner's share will be so much less. It may easily be imagined that a lessee, after having received the compensation, might become bankrupt, and would then not be in a position to pay the rent or to perform other covenants of the lease. In such an event, the result to the owner would be a heavy loss, for which he would not be compensated.

It is obvious, however, that the liability of the lessee for payment of rent under his lease must be considered and allowed for when his share of the compensation is fixed, and it is quite possible he may, even then, be at a disadvantage—especially if he should have taken the premises at a high rent when prices were inflated.

Although the rent paid by a tied tenant is, as a rule, no guide to the annual value, the rent paid by a lessee

may be the full rental value of the premises as licensed premises, and the rent paid under a long lease by a large firm of brewers would probably be equal to the estimated rental value as licensed premises, which would form the basis of the calculation of the amount of compensation.

In such a case as this, the lessee's share would only be sufficient to cover his liability to his landlord, and might be less than sufficient, after the other claimants had been considered, and possibly something taken off for costs. In illustration of this, we might assume a case where the licensed premises are leased at a rent of £250 a year, that sum being also taken by the commissioners as the basis for their valuation with the license, and the value without the license at £100 a year. The difference of £150 a year would be the actual loss to the lessee, and his compensation would be based on that figure according to the length of his unexpired term, so that what he received with one hand as compensation from the Authority, he would pay over with the other hand to his landlord in the form of rent, and would in addition lose all the benefit of his lease.

Upon the division, regard is to be had in the case of the license-holder, not only to his legal interest in the premises and fixtures, but also to his conduct and to the length of time during which he has been the holder of the license, and, if a tenant, he is, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, in no case to receive a less amount than he would be entitled to as tenant from year to year.

Although the total amount of compensation is based upon the depreciation of the premises without any allowance for disturbance, something must come out of this amount for compensation to the tenant, who may have paid a substantial sum to the former

tenant for "ingoing." The reference to a tenant's conduct and length of tenancy would appear to mean that a tenant who has been in possession for a number of years, on a yearly tenancy, should be entitled to some special consideration, and possibly a tenant whose good conduct has helped to make the license more secure, may (when the license is refused) be regarded as having something like the same security as the owner of the license, who himself for many years has been the owner of premises licensed only from year to year. In any case the amount the tenant receives will be a deduction from the sum to which otherwise some other interested party would be entitled, except so much of it as is in respect of depreciation of tenant's fixtures.

#### *New Licenses.*

On the grant of a new on-license, the justices may attach such conditions, as to payments and tenure and as to any other matters, as they may think proper in the interests of the public, and in any case such conditions shall be attached as, having regard to proper provision for suitable premises and good management, the justices think best adapted for securing to the public any monopoly value.

A new license is defined, by the Act of 1874, as a license granted in respect of premises in respect of which a similar license has not theretofore been granted, which in this case will be licenses (that is to say, on-licenses only) granted after 1st January last.

It may be noted that such new on-licenses will not be subject to the annual charge to the compensation fund, neither will the owners of new licenses receive compensation if they are taken away. An application

for a new on-license may be refused by the licensing justices at their absolute discretion, without appeal to Quarter Sessions.

If a new on-license is granted as an annual license, it will come up for renewal each year, and, in any subsequent year, it may be refused on any reasonable ground, including the ground of redundancy, subject to the right of appeal to Quarter Sessions. A new annual license will therefore be, in all respects, as secure as an existing license was before the passing of the Act, subject to this, that the conditions attached to a new license by the justices may be of a more onerous character, and may consequently affect the security.

An important new principle is laid down by the power given to the justices, when granting new on-licenses, to grant, if they think fit, instead of an annual license, a license for a term not exceeding 7 years. Where a license is so granted, any application for a re-grant on the expiration of the term is to be treated as an application for the grant of a new license, not as an application for a renewal, and during the continuance of the term the license will not require renewal.

The effect of this provision is that what has been termed a "leased" license will absolutely determine at the end of the term, and if application is made for a further term, the justices may refuse to renew, and there will be no appeal.

A leased license may be forfeited during the term if any condition imposed by the justices is not complied with, or if the holder is convicted of any offence committed by him as licensee.

New on-licenses, whether granted as annual licenses or leased licenses, will require to be confirmed by the confirming authority, who may, with the consent of the



justices authorised to grant the license, vary any condition attached on the grant of the license.

*The Monopoly Value.*

The monopoly value is to be determined by the justices when granting the license. There is no procedure for fixing the amount, which is left entirely to the discretion of the justices. It is to be a sum fixed by them and accepted by the applicant, and in practice will very likely be arrived at by negotiation or bargain with the applicant. It is not probable that many new licenses will be granted, as the justices are generally unwilling to increase the present facilities, and the cost involved by the payment of monopoly value, together with the conditions which would be imposed, will restrict the number of applicants.

The correct ascertainment of the monopoly value, in respect of premises not previously licensed or in respect of premises not yet erected, will be a very difficult matter, and in many cases a knowledge of the site, with an inspection of the plans of the proposed building, will be the only guide upon which to base an estimate of the probable trade.

It is not clear if the surrender of old licenses can be accepted by the justices in satisfaction in whole or part of the monopoly value. They have to attach such conditions as they think best adapted for securing to the public any monopoly value, and, although this would appear to apply to a money payment, the justices in some places have, since the passing of the Act, accepted surrenders, particularly in cases of rebuilding, extension, or enlargement of existing premises, or the removal of an existing license.

The monopoly value is to be the difference between

the value which the premises will bear when licensed and the value of the premises if they were not licensed, or practically the same as in the case of compensation for extinction of old licenses, but with some important qualifications.

The new licenses will be subject to the same conditions of renewal as before the passing of the Act, and, in that respect, the circumstances will be similar, but profits not derived from the sale of intoxicating liquor are not to be taken into consideration, and this will make a distinct dividing line; whilst a more important matter is the reference to suitable premises and good management, which makes the broad difference between monopoly value and compensation value.

*Comparison of Compensation Value and Monopoly Value.*

If I might venture upon a definition, I should say that the monopoly value is to be something less than the value of the license, whilst the value for compensation is to be the full value of the license added to the depreciation in the value of the premises due to the extinction of the license.

In order to illustrate this I may take, for example, the case of a public-house with a full license, the premises having cost a few years ago, say, £8,000, and valued to-day, with the license, at £15,000. Here the value of the license would be £7,000, but the compensation for refusal would be, not only £7,000 but, in addition, the amount of depreciation of the premises, which, having been specially erected for a particular purpose, would be worth much less than the actual cost if put to some other use, and would probably not be worth more than £2,000 without the license. In such a case the amount of compensation for extinction would be £13,000, but if

a new annual license were granted to a similar house built to-day at the same cost, the monopoly value would be the sum of £7,000, less the value of the profits not derived from the sale of intoxicating liquor.

The monopoly value in respect of a license for a term of seven years or less will be a more simple matter to assess, as it will be based upon the annual value of the license for the length of the term granted. If it is afterwards renewed for a further term, the amount of trade done during the first term will form a guide for the calculation of the amount to be paid for the new term. Each application for an extended term will be considered as an application for a new license, when monopoly value will again become payable.

Whether these new powers for term licenses are likely to be utilised to any great extent it is impossible to say. From the public point of view the method has its advantages, and so far as it applies to buildings already erected it should be a satisfactory arrangement for intending applicants. It could, for instance, be readily applied to restaurants and other business at present without licenses, or to buildings which could be cheaply adapted for public-house purposes, but the risk to an applicant proposing to build special premises would be very great, and at the end of the term, which can only be a short one, he would have no ground of complaint if an application for a new term were refused.

All payments ordered for monopoly value will be collected by the Inland Revenue and paid into the Local Taxation Account of the Treasurer to the Bank of England, and dealt with in the same manner as the proceeds of local taxation within the meaning of Section 20 of the Local Government Act 1888. The effect of this is that the amount collected in each district

will be forwarded to the County or County Borough Council from whose district the money came, and so will go to the relief of rates.

In bringing this Paper to a close, it only remains to consider shortly the general effect which the change in the law will have upon licensed property. Will this particular class of property become more valuable, or will the new powers of the justices tend to make licensed houses a less desirable form of investment?

Existing on-licenses will be more valuable on account of the greater security they possess, as well as by the freedom they have from new conditions. They will benefit by the reduced competition which will follow the suppression of rival houses, and the difficulty and cost of obtaining new licenses will keep down the number of new competitors. On the other hand, the imposition of the annual charge which must be paid out of the premises will be a deduction from the annual value, and the amount to be paid if the license is lost will probably not be sufficient to fully compensate the owners.

On the whole the general effect of the Act is likely to increase the value of licenses, but the result depends in great measure upon decisions which have yet to be given on many complicated points, and upon the administration of the new powers throughout the country. There is no doubt the Act presents many practical difficulties which have to be overcome, and many questions to be carefully considered, but there is a genuine attempt on the part of the justices and the brewers to give the Act a fair trial, and although in many respects it is open to criticism, I may express the hope that it will effect some progress towards the solution of a national question of great importance to all classes of the community.

Mr. DANIEL WATNEY (Past President) said he had much pleasure in proposing a very cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Wallis for his Paper, which was so full of new matter that it was difficult to criticise or discuss it at short notice. The Licensing Act was exceedingly complicated, and he was sure all would agree with him that Mr. Wallis had dealt with it in a Paper which would bear very favourable comparison with previous contributions to the *Transactions* of The Institution. No one who had not prepared and read a Paper of the kind had any idea of the immense amount of time, trouble, and reference that its compilation entailed, and he thought he should have the Meeting with him when he said that Mr. Wallis was entitled to a more than usually hearty vote of thanks for so ably and exhaustively dealing with so intricate a subject.

It was, as he had said, impossible to criticise the Paper after having merely heard it read, or at least it was so for him. A very careful reading of it was necessary before one could appreciate all the points, and he felt that it was only after studying the Paper in the *Transactions* that one could venture to agree with, or differ from, Mr. Wallis's conclusions.

He would therefore suggest that the discussion be adjourned, unless, indeed, there were gentlemen present who had the whole matter so thoroughly at their fingers' ends that they were prepared to deal with it at first sight. He could not claim to be one of these, and he would content himself with moving a very cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Wallis for his able Paper.

Mr. TRUSTRAM EVE (Fellow) said he was sure all would agree with Mr. Watney that The Institution was fortunate in finding a Member of Mr. Wallis's wide



experience to take the trouble of diving deeply into a new Act of Parliament which had given rise to so much controversy, and to give the results of his research and experience in such an able Paper as had been read that evening.

He proposed to confine his few remarks to the question of what was the market value which was to be taken into consideration in arriving at the amount of the compensation. Mr. Wallis rather attempted, he thought, in one or two places in his Paper, to limit that market value, and to differentiate between this Act and the Lands Clauses Act; but, so far as he could see, there was no reason for limiting the market value. It was necessary to find out what the premises were worth licensed, and it was for the surveyor to turn the market value into money.

He thought the market value was the highest value which could be got upon the market, and to arrive at that value one must bring in the brewer. The question would be whether the brewer who produced the beer and who owned the tied house was to be brought in as a competitor or not. As far as he could see, he ought to be. What was the reason that brewers gave such high prices for public-houses? It was because they could borrow money at four per cent., and make nine per cent. or ten per cent. on it. In the case of a house doing, say, 200 barrels a year, they could turn out that extra 200 barrels without putting on more horses or men or incurring extra working expenses, except to a very small degree.

The whole of the price received for the 200 barrels, less of course the cost of raw materials, represented extra profit, and this fact enabled them to give such large amounts for public houses.

Turning the matter round the other way, if that power and privilege were taken away from the brewer, surely that affected the market value of the house. Therefore he considered that in the valuation to be made for ascertaining the market value, the brewer and all his rights and privileges as owner of the premises, would have to be taken into account.

But, coming to the other side of the question, he agreed with Mr. Wallis that there was a great difference between monopoly value and compensation value, and he would even go further, and say that the monopoly value should represent what the intended house would be worth to the intending occupier or licensee, and he would therefore altogether exclude the brewer, who might not be the owner of the proposed site, for a nominee might be put forward. To ascertain the monopoly value of a bare piece of ground by going to look at it was, he agreed with Mr. Wallis, a very difficult matter, and to make up one's mind that a given site represented a future trade of so many barrels a week and so many gallons of spirits would not always be easy or safe.

He supposed it was because the legislature did not know how it was to be done that the Act was silent as to the manner in which the monopoly value should be ascertained or arrived at. It was said by some that one had to assume what would be the fair profit of the occupying tenant from the sale of intoxicating liquors, but any attempt to calculate this would at once convince any one that it was a very difficult matter indeed. One might take so many barrels a week; profit, say, 10s. a barrel, working expenses so much, and so much for the man himself, as Mr. Wallis rightly suggested, and the result was divisible between the landlord and the

licensee. What that division should be—whether the landlord was to have none, or whether it was to be equally divided—was difficult to say.

He noticed a great change of tone on the part of the brewers towards surveyors, who had been given a rather bad name for raising the value of houses for assessment purposes. He found that the valuations which were once attacked as exorbitant were now welcomed, and it was even suggested in some cases that it was a pity they had not been put higher. He lately came across a case which rather amused him. A house was assessed some time ago, and the trade having since gone down very much, the brewer applied to have the assessment reduced. The Assessment Committee agreed to reduce it, and when, within two months, the house was named for compensation, the brewer saw with regret what a mistake he had made.

He thought it was possible that the rating surveyor would now receive more consideration than in times past, and also that a good time was coming for the professional witness, for an Act of Parliament so absolutely indefinite as this gave excellent scope for both counsel and witnesses.

He would conclude by heartily seconding the vote of thanks to Mr. Wallis for the great care and trouble he had taken in preparing so excellent a Paper.

Mr. ANDREW JOHNSTON (Visitor) said there were one or two points in the Paper on which he would like to ask a question. On page 438 Mr. Wallis laid down very strongly that, in arriving at a figure for compensation, the justices “are unable to require the claimants “to reduce the figure, nor can they bargain in any

“way.” Of course everyone was very much in the dark as to how the Act would work out, but he thought that Mr. Wallis put the case rather too strongly. It was true there was no provision for bargaining in the Act, or in the Home Secretary’s rules; but neither was there any prohibition, so far as he knew. No compensation authority in its senses would try to arrive at a result by its own unaided efforts. They would, presumably, engage the best available expert assistance and advice, and their expert would, he imagined, see the persons interested and the amount would be the subject of questions asked by one side and the other and of mutual explanations given. Surely something very like bargaining would take place, for the expert would say, “I cannot quite agree to your figures, but if you consent to such and such an amount, I can conscientiously recommend it to the authority, and you will probably get it.” That seemed to him an arrangement which would lead to a reasonable and fair settlement, and the case would be so represented to the authority that they could readily understand it.

He did not believe that the compensation authorities would be likely to drive hard bargains. Why should they? If the compensation were coming out of the county rate, it would be their bounden duty to protect the public interests and to give as little as possible, but the compensation was to be paid by the trade itself, and it would be to the advantage of the community that there should be co-operation between the compensation authority and the persons to be compensated, and not friction.

The trade itself was understood to be favourable to the passing of the Act. Why then should they oppose its operation? Perhaps some of them might say, “We

“supported the Act, but never supposed it was to be “applied to us”; but they must be very simple indeed if they ever really took that view.

It would, of course, be impossible to approve every claim for compensation that was sent in, for that would simply encourage outrageous claims, and would be most unfair to interested persons who sent in moderate claims; but if the compensation authority were advised, by experts whom they could thoroughly trust, that the claims were reasonable, they should, he thought, approve them at once, and avoid all the trouble and cost and delay involved in an appeal to the Commissioners.

Another point he desired to refer to was the granting of new licenses, and he would like to explain the difficulties which a very large Licensing Bench had found in granting “term” licenses, which, to begin with, they were very much disposed to do. They believed at first that these would solve the difficulty of assessing a low value for the first few years, while working up a trade, and then taking a much higher value. They thought that if they fixed one sum applicable to the whole of the future it would not be satisfactory, and they wished for some system by which a lower rate should be fixed for the first few years and a higher one after. This they imagined they could get by the term system, but when they came to look into the matter and to discuss it with experts they found it would not work, for the Act expressly laid down that a license for a term was liable to be taken away (or rather not renewed) without any compensation. With a license, certain new premises might be worth, say, £8000, and without a license, worth only, at the outside, £2,000. The valuer would naturally ask whether when he made the valuation he was to arrange for a sinking fund, which in five or seven



years would write off the £6,000, the difference between the £8,000 and £2,000. If so, he must put the monopoly value at nothing at all.

Then the justices looked at it from another point of view, arguing, "If we give the man the first seven years 'for nothing, where will he be at the end of the time?" It was true the law gave the Bench power to refuse to renew the license, but why should they? The neighbourhood would probably be more populous than before, and the brewer, or whoever was interested in the house, would have the same arguments for renewal as for first granting. They saw, therefore, that the system would break down, and that granting licenses for a term would be a matter of such great difficulty that they arrived, as best they could, with the assistance of experts, at an annual value, rising at the end of certain periods by fixed amounts, but determined once and for all time.

Lastly, in the name of the justices, he would appeal to Mr. Wallis not to call them, as so many writers did, both justices and magistrates, as if the two were convertible terms. If they would give him £1,200 or £1,500 a year he would not object to be called a magistrate, but he and his colleagues were justices as long as they were unpaid. The expression occurred in the old Acts "two justices or a magistrate," so that at any rate Parliament differentiated between the two.

Mr. A. H. POYSER (Visitor) said he was glad to have the opportunity of attending the meeting and to hear the reading of so eloquent and able a Paper. He desired to say a few words, not by way of criticism so much as by way of extension, and he would endeavour to make his remarks as brief as possible.

Dealing with two subjects that most intimately concerned the community, he would speak first of compensation, and secondly of monopoly value. His friend Mr. Eve took a very generous view, he thought, of the whole Act, and the brewers, Mr. Johnston had said, were satisfied with it. Personally he could not help thinking it was really an abominable Act, for it did what was unjust, and did it in a very masterful way. It spoke of compensation, but no word was ever more wrongly applied. It was suggested there should be compensation to the parties interested in licensed premises, but there was nothing about it in the Act. There was no compensation in any right sense of the word. All that was done, as he read the Act, was to take the landlord's interest in the property, and to say he deserved compensation and should have it, but all other interests—of the brewer, the publican, the mortgagee, or the licensee, or whoever it might be—were not taken into account, the only basis of compensation being the difference in the market value of the house with a license and without a license.

The market value was raised by the fact that the brewer might be a competitor in the open market, but that increase only augmented the value to the landlord who owned the property. The difference was the value with the license and the value without the license, but it was always the value of the premises.

On reading the Act, there would be found an ultimate tribunal of appeal appointed—the Commissioners of Inland Revenue—by whom the Act said that the matter was to be finally settled. They would determine the value as for estate duty, basing their calculation on the value of the premises in the open market. He was afraid that the ultimate tribunal would have their hands

tied, and could only give the difference of value between the premises, with the license and without. Nothing but the value of the premises, as premises, would be considered.

Then again, under the Act, one could not call witnesses to speak to the value. One was not allowed to call a valuer before the tribunal, whatever it might be, nor was there to be an arbitration in any shape or form, but the Commissioners were to determine the value without hearing any evidence. He thought that was very detrimental to the interests of justice, for no one was able to determine the value of any class of property unless he had gained by experience an intimate knowledge of the circumstances which affected it. Then the length of time that a tenant had occupied premises was said to be an additional ground for compensation to him. But where was he to get it from? No addition under this head could be made to the compensation given under the Act. It reminded him of the division of an insolvent estate, where large sums of money were left to different legatees. When the estate was wound up there was not sufficient to pay them all, and a proportionate reduction was made, and the deficit divided between them—the Court to make the division, unfortunately, not having fixed the value.

With regard to the monopoly value, it was suggested by Mr. Johnston that there was a difficulty about the seven years' term. Looking at the Act it really would seem as if that was the only safe ground on which the justices could act, for everything must be very much in the nature of guess-work. As far as new property was concerned, it must be a matter of simple speculation, but in a case where a large amount was spent, in a growing neighbourhood, on a house which at the end of seven years would have no license, one wondered how any

sum at all could be fixed as monopoly value. Monopoly value must be value to somebody. But to whom? To the man applying for the license. Whatever the length of his tenancy might be, the monopoly value was fixed on the premises, not for the benefit of the man, but in regard to the value of the premises. It seemed to him that in fixing that value, in a growing neighbourhood, the only right course was to adopt the seven years' term. After that seven years, it was absolute speculation as to what might be required. Would the neighbourhood grow, and, if so, in what direction? Docks might be made, and there might be new railways and new development of industries in every way, and yet the justices were to guess at the annual value for all time, as there was apparently no mode of readjustment suggested in the Act.

It seemed to be putting upon them a task which it was beyond all human ingenuity to solve. He should have thought it would have been a relief to them to be able to fix the value for seven years, and then, at the end of that term, to bring in an amended figure for a new seven years' value, taking into account the changed conditions of the neighbourhood.

The elements of monopoly value were, perhaps, best illustrated by assuming that the licensed premises might be occupied, say, as a temperance hotel. There would then be :

(1) The value of the premises unlicensed.

(2) The increase in the value of the premises from profits not derived from intoxicants, owing to the grant of the license and the increase in the number of customers.

(3) The increased value from the sale of intoxicants.

The first and third of these elements were alone to be considered for monopoly value, whereas on the other

hand, for rating purposes, only the first and second should be taken into account.

In applying for a license for premises to be built, as Mr. Johnston had suggested, if a seven years' term were granted, a difficulty would arise as to providing a sinking fund to cover special trade fittings which would become useless at the end of the term. If that were so, he ventured to say that, in such cases, there might, for the first seven years, be no monopoly value at all. But the justices, in order to fulfil what was put upon them by the Act, would feel they must assess something for it, and would therefore fix some value, even if only a nominal amount. He thought there should be some fixed sum, whatever the value of the premises.

How monopoly value was to affect rating was a matter which would take a very long time to discuss, but he would venture to make a suggestion to those who made rating valuations—that, under no circumstances should they allow the monopoly value to increase the value of the premises for rating purposes.

He would bid them remember there would be two values for rating purposes—one where the monopoly value was given away to the public, and the other where the monopoly value still remained, as in the old inns, where it could be rated as in times past as enhancing the value of the premises. It seemed to him, with regard to values and rating, that the Act needed much discussion, and that it would be impossible to determine what the law was until test cases had been brought for judgment in the High Court, when doubtless the need for considerable amendment would make itself felt.

The vote of thanks having been put and carried unanimously, the discussion was then adjourned.



## THE VISIT TO EXETER.

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AT  
THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

*Held at Exeter on Thursday, May 25th, 1905.*

The Members of The Institution were received in the Guildhall by the Mayor of Exeter (Mr. E. C. Perry), who said it was with very great pleasure that he, on behalf of the citizens, extended to them a very hearty welcome to the old city, and to the venerable and, he thought all would admit, very fine Guildhall. They, of Exeter, felt themselves to be citizens of no mean city, but of one which, according to the historian Freeman, had an unbroken record for perhaps a longer period than almost any other city in the United Kingdom. When he mentioned that he received them there as the 706th Mayor of Exeter, he thought it would be granted that, at least on the grounds of antiquity, the city could claim a very long reign. He welcomed them as the representatives of an Institution which, he believed, had a membership of close upon 4,000 professional men in all parts of the United Kingdom. Their calling was one of great honour and responsibility, and played a very important part in commercial and municipal life. The enormous development of cities and towns, and the great extension and

progress of the railway systems all over the kingdom, had been largely brought about and facilitated by the work of surveyors. As a proof of the antiquity of the profession, he found it mentioned even in biblical times. In the first verse of the second chapter of the Book of the Prophet Zechariah, it was said, "I lifted up mine eyes again, and looked, and behold a man with a measuring line in his hand." And in the second verse, "Then said I, Whither goest thou? And he said unto me, To measure Jerusalem, to see what is the breadth thereof, and what is the length thereof." He took it that the man with the measuring line was one of the progenitors of the surveyors of to-day.

Times had changed since that period, and the methods of that time had become obsolete and passed away. The admirable educational facilities which The Institution offered in the valuable and instructive volumes of *Transactions*, which were from time to time issued to the Members, and the searching examinations which Members were required to pass before being admitted to the "holy of holies" of The Institution, had a tendency to improve the status of the profession and elevate its tone, and to increase the efficiency of its Members. He thought that municipalities—and for the moment he might speak for them—had sympathies in common with The Surveyors' Institution, which had among its objects the advancement of professional knowledge and the acquisition of the art of determining the value of all descriptions of landed and house property, and the various interests therein. Municipalities had certainly something very much in common with surveyors in wishing to secure that art. Again, he noticed that another of its objects was to secure improvement in the management and development of estates. In this

municipalities and The Institution had also very much in common. A third object was to seek to develop the art and science of admeasuring and delineating the physical features of the earth, and that was a matter which affects municipalities very vitally. Therefore he saw a very close kind of union between the municipalities and The Surveyors' Institution; and he supposed that, next to the railways, the great municipalities of the kingdom had been the largest clients of the Members in the carrying out of their various works.

In conclusion, he again welcomed them most heartily, and sincerely trusted they would have a very enjoyable visit, and carry away many pleasant recollections of the city, and that the result of their deliberations might prove advantageous to the whole of the members of their very important profession.

The PRESIDENT said, that on behalf of The Surveyors' Institution he begged to thank the Mayor most heartily for the very cordial and kindly reception which he had given to the visiting Members. It was no small honour to an Institution which had but a history of something under half a century to be received by the Mayor of so ancient and celebrated a city as Exeter. During recent years the Members had visited a good many cities and towns in the United Kingdom, but nowhere had they received a warmer welcome than had been accorded to them that morning. The city of Exeter was replete with objects of interest, some of which he trusted they might be able to inspect, and he was confident that they would all take away with them at the end of the visit very happy recollections of it, and not the least pleasant memory would be of the kind and cordial official welcome which

they had received. They lived in prosaic times, but should circumstances ever compel them to fight for their privileges and rights, he trusted that they would find among their number someone to come forward with as firm a courage and as stout a heart as his worship's illustrious predecessor of four or five centuries ago, John Shillingford.

The PRESIDENT then declared the conference open.

FIRST PAPER.

EXETER.

By G. R. SHORTO, Town Clerk of Exeter.

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The subject of the history of the city is one which I like to speak upon, and my chief difficulty is to know what to leave out. This morning I shall endeavour to refer to some features in the history of the city which will be of special interest to you as members of your great profession.

Professor Freeman, the historian, has given Exeter a very high character, but I venture to think not a higher character than it deserves. He says it is unique as the one city in the kingdom which can prove continuous life of more than two thousand years. His Worship the Mayor has given some very telling quotations from Scripture upon the antiquity of the surveyor. Now, in connection with the history of Exeter, I do not say that I can quote Scripture, but I can say that, although there was no written history before the 12th century, Geoffrey of Monmouth, who was the first to commit anything to paper, or parchment, relating to the city of Exeter, referred to the siege of Exeter by Vespasian, duke of the Roman army. All agree that he besieged the city for eight days, and was not able to take it. In the 15th century they found confirmation of this, and



many of the papers of that time are preserved. In 1447, when John Shillingford was Mayor, the Bishop and Dean and Chapter raised the question of jurisdiction. The papers in the suit and the Mayor's letters on the subject are preserved, and were printed in the Proceedings of the Camden Society about 30 years ago. One of the points of difference was as to how Exeter became a city. The history of the city in the document to which I have referred went back to the time of Vespasian, who, it is stated, failing to take the city after a siege of eight days, went to Bordeaux, from Bordeaux to Rome, and then on to Jerusalem, which, with Titus, he besieged and took. From this you will see that in the time of Vespasian Exeter was a place of considerable note, a place of defence to the people of the land, and of such importance that the Romans wished to get a footing here, but failed in their attempt.

For this we have no higher authority than legend, but, in the absence of written documents, legend must prevail. And it is by legend that history has been made, and carried on from generation to generation. In his history, Professor Freeman has dealt pretty fully with the city, and says it has had a continuous record from the time of Vespasian up to the present. It has never ceased to be the habitation of man, never been entirely destroyed, never been devastated.

The Celt and Saxon dwelt together in peace within the walls of this city. The Britons were not turned out, and for two centuries the Celt and Saxon lived in different camps, but beside each other. The border line between the Celts and the Saxons is marked by the old High Street, which went in olden times direct from the East to the West Gate, as is proved by the fact that on one side of the line all the churches are dedicated to

Celtic saints—we have St. David's, St. Pancras, St. Petrock, St. Kerrian, and St. Pol, all in the north part of the city.

Another feature of the history of Exeter is the strong feeling of independence which the citizens have always shown. For eighteen days they successfully resisted William the Norman, who himself came to take possession of the city, while all the people round came in to defend it. A few citizens went out some way to surrender to William, but when the Conqueror came to the East Gate he found that gate closed in his face, and the citizens on the walls ready to fight. The citizens held out for days, and although Freeman says that William took it eventually, there is evidence to show that they surrendered upon terms.

There is again the fact that we hold the city in fee from the Crown, as we did before the Norman Conquest, and pay the same rent, with the addition of £20 put on by Edward III in his reign. The rent formerly paid was £18, but it now stands at £38 per annum. Two years since a circular was sent to the Corporation offering to release them from the payment of this fee farm rent, and to accept a certain sum of money, but the Council would not entertain it. They look upon this payment as of great value, and as an historical fact of absorbing interest to the city. This feeling of independence has asserted itself at various intervals in the history of Exeter. The citizens claimed, and it was recognised by Royal Charter, that no man of Exeter should be tried except by his fellow citizens, and that no foreigners should be put on juries with citizens. A foreigner was anybody who was not a citizen of Exeter. If two citizens went to law over property relating to the city, that case had to be tried by the local court and before a jury of the

citizens. In the reign of Elizabeth, over 250 years after the Royal Charter had set out this right of trial, two citizens went to law over some property in the Superior Courts of Westminster. The city produced its charter in court, and the case was sent back to Exeter. All these things are now swept away, but they show the active life which the citizens possessed of old. Exeter has never been subject to the jurisdiction of any baron or lord, but a city self-governed by its chosen head, and no feudal lord has been over it, except that King John granted the city to his son, who was afterwards King of the Romans. It has sometimes been said that the Castle of Exeter was built for the purpose of keeping the city in order, but that was not the case. The Castle of Exeter was a strong defence to the city, situated as it is in one of the faces of the four walls by which the city is surrounded, but it was between two gates, and did not control the entrance to either.

Exeter has indeed a glorious history, and I will now refer to one phase of it which will bring me more into direct contact with your members, and it is this: in ancient times the city was a seaport—that is to say that the tide flowed up to and beyond it, and ships and boats came up the Water Gate for the purpose of discharging cargo. In the 13th century Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Devon, built a weir across the river, leaving an opening 30 feet wide through which lighters might pass on their way to the city. If there had been surveyors then, they would have been able to predict that, with a river like the Exe, this would not answer for long; and such proved to be the case.

The citizens then brought an action against the strong-minded Countess and obtained a verdict. But it was another thing to secure its execution. For three

centuries matters remained in an unsatisfactory state, and then in the reign of Henry VIII they obtained an Act of Parliament under which they were given power to remove the obstruction. This gave them full powers to pull down weirs and pluck up rocks, and do everything possible to restore their ancient rights. Nature had intervened, however, and it was found impossible to carry out the work. The citizens then called in an engineer and surveyor, John Trew of Glamorgan, and the Exeter Canal, commenced by him in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was the first true pound lock canal constructed in the kingdom. It had a length of 9,360 feet, a breadth of 16 feet, and a depth of 3 feet only. It was thus only suitable for barges, and a hundred years later, in 1675, it was lengthened down to Topsham sluice, and made of a depth of 10 feet. The extension was completed in 1830, when the canal, as you at present see it, was completed to a length of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles, having a depth of water of 15 feet throughout. On its completion it was the biggest ship canal in the world.

In its construction considerable engineering skill was required, the last length of the canal being carried over marsh land and river mud, a fact which will speak for itself. The locks at Turf have a length of 131 feet and a breadth of about 30 feet, and are built entirely upon piles, very much like the pillars in the Cathedral. Until the railways were brought to Exeter the canal paid the whole of the charges now borne by the borough rate. At the present time it is of the greatest possible value. It keeps down the railway charges, and always provides another means of access to the city.

I have said that, in this respect, Exeter led the way, and I think I may say further that she has done so in modern times. Speaking now with regard to sanitary

matters, in the year 1871 the number of inhabitants per house in Exeter was 6.25, while at the present time the average is less than 5. The old houses, or a great many of them, have been replaced by modern ones, and as a result of all these improvements the death rate has been reduced by from 5 to 7 per thousand, and now stands at from 16 to 17 per thousand. Although Exeter is a place where a large number of people come to live in their old age, the death rate has decreased in the way I have mentioned.

A great improvement has been effected in recent years in the manner in which the streets are cleansed, and many of the streets have been widened. The Corporation have done wonders with their water supply, and the new works at Pynes are well worth inspection, if any of you care to go out there and see them. We have, through the talent of our late surveyor, Mr. Donald Cameron, two installations of the Septic Tank system for the disposal of our sewage, and I think you will be interested by a visit to either the installation at Belle Isle, which deals with the sewage on this side of the river, or to the installation which deals with that on the St. Thomas side. I will not refer to the trams or the New Exe Bridge, because those you can see for yourselves.

The Guildhall, in which we are now assembled, is said by those who profess to understand it to be one of the finest specimens of domestic architecture in the country. The walls and roof are still those built so far back as 1330, and even then it was not the first Guildhall, but took the place of another. The whole was substantially repaired and additions made to it about 1450, and a final extension was made in 1588, when the old porch, which is the most modern part of the building, was erected.



The reason why the panelling is in such good repair is that for many years the fine old oak was painted and grained to represent mahogany. Some twenty years ago the Council started to complete the restoration which their predecessors had begun some years before. Most of the panelling was then found to be absolutely perfect, and all that was needed was to get the paint off. Panels which were cracked were replaced by other old oak panels, and it is now as nearly as possible in the state that it was left in by our predecessors in the year 1588. The Mayor's Parlour, which was the old Council Chamber, was erected in 1588, and is a really charming old room. The colours which you see in the centre of the roof of the hall in which we are assembled are, on the right, those of the 4th King's Foot, a regiment raised in Exeter by the Duke of Albemarle in the reign of Charles II., the others being those of the City of Exeter Volunteers, raised, simultaneously with similar regiments in other parts of the country, to resist the threatened invasion by Napoleon.

Among the city regalia there is the sword presented to the city by Edward IV., in 1470. Twenty-seven years afterwards Henry VII. visited Exeter and presented a Sword of State, "to be carried before the Mayor for ever." The Cap of Maintenance, presented at the same time by Henry VII., is now within a needlework case of the reign of Charles II., and is carried before the Mayor on a cushion. The gilt maces were made in the reign of George II. By Royal Charter the city was allowed four mace-bearers. The silver chains worn by the mace-bearers are also shown. These were formerly worn by the city musicians, and are of 16th century work. They are very fine specimens of the silversmith's art.

The same spirit still actuates the citizens as prevailed in the days of old, and in telling you what I have this morning, I feel that I have only done my duty to the city of which I have so long been an officer.

Mr. C. BIDWELL (President-elect) said he had great pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to the Town Clerk for his admirable and learned address, and in this proposal he was sure he would have the hearty concurrence of the Members present. There was one point, however, which Mr. Shorto had not touched upon. He had said that, in the old days, the canal dues paid the rates of the city. He did not say what the present rates amounted to, but looking at the prosperous condition of the city at the present time, there could be little doubt that the citizens were getting good value for their money.

The vote of thanks was put to the Meeting and carried unanimously.

SECOND PAPER.

AGRICULTURAL ORGANISATION.

By J. NUGENT HARRIS

(Secretary of the Agricultural Organisation Society).

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Every one agrees that the state of British agriculture calls loudly for some remedy to arrest its decay. Many plans have been suggested, many articles have been written, and the virtue of many cures has been attested ; in a word, there has been a great deal of talk and very little action. The farmer has neither time nor inclination to heed the buzz of discussion concerning the problems which he has to face ; the vital question for him is to make his industry yield a fair return for his labours. Put him in a position to do this, and then approach him with as many theories as you like.

We are undoubtedly suffering from severe competition, but few realise to how great an extent the foreigner has captured our markets. A landowner told me recently that, in his village in Kent, the only butter sold fit to eat was Danish, and it cost 1s. 5d. per pound. The manager of the Advisory Business Department of the Agricultural Organisation Society reported to me an interview he had a short time since with a principal of one of the largest provision firms in London, who informed our representative that his firm disposed of 1½ million selected eggs weekly, but that, out of this

number, only 10,000 were English. In reply to the question why this was so, he said it was impossible to get a steady home consignment up to the uniform standard of the continental eggs. This firm would preferably stock English eggs only, and had made several unsuccessful attempts to obtain a uniform and continuous supply, but were now compelled to depend on Holland, France, and Denmark. The Danish shipper who supplied them volunteered to pay a fine of one guinea on every case of eggs in which one egg was found that did not come up to the guaranteed standard. It is owing to the same difficulty of obtaining supplies of a uniform standard from English farmers that the market for butter, bacon, and other forms of agricultural produce is so largely in the hands of the foreigner.

A foolish habit of regarding foreigners as greatly inferior to Englishmen has made it difficult to realise that the very people we hold in laughing contempt have captured our trade while we sluggishly looked on. Education and organisation have enabled the foreigners to accomplish this, and they mean to maintain their position. A stern fight awaits the farmers of these islands, and greater issues depend on the result than have often hung in the balance on the field of battle.

#### AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION ABROAD.

So much has been written lately of the splendid systems of organised co-operation in other countries, that I do not mean to weary you with the repetition of matters with which I am sure you are all familiar. I, however, give, as an Appendix to this Paper, some statistics of agricultural development in the principal countries of the world. What a sorry figure England

makes! Surely we ought to see to it that our country does not remain long at the bottom of the list.

"Oh, but," some will say, "it does not follow that what meets foreign and colonial conditions will suit English agriculture." I quite agree that the conditions in England are in many respects dissimilar from those obtaining abroad. But, as Sir Horace Plunkett, the pioneer of agricultural co-operation in Ireland, whose work is a grand justification of applied co-operative principles, points out in his own inimitable way, in the profoundly interesting Paper he read before The Surveyors' Institution on March 8th, 1897, these dissimilar conditions only involve a slightly different treatment of the two cases. He says: "The conditions of none of the rural communities abroad to which our investigations extended were altogether analogous to rural conditions in Ireland. Nor, while the principles of agriculture were the same, did we find any rigid uniformity in their application. To my mind it is a grotesque hypothesis that in England alone, of all the countries of Europe, the agricultural industry has nothing to gain by a practice which has commended itself to the intelligence of those engaged in every other avocation, and even to farmers of the most progressive countries which are competing in her markets."

Why do we shelter ourselves behind such wretched subterfuges? Is it because we are ashamed to acknowledge that we are being beaten, or is it because of the individualism and conservatism that dominate us? We seem to glory in these qualities and imagine they are peculiar assets of our nation. It is a quite erroneous belief, so far as the farmer is concerned. I have studied the history of many of the foreign and colonial agriculturists on the spot, and have found that they have been



just as conservative and individualistic as the English, and these qualities are still to be found in many out-of-the-way places.

#### THE PROGRESS OF GERMAN AGRICULTURE.

The German peasantry, who were serfs until a century ago, were far more conservative than the English farmers ever were, yet, notwithstanding the backwardness of the agricultural population, and in spite of a soil and climate decidedly inferior to those of Great Britain, the agricultural area of Germany has been considerably extended during the past 30 years, and the live stock has astonishingly multiplied, although there has been a great shrinkage of grass-lands.

In the words of Mr. Eltzbacher, in an article which appeared in a recent issue of the *Contemporary Review*, "Germany, with a poor soil, an unfavourable climate, bad geographical conditions, and a somewhat intractable peasantry, possesses a prosperous and vigorous expanding agriculture, whilst Great Britain, which possesses a better soil, a better climate, a better geographical position, a more open-minded and progressive rural population and better markets, and which had a far better start and far more capital, is rapidly decaying."

It is a curious fact that more than one continental country owes its first great agricultural development to the adoption of British methods of cultivation. Take Germany for example. "Between 1798 and 1804," says Mr. Eltzbacher, "Albrecht Thaer published his celebrated work *Introduction to the Knowledge of English Agriculture*, in three volumes, and he followed it by a work in four volumes entitled *The Fundamental Principles of Agriculture*, which was also based upon his study of our rural industries. These books became

“ the German agriculturists’ Bible, honours were showered  
“ upon Thaer during his lifetime, and life-sized statues  
“ in marble and in bronze of the man who introduced  
“ British agricultural methods into Germany may now  
“ be found in Celle, in Leipzig, and in Berlin. Later on,  
“ Wilhelm Hamm’s book, *The Agricultural Implements*  
“ *and Machines of England*, which was published in  
“ 1845, in Brunswick, exerted almost as great an influence  
“ as did Thaer’s writings in Anglicising German agricul-  
“ tural methods.

But while England, having attained to a certain agricultural development, lost the progressive spirit which made her the pioneer of scientific agriculture, Germany became more and more progressive, and has, in many respects, outstripped her teacher. Notably in agricultural chemistry has Germany effected marvels. The beet sugar industry is largely the creation of the German chemists, and the percentage of raw sugar extracted from beet has increased from 8·60 per cent. in the year 1875-6 to 18·86 per cent. in the year 1901, while the production of sugar in Germany has increased from 358,048 tons to 1,970,000.

In agricultural education, too, Germany is far in advance of this country. In Prussia there are nine agricultural high schools, where about 2,500 pupils are trained, and besides these, there are in Germany 269 other agricultural schools with close upon 16,000 pupils. The sum annually spent by all German governments and local authorities in agricultural education amounts to about half a million sterling.

Another factor which makes for the prosperity of German agriculture—and it is the factor which most immediately concerns us—is the extent to which agricultural co-operation has been developed. In 1890 there

were in Germany 3,000 co-operative agricultural societies. In 1903 the number had risen to 17,162, particulars of which will be found in the Appendix to my Paper.

#### THE RISE OF DENMARK.

Even more remarkable than the progress of German agriculture has been the rapid rise in the prosperity of Denmark, a country which is purely agricultural and has no great manufacturing industries. Forty years ago Denmark was one of the poorest countries in Europe. It had suffered severely in the Napoleonic wars, and, for more than half a century, it had dragged out a miserable existence on the verge of national bankruptcy. After the unequal and disastrous war with Prussia and Austria, it had been deprived of its most fertile provinces and left prostrate and exhausted. Yet out of this slough of despond it has emerged the second richest country in Europe in proportion to population, and all its marvellous prosperity has been built up by the development of its agriculture. I need not repeat to you the familiar story of how this transformation has been accomplished. Suffice it that the main factors in Denmark's agricultural prosperity are education and, above all, organised co-operation.

#### THE ORGANISATION MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

It is unnecessary to trouble you with details as to what co-operation means and how it can be carried into practice, because you have recorded in your *Transactions* Sir Horace Plunkett's Paper to which I have already referred. It is a veritable treatise on the subject. Speaking of England Sir Horace said: "The situation " seems to me to call for an English Organisation Society

“ with the men and money to do the work.” Remember, Sir Horace uttered these words in 1897. Listen to what he wrote to me as Secretary of the Agricultural Organisation Society in 1903. “ Having had long experience in “ agricultural organisation, and being now responsible “ for the administration of State aid to agriculture, I “ have no hesitation in saying that, at this stage in the “ development of the industry, every pound expended “ by your Society in furtherance of its special work “ will do more good than ten pounds spent by any “ Government Department for the assistance of agriculturalists.”

Listen, also, to what he states in the *Agricultural Handbook* for 1905. “ I need not discuss the manifold “ and complex reasons why foreign farmers do, and “ British farmers do not, practise co-operation. Its “ spontaneous adoption is, of course, the ideal to be “ desired, and it may come in time, but not in our time. “ Taking things as they are, there is only one way in “ which the reform can be brought about, and that is “ through the agency of an influential and adequately- “ financed association, created for the special purpose of “ preaching this economic doctrine and of organising “ farmers to give it practical effect. This must be done “ not sporadically, but continuously and ubiquitously, “ until the present system of isolated action is replaced “ by a system of intelligent combination. Happily a “ society for fulfilling the necessary conditions above “ indicated now exists. A very practical, businesslike, “ and patriotic body of Englishmen has established the “ Agricultural Organisation Society, with its centre at “ Dacre House, Dacre Street, Westminster . . . . I am “ convinced that now, for the first time, those who really “ desire to bring the British farmer into line with his

“continental competitor have the means of converting  
“our five-syllable abstraction—(co-operation)—into a  
“concrete and wealth-producing reality. Here we have  
“men who know the theory and practical details of agri-  
“cultural co-operation. With the right men and the  
“right ideas it only remains to provide the sinews of  
“war.”

So you see we have our English organisation. We have the men, with our distinguished President, Mr. R. A. Yerburch, M.P., at the head, and we have a little money, though urgently in need of more, to carry on the crusade. The Agricultural Organisation Society, which is the central body for England, is a sister society to that founded in Ireland by Sir Horace Plunkett. The objects of the society are set out in its rules, and read as follows: “To secure the co-operation of all con-  
“nected with the land, whether as owners, occupiers, or  
“labourers, and to promote the formation of agricultural  
“co-operative societies for the purchase of requirements,  
“for the sale of produce, for agricultural credit banking  
“and insurance, and for all other forms of co-operation  
“for the benefit of agriculture.”

In carrying out our propaganda, we make it clearly understood to the farmers that we have no “axe to grind,” that we are purely a missionary body, and supported principally by voluntary contributions. One of our great difficulties with the farmers, generally the older ones, is to make them believe that our Society exists but to benefit agriculture. The farmer cannot at first understand why anything should be done for him for nothing. He has been so often exploited that he is very suspicious. The altruistic spirit is no doubt found among the farmers in many and delightful ways, but that a Society, having its head-quarters in London,



should offer to help him to save money without obtaining a penny benefit, passes his comprehension.

#### WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

What have we accomplished in the four years we have been in existence? There were, affiliated to the Agricultural Organisation Society at the end of last year, 106 societies, including 72 societies for the supply of requirements and sale of produce; 12 dairy societies; 11 agricultural credit societies; 5 allotments and small holdings societies; a co-operative auction market, and societies of several other kinds.

You will notice that these societies are established for a variety of objects, the form the society takes being in accord with the requirements of the district. They are corporate bodies, registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act; they are not joint stock concerns, yet they have nearly all the privileges of such concerns, and others as well.

I want it to be clearly understood that co-operation, as taught by the Agricultural Organisation Society, is quite distinct from a "trust," "syndicate," or joint stock company, as those combinations are generally conducted.

The difference is that the "trust" or "syndicate" is a combination in the interests of those who provide the capital. They aim at the greatest possible returns on capital at the expense of the consumer, or possibly the workers employed in production.

A joint stock company is simply a convenient plan for dividing the ownership of a business among a number of persons. Such an undertaking is worked in the same way as a private partnership in business—to make profit only on capital. Each share in a joint stock company is

usually entitled to one vote. Thus capital controls both the management and profit. In a co-operative society, as usually constituted, each member has but one vote, no matter what his holding may be. This is limited to £200 worth of shares, and the profits, after paying capital its hire, are divided among the members in proportion to their purchases or sales through the society. The capital may be furnished by the co-operators themselves or obtained from others. It is simply hired, and a moderate rate of interest paid on it, the limit, which is fixed by the rules, generally not exceeding 5 per cent. In co-operative effort the members rule and divide the profit; in a joint stock enterprise capital governs and absorbs the profit.

#### THE NEED OF ORGANISATION.

Does the agricultural industry really need organisation? My reply is: Yes, organisation is, under the existing conditions, absolutely vital to its success. About 35 years ago agriculture was comparatively prosperous in this country; prices were good and trade was flourishing. The effects of foreign competition were scarcely felt by the farmers, as the small amount of foreign agricultural produce imported at that time was mostly of an inferior quality. Improvement in the methods of farm practice succeeded improvement in rapid succession, and the outlook was very bright. During the seventies the other industries of the country developed very quickly, and this development, causing a great increase in the size and number of populous centres, was responsible for the large number of labourers who left the rural districts.

I know it has often been said that the question of land tenure is the only difficulty with which the farmer

has to contend. Now, I would almost go so far as to say that in this question rent is of secondary importance.

It is, however, not in our province to deal with the relations between landlord and tenant. Ours is purely a question of business organisation, for it is here that the weakness of the farmer lies. We have to do with the fact that the prosperity of the agricultural industry is waning. In my opinion, the very existence of the calling is threatened by circumstances of which those who conduct the industry have little knowledge, and over which they have, at present, practically no control.

#### THE GROWTH OF FOREIGN COMPETITION.

You will see what I mean if you think for a moment of the changes that have come in the last 40 years. Before then new countries, with vast tracts of virgin soil, began to flood the markets which the home farmer supplied with agricultural produce of various kinds. But, with all the new producers' advantages of cheap and fertile land, the home farmer, being nearer the markets, got his products there in better condition. Perishable commodities could not come from afar, unless pickled or in some way preserved.

To-day, however, what the English farmer is producing can, in a few seconds of time, be ordered from farmers in the uttermost parts of the earth, and—not in months, but in weeks—the commodity arrives, practically as sweet and fresh as the home products. Steam and electricity and processes of refrigeration, overcoming time and distance, have made this great revolution. Nearness of market is of small advantage compared with what it was; indeed it is no advantage at all when the home farmer employs venerable, but miserably out of date, methods of production and distribution.

Worse remains to be told ; it is not only the produce from great tracts of virgin soil which has come into our market. The farmers of the countries just across a narrow sea, who have no natural advantages over us, and have often a far less favourable soil and climate with which to contend, have so improved their methods that they also compete with us in our own markets.

Just think of the change which has taken place when the methods employed in the production of bacon and butter in Denmark are able to lower, in Dublin, the price of the once famous products of Ireland. "Science" is at work on the Danish farm, physical science which "is doing almost as much as nature for agriculture, and "social science, which teaches men engaged in the same "industry how to combine to help themselves by helping each other."

The Danes and others of our neighbours across the sea are now able, owing to their splendid systems of organisation, to turn out their agricultural produce in better condition than before, and at half the cost. Against these competitors we cannot hope to stand, unless we imitate their methods.

#### RURAL DEPOPULATION.

Then again there is the continuous flow of our rural population—of its best and healthiest elements—into the towns. We hear in these days, in popular phraseology, of the "man in the street," but we are more interested in what I may call the "man in the furrow," and the question with which we have to grapple is how to prevent the "man in the furrow" being transformed into the "man in the street." Unless something is done, and

that quickly, to stem this fatal drain, the life of our rural population will be sapped beyond remedy.

I know that other remedies besides those which we advocate are recommended as a cure for this exhausting evil. I am familiar with the plans of those who have faith in the efficacy of politics, and of those who think that a settlement of the question of land tenure would avail to restore the energy and to promote the healthy growth of the rural population. I do not, however, propose to discuss the various systems of land tenure and their effect on the agricultural industry. But, even supposing the present system of landed estates were abolished to-morrow, I am of the opinion that co-operative organisation would be more necessary than ever, and that this same necessity would exist, no matter what our fiscal policy might be. Germany, the most highly protected of countries, stands practically on an equal footing, as far as organised co-operation in agriculture is concerned, with gallant little Denmark, which has absolutely free trade agriculturally.

#### HOW THE FARMER IS DEFRAUDED.

The question that most naturally springs uppermost in the minds of nine-tenths of the farmers and others interested in agriculture is, What can these agricultural co-operative societies accomplish for their industry? We all agree that considerable money leakage goes on in farming at the present day. Take the purchase of fertilisers, feeding stuffs, and seeds. How many farmers, in buying these, get value for their money? How many get them analysed or demand a proper guarantee? I should be well within the mark if I said that not more than 20 per cent. take these precautions.



The extent to which the farmer may be defrauded in the purchase of feeding stuffs can be gathered from the following extract from a report presented to a recent meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society by its consulting chemist, Dr. J. A. Voelcker :

" A member of the Society, resident in the county of Durham, purchased in November, 1904, half a ton of a compound feeding cake which was guaranteed to contain—

" Oil 11 per cent.

" Albuminoids 20 per cent.

" Carbohydrates 38 per cent.

" On sending for analysis a sample of the bulk delivered, the following report was received :

|                      |       |
|----------------------|-------|
| " Moisture . . . . . | 14·03 |
|----------------------|-------|

|                 |      |
|-----------------|------|
| " Oil . . . . . | 9·43 |
|-----------------|------|

|                                                          |       |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| " Albuminous compounds (flesh-forming matters) . . . . . | 18·12 |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------|

|                                         |       |
|-----------------------------------------|-------|
| " Mucilage, sugar, and digestible fibre | 43·70 |
|-----------------------------------------|-------|

|                                     |      |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| " Woody fibre (cellulose) . . . . . | 6·86 |
|-------------------------------------|------|

|                                  |      |
|----------------------------------|------|
| " Mineral matter (ash) . . . . . | 7·86 |
|----------------------------------|------|

---

|  |        |
|--|--------|
|  | 100·00 |
|--|--------|

---

|                                 |      |
|---------------------------------|------|
| " Containing nitrogen . . . . . | 2·90 |
|---------------------------------|------|

|                            |      |
|----------------------------|------|
| " Including sand . . . . . | 1·49 |
|----------------------------|------|

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" This is deficient both in oil and in albuminoids. Moreover, the oil is not linseed oil. I do not think it was intended to be this.

" On the purchaser complaining about the quality, the manufacturers had an analysis made of another sample, and this confirmed the report as given above.

“ Ultimately an allowance of 17s. 9d. off the total amount of the account, £3 11s. 3d., was made.”

Professor Long, writing on “Trade Swindles,” says :  
“ I could quote from a hundred sources of fraud in the sale of those materials which are commonly used by farmers, and which chiefly consist of stock foods and manures, but one or two cases within my personal experience may suffice. A chemical manure known as basic slag, which is chiefly valuable for the phosphate it contains, is prepared by two different manufacturers, the two qualities containing roughly 30 and 40 per cent. A quantity of the high-grade slag was purchased of a trader, and was supposed to be the product of the well-known manufacturer of the high-grade material for which the percentage and quotation was made. A sample, however, was analysed as a precaution, with the result that it was found to be slag of low grade. Complaint was made to the manufacturers, who at once sent an agent to examine the consignment, when the fraud was immediately exposed. The merchant, who eagerly offered a quiet settlement, had taken advantage of the assumed ignorance of the farmer, but for once he had been caught.”

Then take the question of stock. How many farmers can tell the profit or loss on each head of their stock during the year? They have a hazy notion, but that is all. Up and down throughout the country I have asked farmers, who have gone in for butter production, to tell me the number of gallons of milk used in their dairies to make a pound of butter. Very few could answer me, and these only in a very vague manner. With the foreign farmer it is not so. He can give you all these particulars from carefully kept records, and he takes a pride in keeping them.

The next question that will naturally be asked is, How can these co-operative associations help in the organisation of agriculture?

#### THE PURCHASE OF AGRICULTURAL REQUIREMENTS.

In the first place, they can aid the farmer in obtaining his requirements at reduced prices and of guaranteed quality. I have already referred to the extensive frauds which take place; and if agricultural co-operation did nothing more than protect the farmer against such frauds in the purchase of his fertilisers, feeding stuffs, and seeds, it would be of enormous benefit. But the advantage is not confined to protection against fraud, for by co-operation very considerable reductions in price can be secured. I have recently obtained returns from a number of our affiliated societies, showing the reductions they have been able to effect, and the results in many instances are very striking. Thus the Eastern Counties Farmers' Co-operative Association (Ipswich), a society consisting principally of large farmers, obtained reductions varying from 10 to 50 per cent. The Carmarthen Agricultural Co-operative Society secured reductions of 10 to 15 per cent. on feeding stuffs, 20 to 30 per cent. on seeds, and 30 to 40 per cent. on artificial manures. The Chailey and District Farmers' Co-operative Society (Sussex) saved about 12s. per ton on manures.

It is difficult to estimate what is the average reduction secured by the Co-operative Societies affiliated to the Agricultural Organisation Society, but I may put it, at a moderate estimate, at 20 per cent. Considering how large a proportion the cost of production bears in farming to the gross return, such a reduction in the cost of the fertilisers and feeding stuffs used must mean a consider-

able increase on the net return to the farmer. Taking 22s. 3d. per acre—the figure calculated by the Royal Commission on Agricultural Depression—as the average annual expenditure on fertilisers and feeding stuffs, a reduction of 20 per cent. in the cost of these requirements means an addition of 4s. 2½d. per acre; or, on a farm of 300 acres, a direct increase of over £62 in the farmer's net profits. In a dairy district the expenditure on feeding stuffs and fertilisers is higher than the general average, and the saving is proportionately greater. To the direct saving must be added the indirect return resulting from the use of seeds, fertilisers, and feeding stuffs of guaranteed quality, and while it is impossible to estimate this, there can be little doubt that it is at least equal to the direct saving.

#### THE SALE OF PRODUCE.

That there is an immense field for co-operation in the sale of produce, no one who has taken the trouble to compare the wholesale and retail prices of various kinds of agricultural produce can possibly doubt. It has been estimated, for example, that the dairy farmer of the western counties, who sends milk to London, obtains about 6d. per gallon for milk, which is sold retail at 1s. 4d. per gallon.

This is only one example out of many which could be adduced to show how small a proportion of the price paid by the consumer actually finds its way into the farmer's pocket. Imagine how rich the farmer would be if he could obtain one half the price at which his produce is sold to the consumer. There would be very little agricultural depression.

Co-operation for the sale of produce, however, is far

more difficult to carry out than co-operation for the purchase of requirements. Nevertheless, some progress has been made in this direction.

#### THE MILK SUPPLY.

Several of our affiliated societies have been successful in the co-operative disposal of milk, either as fresh milk or as bottled pasteurised milk. Among these is the Eastern Counties Dairy Farmers' Co-operative Society, which has its head-quarters at Stratford, London, E.

In 1896 some farmers in the eastern counties resolved to start the co-operative selling of their produce, and the necessary capital was raised by fifty-two members, each agreeing to take up twenty £1 shares in the new venture. Only half of this having been paid up, the business has been run so far on a total capital of £520. The society was registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, and began by selling members' produce, chiefly new milk, on commission. Gradually the business was developed, and the society started to take contracts, and is now buying and selling from 110 to 120 churns of milk daily, as well as dealing in other kinds of farm produce, which is obtained principally from its own shareholders. One of the contracts is with the Stratford Co-operative and Industrial Society (Limited) for the supply to them of from 900 to 1,000 gallons of milk daily, besides butter and new laid eggs.

The turnover has been gradually increasing till now, in the ninth year, it has reached a total of £27,084, and this on a capital of only £520.

The object has been, not so much to make a dividend on the shares of the original members as to get the best



price for the produce sold by the farmers to, or through, the society.

For the year 1903, sufficient profit was earned to pay a dividend on the original capital and to distribute a small bonus to the members who supplied the milk and also to the regular purchasers. In trying to carry out the true co-operative principle, the society has, for 1904, paid a dividend of 5 per cent. on capital, an additional bonus of 1 per cent. on all purchases from members of the society, and a small bonus on purchases from non-members. They have paid a bonus of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent to their regular customers on the amount of their purchases, and have placed the sum of £100 to a reserve fund.

The members of the committee hope that, in the near future, they will be in a position to divide a larger percentage of the profits between the members who supply the produce and their customers. They consider this profit-sharing to be the essence and true spirit of the co-operative movement. It will encourage farmers to renewed efforts to produce only the best, and to deliver it in the soundest condition. By this means they hope to gain the purchaser's confidence and thus increase the Society's business. The committee are also desirous that their customers should take up shares in the society and thus assist in the management of the undertaking. The antagonism developed under the ordinary method of purchase and sale would soon be superseded by such a system of mutual self-help and good-will.

The society has taken convenient and suitable premises at Water Lane, Stratford, and is now fitting them up in the most sanitary and up-to-date methods. Refrigerating, cold storage, pasteurising and separating installations are being put up, and the society expects soon

to be in a position to satisfy even the most fastidious of municipal or hospital requirements.

This dairy farmers' organisation was formed when agriculture in Essex was in a bad way, to combat the influence exercised by the large London wholesale dealers on the prices received for milk. Milk was becoming almost as unremunerative as the producing of beef or the growing of corn. The organisation has steadily increased, and now numbers close on 400 members. The work was at first uphill, but by strenuous pushing many of the obstacles have been overcome, and now in conjunction with similar enterprises which have recently been started in the Midlands and Western Counties, the producers of milk are at last consulted by intending purchasers as to the probable cost of production, so that the effort has been fully justified by the results.

#### EGGS, FRUIT, AND VEGETABLES.

Other affiliated societies have disposed of the eggs and poultry of their members; thus the Framlingham and District Agricultural Co-operative Society (Suffolk) disposed last year of over 500,000 eggs, and was able to pay to its members a price about 25 per cent higher than they had obtained before the society was established. Yet other societies have marketed fruit and vegetables with exceedingly satisfactory results. No attempt has been made by the Agricultural Organisation Society to promote any large scheme for the co-operative disposal of produce, because experience has shown that it is only by beginning on a small scale and gradually co-ordinating and consolidating the various local undertakings that co-operative sale can be successfully accomplished.

## CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYING.

There is no branch of the farmer's industry to which, in other countries, co-operation has been so successfully applied as butter production. The great Danish butter industry has been built up entirely on a co-operative basis, and by far the greater proportion of the butter imported into this country is the product of co-operative creameries.

I am informed by expert authority that, of every three pounds of butter consumed in this country, nearly two and a half are imported, and of these two are produced by co-operative associations.

Ireland, too, has revolutionised her butter industry by the adoption of co-operative methods, and is steadily regaining her place in the English market.

In England, there are a few successful co-operative creameries in butter-producing districts, but the field for such creameries is limited in this country, where the sale of full cream milk for town supply is the rule, over an area which has extended, as facility for transport has increased. Co-operative dairies, for the production of butter or cheese alone, can only be organised in districts where there is practically no outlet for whole milk. Even in such districts it is undesirable to confine the work of a co-operative dairy society to the manufacture of a single product. The position of the English dairy farmer in relation to the great centres of consumption is such that he will be most successful if he can turn from one method of disposing of his milk to another, according to the conditions which prevail in the market, and a co-operative dairy society must adopt the same policy. Take for example the case of what was, I believe, the first co-operative dairy society to be established in England—

the Skelldale Dairy in Yorkshire. It was established in a purely butter-producing district, but after the dairy got to work it was soon found that the milk could be more profitably disposed of than by manufacturing butter alone.

The supply of milk to this dairy was 102,527 gallons in 1892, and in 1903 it had reached 222,500 gallons, which represents an increase of 119,973 gallons.

In 1903 the members had to their credit, for milk delivered at the dairy, an average of 7*d.* per gallon; under their old system they would have received fully 1*d.* per gallon less.

The society has been aided in producing this result by having a depot where whole milk, separated milk, cream, butter, Stilton and other cheeses are sold. It will thus be seen that butter-making is not the sole aim and endeavour of the society, but it must be pointed out that this depot could not have been successfully worked had it relied solely on the disposal of the miscellaneous produce of the farmers of the neighbourhood, in the shape of varieties of butter, cheese, milk, and cream. The reliability of quantity, as well as uniformity of quality, of the dairy's output has made the depot a success. The Stilton cheeses produced at the Skelldale Dairy have earned a splendid reputation, and the all-round wholesale price of 10*d.* per pound which is obtained proves that reputation to be well earned. There are not many Leicestershire makers who can boast of so good an average. As a gallon of milk makes a pound of Stilton cheese, it will be seen that the manufacture of this article helps to swell the average price of the milk.

To take another instance, the Nidderdale Dairy in Yorkshire had, in 1904, a turnover of £4,729. It does a

considerable retail trade in Harrogate, where it has an admirably managed depot for the sale of whole milk, cream, butter, cream cheese, and bottled milk.

In most parts of England, therefore, co-operative dairy societies, to be successful, must be adaptable. Whatever their main industry may be, they must have subsidiary industries to which they can turn according to the changing conditions of the market. On these lines I have no doubt there will ultimately be an immense development of co-operative effort among English dairy farmers, and in no part of England is there a greater scope for such developments than in the western counties.

I have now put before you, in broad outline, the work which is being done in the promotion of agricultural co-operation by the Agricultural Organisation Society. In conclusion, may I ask those Members of The Surveyors' Institution who are engaged in the management of land to give a closer study to our work, and to consider whether they will not do well to take advantage of their exceptional opportunities of pushing forward this movement, and thus help to promote the prosperity of all the various classes who, directly or indirectly, are dependent upon agriculture for their livelihood.



## APPENDIX.

SOME STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURAL  
CO-OPERATION.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Societies affiliated to the Agricultural Organisation Society.

|                                                                   | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Societies for purchase of requirements or sale of produce . . . . | 24    | 29    | 45    | 72    |
| Dairy Societies . . . .                                           | 6     | 7     | 9     | 12    |
| Allotments and Small Holdings Societies . . .                     | 2     | 2     | 4     | 5     |
| Agricultural Credit Societies                                     | —     | —     | 9*    | 11    |
| Miscellaneous Societies . .                                       | 2     | 2     | 5     | 6     |
| Total                                                             | 34    | 40    | 73    | 106   |

\* Affiliated to the Co-operative Banks Association, which has been amalgamated with the Agricultural Organisation Society. There were four Agricultural Credit Societies in 1901 and five in 1902.

## IRELAND.

Societies formed by the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society.

|                                   | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. | 1895. | 1896.  | 1897.  | 1898.  | 1899.  | 1900.  | 1901.  | 1902.  | 1903.  |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Dairy Societies . .               | 1     | 1     | 17    | 25    | 30    | 33    | 56    | 61     | 83     | 123    | 153    | 185    | 187    | 247    | 290    |
| Auxiliaries . . .                 | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     | 8     | 9      | 10     | 13     | 38     | 55     | 81     | 75     | 66     |
| Agricultural Societies .          | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     | 10    | 31     | 46     | 77     | 99     | 107    | 106    | 124    | 146    |
| Co-operative Credit Societies . . | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     | 1     | 2      | 3      | 15     | 48     | 75     | 102    | 145    | 201    |
| Poultry Societies . .             | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     | —      | —      | 3      | 16     | 21     | 29     | 31     | 36     |
| Miscellaneous Societies .         | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     | —      | 4      | 10     | 18     | 44     | 46     | 81     | 98     |
| Federations . . .                 | —     | —     | —     | —     | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1      | 2      | 2      | 2      | 2      | 2      | 3      | 3      |
| Total No. of Societies .          | 1     | 1     | 17    | 25    | 31    | 34    | 76    | 104    | 148    | 243    | 374    | 489    | 553    | 706    | 840    |
| Total Membership . .              | 50    | 50    | 350   | 1,050 | 1,250 | 1,650 | 3,860 | 18,120 | 14,290 | 27,322 | 36,683 | 48,000 | 51,000 | 66,020 | 78,451 |

## DENMARK.

## (A) Number and Membership of Societies in 1904.

|                                        | No.   | Members. |
|----------------------------------------|-------|----------|
| Co-operative Creameries                | 1,057 | 150,000  |
| Co-operative Slaughter-houses          | 30    | 67,000   |
| Societies for purchase of requirements | 17    | 35,000   |
| Egg-export Centres                     | —     | 65,000   |
| Total Membership                       |       | 317,000  |

## (B) Production of Co-operative Creameries.

|      | Cwts.     | Value.    |
|------|-----------|-----------|
|      |           | £         |
| 1901 | 1,370,000 | 7,300,000 |
| 1902 | 1,470,000 | 7,776,000 |
| 1903 | 1,580,000 | 8,400,000 |

## (c) Production, &amp;c., of Co-operative Slaughter-houses and Egg-export centres under their management.

|      | No. of Pigs killed. | No. of Cattle killed. | Eggs exported. | Total Value. | Average Price paid for Pigs. | Average Price paid for Eggs. |
|------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
|      |                     |                       | Doz.           | £            | £ s. d.                      | Per doz.                     |
| 1901 | 651,261             | 12,100                | 2,600,000      | 2,314,000    | 3 4 6                        | 10d.                         |
| 1902 | 777,232             | 8,344                 | 2,700,000      | 2,722,000    | 3 4 6                        | 10d.                         |
| 1903 | 928,850             | 17,131                | 3,400,000      | 3,055,000    | 3 0 0                        | 10½d.                        |

## (D) Egg-export Centres.

|                                                                        | Branches. | Members.      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Dansk Andels Aeg-export . . . . .                                      | 475       | 33,000        |
| Centres under management of Co-operative<br>Slaughter-houses . . . . . | —         | 17,000        |
| Danish Co-operative Butter Factory,<br>Esbjerg . . . . .               | 220       | 15,000        |
|                                                                        | Total     | <u>65,000</u> |

## FRANCE

|                                                                  | No.   | Members. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------|
| "Agricultural Syndicates" officially<br>notified, 1902 . . . . . | 2,443 | 599,000  |
| Agricultural Credit Societies, 1902 .                            | 873   | —        |
| Agricultural Credit Societies, 1903 .                            | 1,012 | —        |

## GERMANY.

(A) Roll of Registered Agricultural Co-operative Societies  
in 1903.

|                                       |                     |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Savings and Loan Societies . . . . .  | 11,750              |
| Sale and Purchase Societies . . . . . | 1,601               |
| Dairy Societies . . . . .             | 2,542               |
| Other Societies . . . . .             | 1,269               |
|                                       | <u>Total</u> 17,162 |

## (B) Unofficial Statistics.

|                                                                                                      | No. of<br>Societies. | Total No. of<br>Members. | Year to<br>which<br>figures<br>relate. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Haas Union (Agricultural Credit Societies) . . . . .                                                 | 7,008                | 506,069                  | 1902                                   |
| Haas Union (Agricultural Societies) .                                                                | 1,429                | 140,202                  | 1902                                   |
| Haas Union (Vintners' Societies) .                                                                   | ?                    | 3,130                    | 1902                                   |
| Raiffeisen Union (Agricultural Credit Societies) . . . . .                                           | 3,982                | 288,040                  | 1902                                   |
| Wurttemberg Union (Agricultural Credit Societies) . . . . .                                          | 970                  | 102,000                  | 1903                                   |
| Wurttemberg Union (Co-operative Dairies) . . . . .                                                   | 81                   | 6,447                    | 1902                                   |
| Union of Silesian Agricultural Co-operative Societies for auditing and inspecting purposes . . . . . | 11                   | 7,566                    | 1902                                   |
| Do. Union of the District of Trier .                                                                 | 227                  | 17,557                   | 1903                                   |
| Union of Credit Societies in Lower Saxony, Hanover . . . . .                                         | ?                    | 25,677                   | 1903                                   |
| Union of Polish Co-operative Credit Societies . . . . .                                              | 141                  | 63,825                   | 1903                                   |

## AUSTRIA.

At the end of 1903, there were 3,908 Agricultural Credit Societies (Raiffeisen banks) in Austria, besides Co-operative Dairies, Co-operative Wine-pressing Societies, and Co-operative Grain Storage Societies (47 in 1904), making in all about 5,000 Co-operative Agricultural Societies.



## HUNGARY.

(A) Raiffeisen banks ; societies attached to the National Central Credit Bank.

|                       | 1899.   | 1900.   | 1901.   | 1902.   | 1903.   |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of Societies . | 712     | 964     | 1,287   | 1,511   | 1,653   |
| Members . . . . .     | 141,623 | 193,605 | 253,702 | 317,854 | 366,721 |

(B) Co-operative Societies for the Sale of Eggs.

|                       | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Number of Societies . | 54    | 135   | 184   | 264   |

(C) Co-operative Dairies.

|      | No. | Members. |
|------|-----|----------|
| 1897 | 34  | 2,767    |
| 1898 | 71  | 10,402   |
| 1899 | 146 | 15,357   |
| 1900 | 246 | 26,952   |
| 1901 | 376 | 40,673   |
| 1902 | 452 | 46,344   |
| 1903 | 517 | 50,450   |

## ITALY.

Reliable statistics are not obtainable. It is estimated that in 1904 there were 1,050 Agricultural Credit Societies with 95,000 members, and 750 Co-operative Dairies with

37,000 members. In 1900 there were 192 Co-operative Agricultural Societies with 45,000 members.

#### SWITZERLAND.

##### Number of Societies in 1903.

|                                                 |       |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Co-operative Cheese Factories . . . .           | 1,536 |
| Productive Societies of other kinds . . . . c.  | 200   |
| Distributive Agricultural Societies . . . . c.  | 500   |
| Cattle-breeding Societies . . . . c.            | 460   |
| Societies for ownership of machinery . . . . c. | 80    |
| Agricultural Credit Societies . . . . c.        | 40    |

#### BELGIUM.

##### Number of Societies in 1901.

|                                                | No.   | Members. |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|----------|
| Societies for purchase of requirements . . . . | 780   | 49,000   |
| Agricultural Credit Societies . . . .          | 286   | 13,000   |
| Cattle Insurance Societies . . . .             | 729   | 67,000   |
| Bee Societies . . . .                          | 245   | 10,000   |
| Horticultural Societies . . . .                | 133   | 19,000   |
| Bird Societies (pigeon-raising, &c.) . . . .   | 54    | 4,000    |
| Stock Improvement Societies . . . .            | 312   | 11,000   |
| Co-operative Dairies . . . .                   | 427   | 47,447   |
| Total . . . .                                  | 2,966 | 220,447  |

## HOLLAND.

## Number of Societies.

|                                          | 1897 | 1900 | 1902 | 1904         |
|------------------------------------------|------|------|------|--------------|
| Societies for purchase of requirements . | 122  | 166  | 189  | 206          |
| Societies for sale of produce . . .      | 10   | 16   | 20   | 23           |
| Co-operative Dairies . . . . .           | 266  | 416  | 498  | 564          |
| Agricultural Credit Societies . . .      | —    | —    | —    | 234          |
| Total (1904) . . . . .                   |      |      |      | <u>1,027</u> |

## SWEDEN.

## Co-operative Dairies.

|      |     |
|------|-----|
| 1890 | 73  |
| 1895 | 302 |
| 1904 | 430 |

The tendency is for the small dairies to be absorbed in larger ones, and so disappear from the list.

## NORWAY.

There were 650 creameries in Norway in 1904, nearly all co-operative, besides co-operative societies for the purchase of requirements, the sale of eggs, the improvement of live stock, &c.

## FINLAND.

(A) Societies resembling the French "Agricultural Syndicates."

|      | No. | Members. |
|------|-----|----------|
| 1899 | 60  | —        |
| 1901 | 277 | 14,336   |
| 1902 | 347 | 20,200   |
| 1903 | 362 | 22,000   |

## (B) Other Co-operative Agricultural Societies.

|                       | Co-operative<br>Dairies. | Credit<br>Societies. | Supply<br>Societies. | Various. |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------|
| 1902                  | 49                       | 28                   | —                    | 5        |
| 1903                  | 194                      | 75                   | 24                   | 17       |
| 1904( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) | 288                      | 110                  | 51                   | 24       |

## SERVIA.

No. of Societies in middle of 1904.

|                                        |       |     |
|----------------------------------------|-------|-----|
| Agricultural Credit Societies          | . . . | 416 |
| Societies for purchase of requirements | . .   | 154 |
| Miscellaneous Co-operative Societies   | . .   | 66  |

## ROUMANIA.

In the middle of 1904 there were 1,121 Agricultural Credit Societies.

## UNITED STATES.

Statistics of Agricultural Co-operative Societies are unobtainable, but it was estimated that in the middle of 1904 the membership of such societies was between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000. As, however, most farmers are members of several societies, the number of farmers who are member of Co-operative Societies is probably about 3,000,000.

According to the census of 1900 the number of Co-operative Creameries was 3,393.

## SIBERIA.

About 40 co-operative dairies had been started before the end of 1903, and it was expected that some 200 more would be founded during the following winter.

Mr. ALBERT BUCK (Past-President) said he had great pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Nugent Harris for his Paper, which, dealing with the industry of agriculture, was so full of points requiring very careful consideration, that he could only at the moment promise to study it carefully. He trusted the adoption of these methods would result in bringing about something like that state of prosperity which everyone connected with agriculture hoped to see.

There was no doubt that in the sale of milk and butter co-operation was absolutely necessary if anything were to be done to make the industry successful. There was a time when arable farming was even too prosperous, and dairying was neglected, and now it would need a great deal of careful management before it could be brought back to its former prosperous state. By co-operation the farmer should be able to get a far better market than he could otherwise command for the things which he had to sell.

With regard to the rural depopulation, he could not help feeling that we were suffering for the sins of our forefathers, who did not treat the agricultural labourer quite so well as they ought to have done. But the time had come when the labourer was better able to look after his own position. The cottages had been allowed to get into a very bad state, having, in many cases, become unfit to be inhabited by human beings; but now there was a prospect of going to the other extreme, and excessive attention was paid to laws and regulations. In building cottages all sorts of things must be done before they could pass muster for the certificate, and building them so as to make them pay was out of the question. Had our forefathers looked after the labourer properly, the rural population would not have left the



land, and it now only remained to do everything possible to make up for their deficiencies. He did not think the case would be met by small holdings and small allotments. He would rather adhere to the three parties—the landlord, tenant, and labourer—for that was, he thought, the best way to farm the land in England, which had never been so well farmed as in the days when these three parties were distinct.

Mr. GEORGE LANGRIDGE (Vice-President) said he was glad to have the opportunity of seconding the vote of thanks to the author of the valuable Paper which had just been read. It was one which called for very careful study before it could be thoroughly discussed. No doubt the lesson taught by it was that we must look to co-operation and education to effect the improvement which is desired. Something like 50 years ago the British nation thought, and possibly rightly, that the great object to be attained was to have cheap food for the people. The British farmer in those days had possibly more than his fair share of the good things of this life, and was making the very best of his markets. But then came the change, and with the opening up of the Colonies and low freights and consequent importation of cheap produce from abroad, the whole system of farming was changed. And since then the depression had affected the farmer more and more severely. As Mr. Harris had said, numerous societies were endeavouring to make the best of small things out of which profit could be made. If it were not for the poultry yard there were many who could not even pay the small rents which were now demanded. Many people had found out that, if they cared to look after poultry and eggs, there would always be a market for them, but the difficulty was in getting them to the markets.

In England less had been done for agriculture by the State than in most other countries, and he was of opinion that, unless it were possible to give the labourer better wages, he would never be kept on the land. What farmer, if he could possibly help it, would now bring his sons up as farmers? Very few indeed, for the return for a farmer's toil and capital was so small. And was it likely that as the agricultural labourer's education increased he would be content to be treated as he had been in the past?

Much was now being done by landlords, and he thought there had been a greater improvement in the housing of the poor, particularly in the districts round London, than at any other time in our history. There were better houses, but they were not built so as to pay. There was little chance of that. It was impossible in these days for any man to build cottages up to present requirements for which the labourer could pay a rent which would bring in a satisfactory return for his outlay. He agreed with Mr. Buck in thinking that the old system of landlord, tenant, and labourer was more likely to work than any other.

Mr. HAROLD E. MOORE (Fellow) suggested that there was one fault in the Paper in that it seemed to argue that nothing had been done in this particular direction. He felt that a great deal had already been done in connection with co-operation in agriculture. To give only one instance of a society established to supply its members with farming requisites, which had a large business in this district, he would mention the Western Counties Agricultural Co-operative Society, established in 1879, while the Agricultural and Horticultural Co-operative Association of London had been in existence for even a longer period. As to dairy factories, more than ten

years ago a committee appointed to consider the question of agricultural co-operation were able to ascertain particulars of over 30 such factories then in operation for the benefit of the supplying farmers, the largest (established by the efforts of the late Lord Vernon) having an output far in excess of the largest instance given in the Paper. The results from these factories had been equal to expectations, but proved the truth of the statement made in the Paper that it was undesirable to confine the work of a co-operative dairy society to the manufacture of a single produce. He thought that Mr. Harris's Paper, as showing the excellent work done by the Agricultural Organisation Society, ought to be of great assistance to land agents in helping them to establish local societies with the aid of the Organisation Society.

Mr. W. EDWARD WOOLLEY (Fellow) said the reader of the Paper had given much valuable information, but he did not feel quite prepared to fall in with all the views that he had expressed. There had certainly been a difficulty for many years past in getting farmers to co-operate. Personally he had always impressed upon them the necessity for co-operation and combination in respect of the sale of milk. Some reasonable form of combination would enable producers to regulate the milk trade in London, and thus to raise the price to a remunerative level.

He was always jealous of handing over an industry to anything in the shape of a combine, and he was decidedly against too much co-operation. He thought the secret of the greatness of England and of Englishmen had always been individuality of action, and that if once the British farmer, or any other class of trader, considered that he was going to be state-aided, and that

he might depend upon a co-operative society to do everything for him, there would be an end to success, and failure must result. He was perfectly confident that it was unwise to encourage too much co-operation in agriculture, and that individuality must have its full scope.

In the Midlands the well-known Stilton cheese was now being sold within a fortnight or three weeks of its being made, the farmers having discovered a ready market for a soft "green" cheese. This would, he feared, be greatly to the detriment of the good old-fashioned Stilton.

Many farmers in his own neighbourhood had been very successful with their small farms, and had their stalls in the markets of the large towns, where they disposed of their produce every week. He knew more than one instance where such men were farming very successfully. They did not pay high rents, for their farms were only small, but they were very successful in selling their produce. That was not the result of co-operation, but of individual action.

Individual effort as well as co-operation was necessary in order to achieve success. He was a firm believer in moderate-sized holdings, and had to do with very few large holders. A large number of the holder of small farms were prosperous and very comfortable. They had been helped by the landlords, and all praise was due to the landlords of England for the assistance which they had given during times of agricultural depression. It had been appreciated far more than State aid would have been, and had fostered good feeling between landlord and tenant.

In his own opinion every assistance should be given to the farm labourer. The labourers had in many instances risen up to be the farmers, and he thought this

would be increasingly the case as time went on. They should be given every encouragement, for they were the backbone of English agriculture at the present day. He would educate them as much as possible, and help them by encouraging their individuality and independence.

Mr. C. JOHN MANN (Fellow) said he noticed that Mr. Harris, in his interesting and useful paper, had not referred to local markets. He thought co-operation would be much assisted if periodical local markets (say once a week) could be organised, to which all classes in each village or rural district could send their poultry, butter, eggs, vegetables, and other produce for disposal.

These markets should be near railway stations, so that each could readily communicate with the others, and supply them with any articles for which there might be a special demand, or of which the supply might be running short at one particular market.

Mr. S. H. COWPER COLES (Fellow) said the Paper contained much food for thought on the part of the land agent, and perhaps in some way reminded him of certain duties. The difficulty was really how much of it was practicable. The question of rural depopulation was one of the social and political problems of the day, and had been brought about by the great revolution of trade on all sides. Legislation for agriculture must not be expected any more than for the great tin, iron, and cotton industries.

There was one point to which he would like to make special reference, and that was the need for more attention to agricultural education. In our elementary and secondary schools in rural districts, care ought to be



taken that agriculture got its fair share of the money spent on education. He was glad to see that in connection with the various stock shows, attention was now being paid, more than in the past, to demonstration in dairy work, &c., and in Hereford a good deal was done in the way of teaching fruit-pruning among the young farmers. More attention to this class of education in connection with rural schools and local shows, would do much towards raising agriculture from the low level which it had now reached.

Mr. NUGENT HARRIS, in briefly replying to points raised by some of the speakers, said that English farmers must adapt their products to what the public required. If they did not do that they might as well give up business. Unless we put our house in order the time was rapidly approaching when our agriculture would no longer be our greatest industry. As a precedent to State aid, farmers must be taught to help themselves. Co-operation did not destroy individualism, but developed it for the common good, and the Agricultural Organisation Society desired to organise individualism by means of co-operative methods. Much had been done in Ireland in this direction, and he fully agreed with Sir Horace Plunkett, who said that it was because of the splendid system of organised co-operation that had been developed in Ireland that the British Government gave the Irish farmers a Department of Agriculture.

The vote of thanks was then put and carried unanimously.



THIRD PAPER.

THE AGRICULTURE OF SOUTH DEVON.

By ALFRED MICHELMORE (FELLOW).

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Devonshire, second in size only to Yorkshire among the English counties, may, I think, justly be described as an agricultural county, and without arrogance may claim an unique position in the industry. Variety of system is not its least noticeable feature, to which fact it probably owes at any rate a partial success in combatting the depression of recent years. No one would attempt to deny that rents have been seriously affected, and the profits of the farmer materially reduced, since the boom of the "seventies"; but it is equally certain that Devonshire has not suffered to the same extent as has the greater portion of the country. I think this immunity may be largely attributed to the diversity of cultivation, as well as to the thrifty habits of the people, and my personal experience leads me to believe that the severe pinch felt at first has, in a great measure, been mitigated by the spirit of toleration and mutual concession between landlords and tenants. In Devonshire, as

elsewhere, an unpleasant check is unfortunately often experienced in the form of additional burdens on the land, such as highway, education and other fresh imposts; and, while we have to be thankful for the relief granted by the Agricultural Rates Act, it is not uncommon to hear that, even taking this relief into account, the aggregate amount paid in rates and taxes is to-day larger than it was twenty years ago.

The agriculture of the county may be classified under three distinct heads, namely, the farms of North Devon, those of South Devon, and the Moorland Farms; but, as the methods of cultivation are so different, and the time at my disposal is short, I purpose dealing with the southern portion of the county alone.

The holdings of South Devon vary, for the most part, from 100 to 200 acres in extent, with a proportion of about two-thirds arable to one-third pasture, meadow and orchard land. The fields range from four to eight acres in extent, and are invariably enclosed by the high and substantial fences so peculiar to the locality. The prevailing tenure is a yearly one, terminating generally at Lady-day or Michaelmas, although in many instances leases are granted, and written agreements are happily fast replacing the old haphazard fashion of verbal arrangements, thus obviating much unnecessary misunderstanding and ill-feeling. The agreement generally contains conditions which, in the case of a good farmer, are "honoured more in the breach than the observance," but which, nevertheless, are often useful in pulling up a tenant who is "farming to leave."

Homesteads are gradually being improved, but on many estates much room is still left for economising labour and food, and although all new buildings are covered with either slate or iron, the expensive and often

dilapidated thatched barn, stable, or "shippon" is anything but extinct. Tiled roofs are almost unknown, and where economy has to be a first consideration, iron often supersedes slate. Difficulty is frequently experienced in the compact arrangement of farm buildings, owing to the sloping nature of the sites. In olden days, buildings were erected more or less haphazard, and it is not unusual to find the manure heap on the edge of a stream, or the stable opening on to the highway.

The labour problem here, as elsewhere, has given some trouble, but where suitable cottages are provided I think the cause of difficulty may generally be found in a lack of management on the part of the master. Agricultural labourers receive from 14s. to 18s. per week, with a cottage, fuel, cider, and often a patch of ground for potatoes, while unmarried men are frequently boarded and live in the farmhouse. The servant girl is, however, becoming conspicuous by her absence, which may perhaps be attributed to the counter-attractions of the town, combined with the exalted notions instilled by a liberal, if unsuitable, education.

The six course shift is that generally in vogue, commencing, we will say, with ley corn, succeeded by a green crop, followed by oats or barley, seeded and allowed to remain down to grass for three years, or, on some better farms, the rotation would be—ley corn, mangold, wheat, turnips, barley, seeds, and two years' ley. The ley corn is usually top dressed, the mangold heavily dressed with farmyard manure and chemical manure is often used in addition, and the turnip crop manured with bone or phosphate and folded with sheep. The clover is generally cut and afterwards eaten closely (second cutting being much discouraged); the eddishes are cleansed immediately after harvest, and on steep farms the earth against the

lower fence is usually drawn out before the field is broken; a certain portion of the wheaten straw is reserved for reed for thatching, and the oaten straw provides fodder for young cattle, which are housed in open yards during the winter. This practice is, however, being superseded by the treatment necessary for early maturity.

Only sufficient horses are kept, in this portion of the county, to do the work of the farm, the mildness of the climate, coupled with the general fertility of the soil, rendering the locality unsuitable for rearing in an extensive way. The Shire Stallion crossed with the Pack Mare produces an active animal of not too heavy bone, and one able to contend with the hillsides so generally in evidence.

The local breeds of cattle are the Devons and South Devons, the former so well known as not to need description, the latter rather lighter in colour, considerably larger in frame, and each year increasing in popularity, as combining in a wonderful degree the dual qualities of beef and milk producers.

South Devons or "South Hams" cattle, as they were originally called, have long been the dominant breed of this portion of the county, and as late as the "sixties," might have been seen employed as draught oxen; in 1890 they were raised to Herd Book distinction, and since then have steadily improved in quality and general appreciation as is evinced by the higher prices paid each year. A notable success at Smithfield was achieved a few years since in the carcase class for animals not exceeding two years of age, when a South Devon steer, locally bred and fed, beat all others, showing an average daily gain, since birth, of 2·74 pounds, as against 2·20 pounds in an Aberdeen Angus,

and 2·15 pounds in a Sussex steer. In this connection the following table may be of interest, as showing the result of the competition referred to:—

| Breed.             | Age in Days. | Live Weight. | Weight of Dressed Carcase. | Average Daily Gain. | Value at 6½d. per lb. |    |    |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----|----|
|                    |              | lbs.         | lbs.                       | lbs.                | £                     | s. | d. |
| Sussex Steer ...   | 652          | 1302         | 832                        | 1·98                | 22                    | 11 | 0  |
| Cross Bred ...     | 670          | 1303         | 820                        | 1·94                | 22                    | 4  | 0  |
| Sussex do. ...     | 719          | 1456         | 922                        | 2·02                | 26                    | 17 | 0  |
| Do. do. ...        | 717          | 1538         | 1016                       | 2·15                | 27                    | 10 | 0  |
| Aberdeen Angus ... | 665          | 1310         | 868                        | 1·97                | 23                    | 10 | 0  |
| Do. do. ...        | 667          | 1239         | 784                        | 1·86                | 21                    | 5  | 0  |
| Do. do. ...        | 642          | 1366         | 880                        | 2·13                | 23                    | 17 | 0  |
| Do. do. ...        | 616          | 1358         | 882                        | 2·20                | 23                    | 18 | 0  |
| Cross Bred ...     | 627          | 1293         | 750                        | 2·06                | 20                    | 7  | 0  |
| Do. do. ...        | 665          | 1304         | 864                        | 1·96                | 23                    | 6  | 0  |
| Do. do. ...        | 665          | 1210         | 736                        | 1·85                | 19                    | 18 | 0  |
| Do. do. ...        | 717          | 1402         | 896                        | 1·96                | 24                    | 6  | 0  |
| Do. do. ...        | 669          | 1327         | 881                        | 1·98                | 23                    | 18 | 0  |
| Do. do. ...        | 658          | 1394         | 896                        | 2·12                | 24                    | 6  | 0  |
| South Devon ...    | 668          | 1833         | 1190                       | 2·74                | 32                    | 4  | 0  |

It is not uncommon for the ordinary South Devon steer at two years of age, and even under, to turn the scale at 7 cwt., or 56 stone dead weight, but this can only be done where the herd is kept in a growing condition, and the old-fashioned habit of semi-starvation in the younger stages is not resorted to.

The dairy, however, must take the place of honour in the economy of the South Devon farm, and here the measure of success attained depends as much upon the skill of the farmer's wife as upon the judgment of the farmer himself, a combination of these qualities being nevertheless essential, care being taken on the one hand that the milking strain in the herd is maintained, and on the other that scrupulous cleanliness in the dairy is observed, and that only a first-class article is manufactured.

At the London dairy show last year a South Devon cow beat all others in the milking trials, as the following extract from the *Live Stock Journal* will show: "The winner of all the principal prizes in the milking competitions is found in Class 15, in a South Devon Cow 'Primrose,' owned and bred by Mr. T. R. C. Cundy, of Stoke, Devonport. This cow gave nearly six gallons of milk, showing  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of fat in the morning, and  $4\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. in the evening. Her points amounted to 139.3. Besides first prize in her class, she gains the Barham Challenge Cup, the Spencer Cup, and the Lord Mayor's Champion Cup."

The system of Devonshire dairying being peculiar to the county, a brief description may perhaps be of interest. Dairy farms may be divided into three groups: (1) Where the milk only is sold; (2) Where the cream is disposed of; and (3) Where principally a butter trade is done. The first is almost totally restricted to farms situated in the vicinity of towns, or possessing railway facilities above the ordinary, the new milk fetching from 1s. per gallon in the winter to 8d. per gallon in the summer; in many instances an all round price of 10d. per gallon being paid. Of late years the custom of retailing in towns by farmers has sprung up, and a lucrative business is done in this way.

The Devonshire cream trade may be said to be still in its infancy, and although many dairies now send all their produce in the form of scald cream to retailing shops in the towns, or to regular private customers, thus avoiding the expense and labour of butter making, by far the larger number of agriculturists adhere to the butter trade, disposing of their produce weekly in the neighbouring market.

The process of butter manufacture is as follows: the



cows are milked morning and evening, the milk is at once strained and placed in shallow enamelled pans and allowed to stand until the following morning, when it is slowly heated on a specially constructed "scalding" and allowed to boil gently, thus bringing the fats to the surface. The following morning the creams are skimmed off, placed in a wooden tub, and turned by hand until the semi-liquid cream assumes a granulated form. The butter milk, as it is called, is beaten out, and the butter well washed, salted to taste, and placed on slate slabs to await sale.

It is needless to say that the butter tub should be scalded daily, and all utensils kept scrupulously clean, and I think the keeping qualities of the butter may, in a large measure, be attributed to the process of "scalding" the cream, and the daily manufacture.

For many years past the County Agricultural Society has conducted contests in butter-making, and I cannot do better than give a few extracts from the following reports of the stewards at these meetings. At Plymouth, in 1896, in Class 97, with 12 competitors, 9 pounds of scalded cream were served out to each, and, in the average time of 38 minutes by the "tub and "hand" process, 6 pounds 9½ ounces of butter were obtained. At the same time on the same day, in Class 88, with 5 competitors, and in the average time of 1 hour 40 minutes, by churn, butter worker and Scotch hands, 5 pounds 12½ ounces only were produced; from which it will be observed that the local method was more expeditious, and a greater yield of butter was obtained. The stewards concluded their report in these words, "Although in the County of Devon, with its "delicious clotted cream, it appears that the best method "of converting such into butter is the old time-honoured

"one of the 'tub and hand,' undoubtedly the methods and principles of the dairy schools have tended to improve the system of dairy management."

Again, at the Totnes Meeting in 1904, in a mixed class, the churn workers took 1 hour 10 minutes to produce 3 pounds 15 ounces of butter, whereas the "tub and hand" workers took only 27 minutes to produce 4 pounds 9 ounces from the same quantity of cream, and the judges, who I think were, if anything, predisposed in favour of the churn, admitted that "there are reasons why the old Devonshire method should be retained and encouraged, provided it is carried out in a thorough manner with scrupulous cleanliness." It is perhaps unnecessary to say that considerable prejudice still exists against the "tub and hand" process, for sanitary reasons which, in a well-regulated dairy, are certainly more imaginary than real.

South Devon possesses a distinct breed of sheep, for which a flock book has recently been inaugurated. The practice of fattening the lambs is becoming more general, and, where the rich succulent grass from watered meadows is available and an early start given, good prices are obtained. The more general course, however, is to fatten the wether hoggets or yearlings on turnips, and to hold over the young ewes for breeding purposes. South Devon hoggets, when fat, vary from 18 pounds to 24 pounds per quarter, and fat lambs are sold from 30s. to 35s. apiece, and breeding ewes fetch anything from 45s. to 55s. each.

Pigs may almost be included as a bye-product, the large black being the breed most in evidence. Poultry, although perhaps more esteemed than formerly, does not take the prominent place it deserves in the balance sheet.

An important position must, however, be given to cider, and it is usual to find, on a farm of 200 acres, from 8 to 10 acres of orchard. Much remains to be learnt in the manufacture of cider, as well as in the care of orchards, and unfortunately in years of plenty the price is unremunerative; lucky indeed is the man who has a "bearing" when his neighbours have none. New cider, or cider from the "pound's mouth" as it is called, varies in price from 7s. 6d. to 50s. per hogshead of 63 gallons. The latter price was freely given in 1903, and I knew of one farmer who sold £500 worth of cider from 12 acres of orchard in that year.

The process may be shortly described as follows. The fruit is indiscriminately collected into heaps, and having been allowed to become partially rotten, or mellow as it is more pleasantly described, is then taken to the pound house, crushed and packed on the press between hair cloths, the juice squeezed out, and either placed in the farmer's own cellar, or sent direct to the merchant. After a few days the process of fermentation commences, and the cider is drawn off into casks, which have been specially prepared with burning sulphur, a process which retards fermentation and retains the saccharine. After one or two changes or "rackings," the casks are corked, or "bunged," and in about three months the cider is ready for consumption.

A wider knowledge is essential in the selection and care of apple trees, in the grading and sorting of the fruit, and in the fermentation or "working" of the cider, but the quality of cider largely depends (a) on the nature of the soil on which the fruit is grown, and (b) on the blending of suitable kinds of apples. A sheltered position with a slate or limestone subsoil usually makes the best orchard, and a mixture of the

following kinds of apples will produce good cider, namely, Butter Boxes, Sour Herefords, Kingston Bitters, and Pocket Apples.

Watered meadows are highly prized in South Devon, where every farm expects to have its three to ten acres of meadow land, the value of which depends upon the available quantity and quality of the water. The meadows should be eaten down by the end of October, then chain harrowed and rolled, and the surface or irrigating gutters opened. As soon as the young shoots of grass appear the water is turned on and kept regulated during the winter, with the result that, by the end of January, there should be an uniform growth of 6 inches of grass, furnishing a most welcome mid-winter food to newly calved cows or ewes and lambs. The meadows are again unstocked in the middle of April and laid up for hay, cutting a good share at the end of June, and providing aftermath until the time again comes for irrigating.

The hedges or banks, so noticeable in the county, must have occasioned enormous labour in building, and, as the enclosures are generally small, their upkeep entails a not unimportant outlay. Hedges are usually allowed to grow for seven years, when the process of "making" is undertaken, consisting of cutting off nearly the whole of the top growth, leaving only a small portion which is known as "steepers," then throwing up the earth from each hedge row, laying down the "steeper," and again throwing up more earth, leaving the top of the fence level. This work is usually done by the piece, and costs from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per perch, the growth being bound into faggots.

As previously mentioned, a large number of thatched roofs still remain, for the repair of which reed is manu-

factured from unthrashed wheaten straw. The best reed is made by hand, being first whipped on a stool to get rid of the corn, then well combed and made into nitches of 30 pounds weight, which at present sell for 1s. 6d. each, the cost to produce a hand-made nitch being from 5d. to 6d. Reed combing machines driven by power, are, however, succeeding the hand process, and, although for house thatching the reed is inferior, the cost of production is considerably less.

I trust that by the foregoing, I shall not have created an impression of "prosperity above our neighbours," but I feel that, in spite of altered circumstances, there is still a living to be obtained, and many a careful man may do worse than try his hand at agriculture in South Devon.

Mr. C. BIDWELL (President-elect) said he knew all present would gladly join in according a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Michelmores. The whole tone of the Paper was enthusiastic, and showed a very happy state of things. He had not previously been aware that Devonshire was the second largest county in England, but he had visited it several times, and could only say that there was no more beautiful county. What could be better than its splendid undulating land, the admirable colour of the arable land and rich pastures, its well-known Devon stock, and the prolific orchards which gave such good yields of cider.

The Paper referred to the want of better cottage accommodation in some places. And he entirely endorsed what had been said by previous speakers on this point. If it were possible to give the labourer a better house, a long step would be taken towards solving the question of rural depopulation. Under the present



by-laws and regulations cottages were very costly to put up, and the return from them was very small.

He should like to see permission given to raise money upon loan from the Public Works Loan Commissioners to build more and better cottages for the rural population. He did not see why it should not be done.

He was of opinion that a great deal of good had been done in our elementary and secondary schools by lectures given in dairy work. Everyone looked upon Devonshire as one of the ideal counties for dairying, especially with regard to Devonshire cream. He had been struck by the number of small farms in Devonshire, and congratulated the agriculturists of the county upon the successful position they occupied at the present time.

Mr. HOWARD MARTIN (Vice-President) said it was with pleasure that he seconded the vote of thanks. He understood Mr. Michelmores to say that water meadows in Devonshire were kept under irrigation until January, and he should like to ask him whether, in his opinion, such treatment would be applicable to the colder soil and climate to the north and east of London?

Mr. MICHELMORE, in reply, said he was extremely obliged to the Members for the favourable consideration which had been given to his poor endeavours. With reference to cottages for the labourers, he considered that a matter of the utmost importance, and thought powers should be given for limited owners to realise a portion of their estates, as he believed they are enabled to do under the Finance Act, for the purposes of building



cottages, and that it should be treated as capital expenditure rather than as investment. In answer to Mr. Howard Martin's question with reference to the irrigation of meadows, he should be inclined to say that watering, so long as the water contained the necessary ingredients, would be beneficial rather than otherwise in any grass country.

The vote of thanks having been put and carried unanimously, the Meeting then adjourned.

# THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

*Monday, May 29th, 1905.*

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HERBERT T. STEWARD (President) in the Chair.

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The Report of the Scrutineers, appointed at the Ordinary General Meeting of Monday, May 15th, 1905, under the provisions of Article XLII. of the By-Laws, was read to the Meeting.

The Report declared that the following had been elected a

## COUNCIL FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

### *President.*

CHARLES BIDWELL.

### *Vice-Presidents.*

GEORGE LANGRIDGE

THOS. TAYLOR WAINWRIGHT

JOHN WORNHAM PENFOLD

HOWARD MARTIN

### *Members of Council.*

ALEXANDER ROSE STENNING

THE HON. EDWARD GERALD  
STRUTT

LESLIE ROBERT VIGERS

WILLIAM EDGAR HORNE

JOHN FARRER

WILLIAM EDWARD WOOLLEY

THOMAS BINNIE

JOHN GOULD DREW

HOWARD CHATFEILD CLARKE

EDWARD BLAKEWAY T'ANSON

JOHN GERMAN

GEORGE FRANCIS STEWART

FREDERICK GEORGE  
CHINNOCK

ROBERT NEVILLE HOLBECHE

HENRY W. D. THEOBALD

SAMUEL HOOD COWPER  
COLES

### *Professional Associates of Council.*

JOSEPH HENRY SABIN

CHARLES PELL HALL

### *Associates of Council.*

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD ALVERSTONE, G.C.M.G.  
(Lord Chief Justice of England)

SIR JOHN WOLFE BARRY, K.C.B.

The Report of the Council on the affairs of The Institution, and the Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1904 were read.

IT WAS RESOLVED—"That the Report of the Council and the Balance Sheet be received and approved, and be printed and circulated with the '*Transactions*.'"

IT WAS RESOLVED—"That the thanks of The Institution be given to Messrs. H. C. NEWMARCH and STANLEY HICKS for the efficient performance of their duties as Auditors, and that they be requested to continue their services for the ensuing year.

IT WAS RESOLVED—"That the thanks of The Institution are due and be given to the President, Vice-Presidents, and the other Members and Associates of the Council, for the able manner in which they have administered the affairs of The Institution."

IT WAS RESOLVED—"That the thanks of The Institution be given to Mr. PERCIVALL CURREY (the Honorary Secretary), to Mr. JULIAN C. ROGERS (the Secretary), and the other officers of The Institution, for the able manner in which they have executed their several duties."

THE PRESIDENT presented the following Prizes won by Candidates in the Professional and Preliminary Examinations, 1905 :—

#### THE PENFOLD SILVER MEDAL

for the highest percentage of marks (over 75% of the respective maxima) in the Students' and Non-Students' divisions of the Associateship Examination 1905 to ALAN ROY PETRIE, who also won

#### THE INSTITUTION PRIZE OF THE VALUE OF £15 15s.,

being placed first of the Student Candidates in the Associateship Examination, 1905.

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THE SPECIAL PRIZE OF THE VALUE  
OF £10 10s.

to HAROLD FRANCIS HURCOMB, second in order of merit of the Student Candidates in the Associateship Examination, 1905.

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THE PENFOLD GOLD MEDAL

to GUSTAVUS TAYLOR LOBAN for the highest marks (over 75% of the maximum) in the Fellowship Examination 1905.

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THE DRIVER PRIZE OF THE VALUE OF £15

to PERCY BOOTHROYD DANNATT for the highest marks gained by a Non-Student Candidate in the Associateship Examination 1905.

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THE "CRAWTER" PRIZE OF THE VALUE OF £10

to JAMES CALVERT SPENSLEY, for the best work in the subject "Principles and Practice of Valuation" in the Fellowship Examination 1905.

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THE "BEADEL" PRIZE OF THE VALUE OF £5.

to HUGH SPENCER MATHEWS, for the best work in the subject "Agriculture" in the Associateship Examination 1905.

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THE "GALSWORTHY" PRIZE OF THE VALUE  
OF £15

awarded to the Fellowship Candidate, who having passed the Associateship Examination as a Student, is found to have obtained the highest aggregate of marks in the Fellowship and Associateship Examinations combined, to CHARLES FREDERICK NORMAN, the amount of the prize being devoted partly to the purchase of books and instruments and partly to the payment of the winner's annual and other subscriptions.

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THE "SCOTTISH COMMITTEE" PRIZE OF THE  
VALUE OF £10 10s.

to CHARLES BOYD ROBERTSON, for the best work in the Associateship Examination held in Glasgow, 1905.

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THE "PRELIMINARY PRIZE" OF THE VALUE  
OF £2 2s.

to JOHN HENRY CLARKE, for the highest number of marks in the Preliminary Examination, 1905.

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It was resolved—

"That the thanks of the Meeting be given to Messrs. G. H. BEKEN, W. R. HOOD, F. MELROSE, H. G. POTTER, and H. T. SCOBLE for their services as scrutineers."

A vote of thanks to Mr. Steward for his conduct in the chair was carried unanimously, and the proceedings then terminated.

## THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

*Annual General Meeting, May 29th, 1905.*

The Council congratulate the Members on the prosperous state of The Institution during the past year, and on the many evidences of its increasing usefulness to the profession and the public at large.

Important questions have engaged their attention, and several new departures have been made which will be referred to in detail later on.

The Membership as a whole shows a satisfactory increase, as the following Tables indicate.

TABLE A.

|                                  | Honorary<br>Members. | Fellows. | Professional<br>Associates. | Associates. | Students. | Colonial<br>Fellows. | Total. |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------------|--------|
| May 1903                         | 17                   | 1897     | 1025                        | 86          | 396       | 22                   | 3443   |
| May 1904                         | 18                   | 1886     | 1140                        | 80          | 409       | 27                   | 3560   |
| May 1905                         | 19                   | 1893     | 1312                        | 80          | 384       | 31                   | 3719   |
| Increase of<br>1905 over<br>1904 | +1                   | +7       | +172                        | —           | —25       | +4                   | +159   |



The annual growth of the Membership of all classes is shown in the following table.

TABLE B.

|                  |           | Members (or<br>"Fellows"<br>after 1881). | Associates.   |           | Students. | Total. |
|------------------|-----------|------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|--------|
|                  |           |                                          | Professional. | Ordinary. |           |        |
| May              | 1869 ...  | 162                                      |               | 38        | 2         | 202    |
| "                | 1870 ...  | 180                                      |               | 59        | 2         | 241    |
| "                | 1871 ...  | 190                                      |               | 65        | 2         | 259    |
| "                | 1872 ...  | 205                                      |               | 67        | 4         | 276    |
| "                | 1873 ...  | 225                                      |               | 74        | 5         | 304    |
| "                | 1874 ...  | 247                                      |               | 89        | 6         | 332    |
| "                | 1875 ...  | 275                                      |               | 101       | 11        | 387    |
| "                | 1876 ...  | 300                                      |               | 119       | 8         | 427    |
| "                | 1877 ...  | 310                                      |               | 133       | 11        | 454    |
| "                | 1878 ...  | 312                                      |               | 134       | 8         | 454    |
| "                | 1879 ...  | 330                                      |               | 146       | 10        | 486    |
| "                | 1880 ...  | 342                                      |               | 155       | 10        | 507    |
| "                | *1881 ... | 357                                      |               | 164       | 14        | 535    |
| "                | 1882 ...  | 480                                      |               | 235       | 7         | 722    |
| "                | 1883 ...  | 557                                      | 218           | 74        | 38        | 887    |
| "                | 1884 ...  | 666                                      | 307           | 80        | 58        | 1121   |
| "                | 1885 ...  | 703                                      | 317           | 86        | 86        | 1192   |
| "                | 1886 ...  | 716                                      | 316           | 84        | 80        | 1196   |
| "                | 1887 ...  | 741                                      | 339           | 89        | 108       | 1277   |
| "                | 1888 ...  | 798                                      | 333           | 90        | 102       | 1323   |
| "                | 1889 ...  | 910                                      | 334           | 89        | 110       | 1443   |
| "                | 1890 ...  | 1095                                     | 310           | 89        | 123       | 1617   |
| "                | 1891 ...  | 1374                                     | 336           | 96        | 140       | 1946   |
| "                | 1892 ...  | 1646                                     | 342           | 97        | 172       | 2268   |
| "                | 1893 ...  | 1629                                     | 353           | 93        | 181       | 2269   |
| "                | 1894 ...  | 1626                                     | 381           | 84        | 204       | 2309   |
| "                | 1895 ..   | 1629                                     | 430           | 83        | 210       | 2352   |
| "                | 1896 ..   | 1802                                     | 465           | 86        | 220       | 2573   |
| "                | 1897 ...  | 1808                                     | 540           | 84        | 252       | 2684   |
| "                | 1898 ...  | 1835                                     | 615           | 85        | 272       | 2807   |
| "                | 1899 ...  | 1887                                     | 686           | 84        | 308       | 2965   |
| "                | 1900 ...  | 1883                                     | 757           | 88        | 336       | 3064   |
| "                | 1901 ...  | 1883                                     | 834           | 89        | 364       | 3170   |
| "                | 1902 ...  | 1891                                     | 906           | 86        | 392       | 3275   |
| "                | 1903 ...  | 1897                                     | 1025          | 86        | 396       | 3404   |
| "                | 1904 ..   | 1886                                     | 1140          | 80        | 409       | 3515   |
| "                | 1905 ...  | 1893                                     | 1312          | 80        | 384       | 3669   |
| Honorary Members |           |                                          |               |           |           | 19     |
| Colonial Fellows |           |                                          |               |           |           | 31     |
| 1905 Grand Total |           |                                          |               |           |           | 3719   |

\* Since August, 1881, "Members" have been designated "Fellows" and, in 1883, "Associates" were divided into "Ordinary" and "Professional" Associates.

Many applications having been received from the Building and Quantity Surveyors connected with the Admiralty Works Department for Membership on terms analogous to those agreed to some years ago in the case of Members of the Royal Engineer Civil Staff, the Council decided, after looking carefully into the details of the technical examination passed by candidates for these appointments, to concede the privilege asked for.

The Council record with regret the loss of several valued colleagues during the year. The name of Mr. William Sturge of Bristol has been familiar to several generations of surveyors, and was identified with all that is most high-minded in professional life. As a Founder Member, and as one who has occupied a seat on the Council through the whole period of The Institution's existence, his memory will be held in special honour by the Members.

In the deaths of Mr. Alfred Savill and Mr. Thomas Blashill the Council have to deplore the loss of valued colleagues who contributed largely to the efficiency of The Institution.

Other old and respected Members who died during the year were Mr. Thomas Fenwick, Mr. W. Lambe Huskinson, Mr. Henry Arthur Hunt, Colonel Sir Robert Bridgford, K.C.B., Mr. C. Sebastian Smith, and Mr. T. T. Wing. The last-mentioned will be remembered by his gift of the Presidential Chair.

Memoirs of these and other deceased Members will be found in the obituary which accompanies this Report.

#### FINANCE.

The receipts for the year 1904 show an increase proportionate to the growth of the Membership. The estimated value of the investments remains about the same as in the preceding year.



## THE PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

The annexed Table D shows the number of Candidates who have come up for, and the proportion who have passed, the Preliminary and Professional Examinations since the establishment of the system in 1881.

It will be observed that there was a slight falling off in the number who presented themselves for the Preliminary Examination in January, 1905, but a marked increase in the entries for the Professional Examinations in March.

TABLE D.

| Years. | Preliminary Examinations. |         |             | Professional Examinations. |         |            |
|--------|---------------------------|---------|-------------|----------------------------|---------|------------|
|        | Candidates.               | Passed. | Percentage. | Candidates.                | Passed. | Percentage |
| 1881   | 13                        | 6       | 46·15       | 2                          | 1       | 50·00      |
| 1882   | 30                        | 17      | 56·66       | —                          | —       | —          |
| 1883   | 44                        | 22      | 50·00       | 25                         | 22      | 88·00      |
| 1884   | 51                        | 30      | 58·82       | 36                         | 23      | 63·89      |
| 1885   | 46                        | 37      | 80·43       | 43                         | 31      | 72·09      |
| 1886   | 46                        | 34      | 78·26       | 56                         | 38      | 67·85      |
| 1887   | 53                        | 39      | 73·58       | 58                         | 45      | 77·59      |
| 1888   | 48                        | 39      | 81·25       | 73                         | 52      | 71·23      |
| 1889   | 51                        | 41      | 80·39       | 71                         | 51      | 71·83      |
| 1890   | 53                        | 44      | 83·01       | 96                         | 70      | 72·91      |
| 1891   | 76                        | 60      | 78·94       | 92                         | 68      | 73·91      |
| 1892   | 83                        | 64      | 77·10       | 125                        | 93      | 74·40      |
| 1893   | 77                        | 57      | 74·00       | 149                        | 100     | 67·11      |
| 1894   | 97                        | 66      | 68·00       | 182                        | 129     | 70·87      |
| 1895   | 121                       | 80      | 66·11       | 196                        | 141     | 71·93      |
| 1896   | 117                       | 78      | 68·37       | 212                        | 143     | 67·45      |
| 1897   | 133                       | 91      | 68·42       | 236                        | 151     | 63·97      |
| 1898   | 127                       | 95      | 74·80       | 265                        | 169     | 63·77      |
| 1899   | 145                       | 112     | 77·25       | 290                        | 184     | 63·44      |
| 1900   | 131                       | 102     | 77·86       | 325                        | 193     | 59·38      |
| 1901   | 142                       | 111     | 78·45       | 362                        | 246     | 67·95      |
| 1902   | 165                       | 133     | 80·06       | 369                        | 241     | 65·30      |
| 1903   | 151                       | 108     | 71·5 2      | 424                        | 294     | 69·34      |
| 1904   | 152                       | 108     | 71·05       | 480                        | 370     | 77·08      |
| 1905   | 132                       | 88      | 66·6 6      | 505                        | 399     | 79·00      |
| TOTALS | 2,284                     | 1,662   | 72·76       | 4,672                      | 3,254   | 69·64      |

The number, 504, of the Candidates for the Professional Examinations includes 40 who came up for re-examination in their typical subjects. Of these, 3 Associateship Candidates and 1 Direct Fellowship Candidate were in the "Land Agency" Sub-division, 10 Associateship and 5 Fellowship Candidates in the "Valuation," and 18 Associateship and 3 Fellowship Candidates in the "Building and Quantity Surveyors" Sub-division.

Of these 40 Candidates, 36 were successful in completing their examination by passing in their "typical" subjects.

Deducting these 40 re-examined Candidates from the total, the remainder, 464, represents new Candidates, of whom 8 in the "Land Agency," 22 in the "Valuation," and 9 in the "Building and Quantities" Sub-division failed in their typical subject only, and were referred back to their studies in that subject, for re-examination in some future year.

#### THE SCOTTISH AND IRISH EXAMINATIONS.

Five Candidates presented themselves for examination in Glasgow, of whom 4 satisfied the Examiners, and three Candidates came up in Dublin, all of whom passed.

The following Table E shows the number of Candidates and the marks obtained in each Division and Sub-division, the number and percentage of passes, the number "referred back" for further study in their typical subjects, the total marks obtainable, and the percentage obtained. It does not include those re-examined in their typical subject, or the Scottish and Irish Candidates, whose marking is on a different basis from that which obtains in the English Examinations.

TABLE E. EXAMINATIONS, 1904.

|                                               | Sub-Division I.<br>Land Agency. |         |                   | Sub-Division II.<br>Valuation. |         |                   | Sub-Division III.<br>Building and<br>Quantities. |         |                   | Total Maximum<br>Marks. | Marks obtained. | Percentage of<br>Marks obtained. | Percentage of Candi-<br>dates who Passed. |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                               | Examined.                       | Passed. | Referred<br>Back. | Examined.                      | Passed. | Referred<br>Back. | Examined.                                        | Passed. | Referred<br>Back. |                         |                 |                                  |                                           |
| Associateship<br>Examination.<br>Students     | 17                              | 13      |                   | 52                             | 44      | 5                 | 27                                               | 26      |                   | 96,000                  | 64,227          | 66.90                            | 86.45                                     |
| Associateship<br>Examination,<br>Non-Students | 51                              | 29      | 8                 | 91                             | 61      | 12                | 88                                               | 74      | 8                 | 229,000                 | 148,149         | 64.64                            | 71.30                                     |
| Fellowship<br>Examination                     | 22                              | 15      |                   | 69                             | 58      | 5                 | 33                                               | 30      | 1                 | 124,000                 | 79,923          | 64.45                            | 66.93                                     |
| Direct<br>Fellowship<br>Examination           | 1                               | 1       |                   | 3                              | 2       |                   | 3                                                | 3       |                   | 10,500                  | 6,833           | 65.07                            | 85.71                                     |
| Totals ...                                    | 91                              | 58      | 8                 | 215                            | 165     | 22                | 151                                              | 133     | 9                 | 459,500                 | 299,132         | 65.09                            | 77.09                                     |

After much consideration, the Council have decided to change the names by which the Professional Examinations have hitherto been known. The Professional Associateship Examination will in future be called the Intermediate Examination, and the Fellowship Examination the Final Examination, thus getting rid of some ambiguity as regards the claims of Candidates to immediate admission to the classes of Membership which have hitherto been associated with these particular Examinations.

As regards the Fellowship, it is a misapprehension to



suppose that a Candidate who has passed what has hitherto been known as the Fellowship Examination is entitled, on reaching the minimum age prescribed by the By-laws, to be transferred to the highest class of Membership. It is apparently not clearly understood that the Candidate for transfer must fully satisfy the Council that he has had such experience in practical and responsible work as the public are entitled to look for in a person describing himself as a Fellow of the Institution. Subject to the rules it is open to anyone to enter for the Final Examination at the time most convenient to himself, but before the Council will transfer him to the Fellowship he must satisfy them that he has had five years' experience as a Surveyor in circumstances satisfactory to the Council, either

- (A) As a Principal in an established business as defined by the By-laws;
- (B) As responsible Manager of an established business as defined by the By-laws;
- (C) As Head of a Department in the office of a public body; reporting direct to his Board or Council.

#### THE PRIZES.

A further addition has been made to the list of Prizes—this time in connection with the Scottish Examinations—for which The Institution are indebted, to the extent of five guineas per annum, to the kindness of Mr. William Fraser and Mr. Thomas Smellie Fraser of Glasgow. This amount has been supplemented by a grant of an equal sum from Institution funds. This Prize was awarded to Charles Boyd Robertson.

The other Prizes were won as follows:—

The “Institution” Prize, value 15 guineas, for the Candidate at the head of the list of successful Student Candidates in the Associateship Examination, by Alan Roy Petrie in the Valuation Sub-division, with 850 marks out of 1,000, who also won the “Penfold Silver Medal,” for the highest marks in the two sections (Student and non-Student) of the Associateship Examination, calculated on the basis of their respective pass marks.

The “Special” Prize, value 10 guineas, for the Student Candidate next on the list, by Harold Francis Hurcomb in the Building Sub-division, with 830 marks out of 1,000.

The “Penfold Gold Medal” for the highest marks in the Fellowship Examination, by Gustavus Taylor Loban in the Valuation Sub-division, with 852 marks out of 1,000.

The Driver Prize, value £15, by Percy Boothroyd Dannatt, a “Building” Candidate for the Associateship with 858 marks out of 1,000.

The “Beadel Prize” for the best work in the subject “Agriculture,” by Hugh Spencer Mathews, a Student Candidate in the Land Agency Sub-division, with 80 per cent. of the maximum marks in the subject.

The “Crawter Prize” for the best work in the subject “Principles and Practice of Valuation,” by James Calvert Spensley, a Candidate in the Valuation Sub-division of the Fellowship Examination, with 90 per cent. of the maximum marks in the subject.

The “Galsworthy Prize,” awarded to the Fellowship Candidate who, having passed the Associateship Examination as a Student, has obtained the highest aggregate of marks in his Fellowship and Associateship Examinations combined, was won by Charles Frederick Norman,

a Candidate in the Valuation Sub-division, who passed the Associateship Examination as a Student in 1904, and whose total marks in that and the recent Fellowship Examination amounted to 1,563, or 78 per cent. of the possible marks in the two Examinations.

The "Preliminary Prize," awarded annually to the Candidate who passes at the head of the list in the Preliminary Examination, was won by John Henry Clarke, of Bedford

#### THE EXAMINERS.

As on so many previous occasions, the Council have to express their grateful acknowledgments to the Examiners for their valuable services, but more particularly to those gentlemen who have performed these most arduous duties in a purely honorary capacity, viz.: Mr. J. W. WILLIS BUND, Mr. E. J. CASTLE, K.C., Mr. R. F. COLAM, Mr. G. M. FREEMAN, K.C., Mr. H. A. RIGG, who undertook the legal subjects, and to Mr. W. EVE, Mr. E. J. HARPER, Mr. F. LEE, Mr. F. J. C. MAY, Mr. C. JOHN MANN, Mr. J. DOUGLASS MATHEWS, Mr. J. H. OAKLEY, Mr. C. W. STEPHENSON, and Mr J D. WALLIS, who undertook the more strictly professional subjects.

The Council also desire to express their cordial thanks to those Members of The Institution at Manchester and in Scotland and Ireland who have done so much to conduct the examinations in those centres to a successful issue.

#### PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

The Council have been occupied during the year with the consideration of schemes for extending the scope and raising the standard of professional education,

by bringing the advantages of a University training within the reach of such Students as are desirous of acquiring a systematic training in some of the scientific subjects cognate to their profession. The existence of an Agricultural Department at the University of Cambridge seemed to present an opportunity for a step in this direction, and a correspondence with the University Authorities led to a conference between some Members of the Council and representatives of the University Department of Agriculture, at which the following scheme was agreed upon between the Council and the Senate of the University.

(A) That the Scholarships be called "The Surveyors' Institution Scholarships"; that they be three in number, one to be awarded in each year; that the value of a Scholarship be £80 per annum, and that it be tenable for three years, subject to the Scholar satisfying the authorities of his college in regard to progress and conduct.

(B) That the Scholarships be open to Students of The Surveyors' Institution, provided that, at the time of taking the Scholarship Examination, they have passed, or obtained exemption from, the whole of the Previous examination of the University.

(C) That each Scholar, on election, must become a member of a College, and must sign an agreement, with the concurrence of his parents or guardians if under age, to become articulated to a Member of The Institution.

(D) That, subject to the approval of the Council of The Surveyors' Institution in each case, the term of articles and residence in the University may run concurrently for the last year of the holding of the Scholarship.

(E) That a Scholar who has obtained an honours degree, in the manner prescribed below, be exempt from all except professional subjects in the Intermediate and Final Examinations of the Institution.

(F) That the prescribed course of study for Scholars be as follows :

Each Scholar must pass the First Part of the Natural Science Tripos, and obtain the University Diploma in Agriculture before the end of his third year.

Scholars must take Chemistry and Botany as two of the subjects in the first part of the Natural Science Tripos, and not less than one of the following subjects:—Physics, Geology, and Physiology.

(G) That election to the Scholarships be by competitive examination, held annually in July, arrangements for which be made by the Board of Agricultural Studies of the University, the Institution bearing the expense of the examination.

(H) The examination will consist of the following subjects :

1. Elementary Chemistry and Physics.
2. More advanced papers in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Geology.

No Candidate to be allowed to take more than two of the more advanced papers, but every Candidate must show an elementary knowledge of Chemistry and Physics. Candidates who take the more advanced papers in Chemistry or Physics will not be required to take the elementary paper in the subject in which they enter for the more advanced paper.

The Examination to include papers and practical work in each subject.

The Council have made somewhat similar offers to the Universities of North Wales and Durham—both of which possess agricultural sides—in the interest of students from the Northern and Western Districts of the country.

The Council had hoped to open the competition for these Scholarships to Fellows and Professional Associates as well as to Students, but their legal adviser is of opinion that to do so would be to infringe specific provisions in the Charter and By-laws, and they have, in consequence, been compelled to limit their offer to the last mentioned.

It may be mentioned in this connection that, by way of still further linking The Institution Examinations with the Teaching Universities, the Council have agreed to accept the Bachelor of Science Degree in the Department of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh as qualifying Candidates for the Professional Examinations of The Institution.

#### PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES.

The Provincial Committees continue to perform functions of the highest utility in connection with the general work of The Institution, and the Council gratefully acknowledge their valuable co-operation in the exceedingly difficult duty of investigating and weighing the qualifications of Candidates for examination, for election, and for transfer.

Reference was made in last year's Report to proposals for lectures on suitable subjects to be delivered at Meetings of Provincial Committees. The response to



these proposals has not been so general as the Council hoped and anticipated, but in those cases in which the suggestion has been entertained, the Council are making arrangements for lectures by experts in subjects selected in consultation with the Committees.

The present Provincial Committees, with the names of the Chairmen for the year, and the number of Fellows forming the Committees, will be found in the subjoined table.

TABLE F. PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES.

| Committee. |                                                |     | Chairman.                 | Number<br>of<br>Members. |
|------------|------------------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| A          | Northumberland and Durham                      | ... | A. W. F. Eade             | 28                       |
| B          | Cumberland and Westmoreland                    | ... | J. Banks ...              | 17                       |
| C          | Lancashire and Cheshire                        | ... | C. S. Pain ...            | 94                       |
| D          | Yorkshire                                      | ... | T. Winn ...               | 78                       |
| E          | Salop and Hereford                             | ... | H. J. Wyley ...           | 28                       |
| F          | Derby and Stafford                             | ... | G. H. Heaton...           | 33                       |
| G          | Nottingham and Lincoln                         | ... | C. W. Wright              | 40                       |
| H          | Monmouth and South Wales...                    | ... | R. Forrest ...            | 38                       |
| I          | Warwick and Worcester                          | ... | W. D. Gilpin<br>Brown ... | 52                       |
| J          | Leicester, Northampton, and Rutland            |     | W. G. S. Rolleston        | 43                       |
| K          | Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and<br>Suffolk | ... | W. H. Salter ...          | 43                       |
| L          | Berks, Bucks, and Oxon                         | ... | W. A. Simmons             | 41                       |
| M          | Beds, Essex, Herts, and Middlesex              | ... | J. Weall ...              | 54                       |
| N          | Devon and Cornwall                             | ... | H. Drew ...               | 44                       |
| O          | Somerset, Glo'ster, and North Wilts            |     | E. M. Hippiisley          | 45                       |
| P          | Hants, Dorset, and South Wilts                 | ... | C. F. S. Sanctuary        | 94                       |
| Q          | Kent                                           | ... | G. Langridge ...          | 77                       |
| R          | Sussex                                         | ... | W. F. Ingram              | 46                       |
| S          | North Wales and Radnor                         | ... | J. E. Poundley            | 17                       |
| T          | Irish Committee                                | ... | F. A. B. Turner           | 188                      |
| U          | Scottish Committee                             | ... | T. Binnie ...             | 78                       |

## COUNCIL ATTENDANCES.

The subjoined table shows the attendances of the Members of the Council at Council, Committee, and General Meetings from 16th May, 1904, to 10th April, 1905 (both inclusive).

| NAMES.                               | Council<br>Attendances. | Attendances<br>at Ordinary<br>General<br>Meetings. | Committee<br>Attendances. | Total<br>Attendances. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>MEMBERS.</b>                      |                         |                                                    |                           |                       |
| Bidwell, C. ...                      | 6                       | 4                                                  | 7                         | 17                    |
| § Binnie, T. ...                     | 1                       | 1                                                  |                           | 2                     |
| † Blashill, T. ...                   | 7                       | 3                                                  | 12                        | 22                    |
| Buck, A. ...                         | 3                       | 4                                                  | 1                         | 8                     |
| Chinnock, F. G. ...                  | 11                      | 5                                                  | 2                         | 18                    |
| Clarke, H. C. ...                    | 16                      | 10                                                 | 24                        | 50                    |
| Drew, J. G. ...                      | 2                       |                                                    | 1                         | 3                     |
| Farrer, J. ...                       | 4                       | 2                                                  |                           | 6                     |
| German, J. ...                       | 5                       | 5                                                  |                           | 10                    |
| Holbeche, R. N. ...                  | 6                       | 1                                                  | 2                         | 9                     |
| Horne, W. E. ...                     | 7                       | 4                                                  | 7                         | 18                    |
| † Anson, E. B. ...                   | 9                       | 6                                                  | 19                        | 34                    |
| Langridge, G. ...                    | 15                      | 9                                                  | 21                        | 45                    |
| Martin, Howard ...                   | 15                      | 11                                                 | 38                        | 64                    |
| Penfold, J. W. ...                   | 12                      | 7                                                  | 14                        | 33                    |
| Rickman, T. M. ...                   | 5                       | 2                                                  | 18                        | 25                    |
| Rolleston, Sir J. F. L.,<br>M.P. ... | 2                       |                                                    | 9                         | 11                    |
| Shaw, J. ...                         |                         |                                                    |                           |                       |
| Squarey, E. P. ...                   |                         |                                                    |                           |                       |
| Stenning, A. R. ...                  | 16                      | 7                                                  | 24                        | 47                    |
| Steward, H. T. ...                   | 15                      | 12                                                 | 28                        | 55                    |
| (President)                          |                         |                                                    |                           |                       |
| Stewart, G. F. ...                   | 1                       |                                                    |                           | 1                     |
| Strutt, Hon. E. G. ...               | 13                      | 7                                                  | 11                        | 31                    |
| † Sturge, W. ...                     |                         |                                                    |                           |                       |
| * Theobald, H. W. D. ...             | 2                       |                                                    |                           | 2                     |
| Vernon, A. ...                       | 8                       | 6                                                  | 1                         | 15                    |
| Vigers, L. R. ...                    | 15                      | 6                                                  | 16                        | 37                    |
| Vigers, R. ...                       | 12                      | 2                                                  | 32                        | 46                    |
| Wainwright, T. T. ...                | 1                       |                                                    |                           | 1                     |
| Watney, Daniel ...                   | 12                      | 5                                                  | 8                         | 25                    |
| Woolley, W. Edward ...               | 10                      | 9                                                  | 3                         | 22                    |
| <b>PROFESSIONAL<br/>ASSOCIATES.</b>  |                         |                                                    |                           |                       |
| Hall, C. P. ...                      | 4                       |                                                    |                           | 4                     |
| Sabin, J. H. ...                     | 14                      | 10                                                 | 25                        | 49                    |

\* Elected March 9th, 1905.

† Deceased.

§ Representing the Scottish Committee.

|| Representing the Irish Committee.

## THE SECRETARY.

Early last winter the Council, to their great regret, were informed by Mr. Rogers that the state of his health rendered it unwise that he should continue to discharge the duties of Secretary, and that he desired therefore to resign that office as soon as his successor could be appointed.

In these circumstances the Council felt that, great as the loss to The Institution must be of Mr. Rogers' services after a connection with it of some 36 years, they had no alternative but to relieve him, as soon as possible, from his duties.

The Council having advertised, therefore, for a Secretary, and having duly considered the applications and testimonials of over 200 candidates, decided to appoint, from the date of the General Meeting in May, Mr. Alexander Goddard, whose qualifications, and experience as Secretary to the President of the Board of Agriculture and in other official positions, appeared to give him a special fitness for the office of Secretary to The Institution.

It has been arranged that the wide experience and knowledge possessed by Mr. Rogers in the conduct of the business of The Institution shall be at the disposal of the Council for so long as his assistance may seem to be necessary, and that he shall receive a retiring allowance commensurate with the length and value of his services.

The Council desire to express on their own behalf, and on behalf of all the Members of The Institution, their warm appreciation of the judgment, energy, literary ability, and unfailing courtesy with which Mr. Rogers has discharged, for so many years, the duties of Secretary, and of the value of his services not only to

The Institution, but to the profession in general, especially in connection with the improvement of professional education.

The comparative statistics contained in the early part of this Report, illustrating the remarkable growth of the Examinations and Membership of The Institution, together with the many volumes of its valuable publications, all edited by Mr. Rogers, are in themselves, perhaps, the best justification of this expression of the Council's feeling on his retirement.

The Council gladly acknowledge that the important position now attained by The Institution must be attributed very largely to the efficient way in which the secretarial duties have been performed, and, in bidding an official farewell to Mr. Rogers, they wish to record their sincere regret that his resignation has become necessary, and their strong hope that a well-deserved rest and freedom from responsibility may conduce to his complete restoration to health.

#### THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS.

In their last year's Report the Council stated that, on the invitation of the London County Council, they had put forward certain proposals for the amendment of the London Building Acts, which, it was hoped, would sufficiently commend themselves to insure their incorporation in the new Bill then in contemplation. This hope proved to be unfounded, for the new Bill not only proposed to re-enact many of the sections of the 1894 Act, the amendment of which had been suggested by the Council to its promoters, but embodied clauses of such a far-reaching and drastic description as would practically revolutionise existing legislation on the subject. The menace to property interests was so serious that the

Council felt they had no option but to oppose the Bill by every means in their power. They therefore prepared and lodged a petition and retained Counsel to appear in support of it, but, in consequence of the hostility provoked by the Bill, its promoters, as the result of a compromise with the City and other authorities, decided to abandon all but the Fire Clauses, which, by agreement, were allowed to go to a Second Reading, and now stand referred to Committee.

Any expectation that the withdrawn clauses of the Bill would be permanently dropped must be abandoned, the London County Council having announced their intention of reintroducing them in some form next Session. Meanwhile the London County Council have invited the Council of The Institution to make suggestions for the amendment of the existing London Building Acts, and this work is now engaging their attention. The Members will need no assurance that the Council will, as heretofore, do what lies in their power to secure property owners against any proposals in the new Bill which may seem to be unnecessary or unjust.

#### THE VALUATION BILL.

The proposed Government Valuation Bill is awaited with anxiety, as likely to profoundly affect the interests with which all classes of Surveyors are closely connected.

Directly the Bill of last Session was introduced the Council took steps, with the assistance of a Committee, to examine its provisions, and finally embodied their views on the subject in a memorandum which was printed and sent to all the Members of the House of Commons.

The Bill of 1904 was withdrawn, but it being

understood that the Government would again introduce a Bill on the subject this Session, the Committee was reappointed, and their recommendations were forwarded in the name of the Council to the President of the Local Government Board, with an expression of hope that these representations would receive consideration in connection with the framing of the Bill.

#### THE PUBLICATIONS.

The Council are much indebted to Members and others for the large number of valuable and interesting contributions to the current volumes of *Transactions* and *Professional Notes*. It is of the greatest importance to the reputation of The Institution that its *Transactions* should be kept upon the high level as regards literary excellence and practical utility which has been the case in past years, and in pursuance of this object the Council have decided to offer non-Members, as well as Members, the opportunity of winning the Gold Medal for the best paper, if of sufficient merit, read during the Session.

The Thirty-seventh volume of the *Transactions*, now on the point of completion, contains a number of excellent Papers and many valuable contributions to the resulting discussions. It would be invidious to select any of the Papers by Members for special commendation, but it is perhaps permissible to speak in terms of high appreciation of the excellent and learned Paper by a non-Member, Mr. Edward Morten, on "Surveyors' Reports and Certificates," a subject on which he is an acknowledged authority.

Of the value of the *Professional Notes* it is needless to speak. Their utility is acknowledged by all the Members.



## PRESENTATION OF PORTRAITS.

The Council desire to tender their thanks for the presentation of two portraits which have been hung in the Lecture Hall of The Institution—the one, a portrait of the late Sir Henry Arthur Hunt, a former Vice-President, and a most distinguished member of the profession; the other, the portrait of Mr. John Wornham Penfold, subscribed for by a large number of Members, of which, at the request of the recipient, the Council have gladly accepted the custody.

## THE LIBRARY.

No very large number of works has been added to the Library during the year, either by way of purchase or presentation, but steps have been taken for the extension and more convenient display of the geological collection, so as to render it more accessible and of greater value for Students and Members. In this work The Institution is receiving very great assistance from Dr. Henry Woodward, F.R.S.

## EMPLOYMENT REGISTER.

This Register continues to prove a very useful feature of The Institution, and would be still more so if Members in want of assistants, or landowners requiring agents, would avail themselves more fully of the facilities which it affords.

## GENERAL.

Reference has already been made to the contribution of £100 which the Council decided to make towards the Appellant's costs in the case of *Colls v. The Home and Colonial Stores*.

It was, in their opinion, of the utmost importance to obtain a clear decision from the highest tribunal as to the rights of servient owners in crowded centres of population, and to secure the reversal of a judgment in the Court below, which, had it stood, would have had a most disastrous effect on all rebuilding operations in London and other great cities.

The Council also made a contribution towards the defendant's costs in the action *Gibbon v. Pease*, in which the plaintiff sought to establish a right to the ownership of the materials and papers on which a bill of quantities was based, as well as a right to the ownership of all drawings connected with the contract. The latter the Council regarded as outside their purview, but as regards the former it was felt that Mr. Pease, being a Member, was entitled to such support as The Institution was in a position to render; and their action was justified by an agreement between the parties in Mr. Pease's favour on this branch of the case.

The Council trust that the perusal of this report will enable Members to realise the important nature of the matters which come before them for consideration, and will satisfy them that the varied interests of The Institution have been safeguarded and promoted during the past year.

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#### ADDENDUM.

The Annual Summer Meeting and Conference of The Institution was this year held, by invitation of the Devon and Cornwall Provincial Committee, at Exeter, on the 25th and 26th of May. The Institution is greatly indebted to the Provincial Chairman and the Members

of the Local Reception Committee for the generous hospitality extended to the visiting Members, and for the completeness of the arrangements to which the undoubted success of the Meeting was due.

On the morning of Thursday, the 25th, the Members assembled at the Guildhall, where they were received by the Mayor of Exeter, who, in a cordial address of welcome, expressed the pleasure which it afforded to him and his fellow citizens to have among them such a body of distinguished professional men, and trusted that their visit to the historical city of Exeter would be one of pleasure and profit.

Mr. Herbert T. Steward (President) having thanked the Mayor for the kindly terms in which he had alluded to the visit, and expressed the gratitude of the Council for his courtesy in allowing them the use of the Guildhall for the purposes of the Meeting, the Conference was declared open, and business was proceeded with.

An Address descriptive of Exeter, with a brief historical account of some of the Traditions and Antiquities of the City, was delivered by Mr. G. R. Shorto, Town Clerk.

The following papers were afterwards read and discussed :

1. "Agricultural Co-operation," by Mr. J. Nugent-Harris, Secretary of the Agricultural Organization Society, and
2. "The Agriculture of South Devon," by Mr. A. Michelmores (Fellow).

Several Members took part in the discussion of the subjects dealt with by Mr. Nugent Harris and Mr. Michelmores, and hearty votes of thanks having been unanimously passed to the Town Clerk and the authors

of the Papers, the morning's business was brought to a conclusion.

The Members then proceeded to the Rougemont Hotel, where they were entertained at luncheon by the Devon and Cornwall Committee, Mr. Henry Drew (Provincial Chairman) presiding. In the afternoon arrangements were made for visiting various places of interest in and around the city, a large party having the great advantage of the guidance of the Rev. Chancellor Edmonds, who conducted them through the Cathedral, on the history and architecture of which he is an eminent authority. Parties of Members also visited the Septic Tank Installation of the Corporation, the working of the system being explained by Mr. Herbert T. Scoble (Professional Associate).

In the evening the Members dined together at the Rougemont Hotel, the President of The Institution being in the chair. Among the official guests were the Mayor of Exeter, the High Sheriff of Devon, the Rev. Chancellor Edmonds, representatives of the local legal and architectural associations, and other gentlemen.

For the second day, Friday, the 26th, two excursions had been arranged, and, favoured by splendid weather, they proved most enjoyable to the Members taking part in them.

The first party, leaving Exeter by an early train for Torquay, drove thence, through some of the most picturesque scenery in Devon, to Berry Pomeroy Castle, the property of His Grace the Duke of Somerset, after viewing which they proceeded to Totnes, where luncheon was provided. In the afternoon the party enjoyed a trip by steamer down the beautiful River Dart to Dartmouth, taking train from Kingswear en route for London.

Another party left early on Friday morning by train for Plymouth, reaching Milbay Station about 10 a.m., and proceeded to the Hoe, with which so many great names and historic events are associated, and from which magnificent views are obtained of the harbour and the coast. A steamer conveyed the visiting Members from the West Hoe Pier by way of Hamcaze to the Dockyard Extension Works, where they were received by Sir John Jackson, Mr. H. G. Scott, and other members of the contractor's staff, who pointed out the details of the huge scheme, which, when complete, will furnish the largest and most commodious naval dockyard in the world. At Sir John Jackson's invitation the Members partook of luncheon in a large marquee, when an opportunity was afforded to the host to express his pleasure at the visit of the representatives of The Institution, and to the guests to thank him for his generous hospitality and for the cordiality of the reception which he, in common with Admiral Henderson and the members of the staff, had accorded them. The battleship "Commonwealth," lying alongside one of the docks, was afterwards inspected, and, by the courtesy of Admiral Henderson, who placed a dockyard train at their disposal, the visitors were conducted through the dockyards and workshops, finally taking train from North Road Station for London and the north.

In thus placing on record the foregoing brief account of a most successful and interesting summer visit and conference, the Council take the opportunity of expressing their gratitude to the Provincial Chairman, to Mr. J. Gould Drew, and to the Members of the Reception Committee for their hospitable reception, and for the care and foresight with which such ample provision was made for the comfort and convenience of the visiting Members.

Their sincere thanks are also due, and have been conveyed, to the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Exeter for the warmth of their welcome, and for their consideration in granting the use of their ancient Guildhall for the purposes of the Meeting; to the Rev. Chancellor Edmonds, for his courtesy in pointing out to the Members the beauties of the Cathedral; to Mr. G. R. Shorto, Town Clerk, for his instructive and entertaining address on the history and antiquities of the City; to Sir John Jackson, for his kindness in permitting the visit of inspection to the Great Dockyard Extension Works, and for his hospitable entertainment of the Members; to Admiral Henderson, for the facilities afforded for inspecting the Royal Dockyards; to Mr. G. H. Scott, chief of the staff on the Extension Works; to Mr. A. Michelmores, Mr. Gerald Eve, and Mr. A. Body, for the valuable assistance rendered by them in organising and personally superintending the conduct of the different excursions; and to Mr. J. Nugent Harris and Mr. A. Michelmores for their valuable Papers on subjects of more than local interest.

Owing chiefly to the kindness, courtesy, and attention to detail of all those who had the local arrangements of the Meeting in hand, this year's gathering of Exeter compares favourably with any of its predecessors, and the Council feel assured that the Members who took part in it will remember it as full of interest and instruction.



## BALANCE SHEET

1904.

## ASSETS.

|                                                                      | £                                      | s.                                        | d.  | £     | s. | d.          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----|-------|----|-------------|
| <b>CASH at Bankers and in hands of the Secretary :—</b>              |                                        |                                           |     |       |    |             |
| Current Account (including £50 in the hands of the Secretary) ... .. | 847                                    | 14                                        | 2   |       |    |             |
| Reserve Fund ... ..                                                  | 20                                     | 8                                         | 1   |       |    |             |
| "Library, Forestry, and Geological" Account ... ..                   | 547                                    | 3                                         | 1   |       |    |             |
| "Prize Endowment" Capital Account ... ..                             | 0                                      | 14                                        | 9   |       |    |             |
| "Prize Endowment" Income Account ... ..                              | 71                                     | 17                                        | 10  |       |    |             |
|                                                                      |                                        |                                           |     |       |    | 1,487 17 11 |
| Furniture ... ..                                                     |                                        |                                           |     |       |    | 1,188 8 6   |
| Library, Forestry, and Geological Account ... ..                     |                                        |                                           |     |       |    | 5,424 17 2  |
| <b>INVESTMENTS, Value as at this date :</b>                          |                                        |                                           |     |       |    |             |
| <b>Accumulations Account.</b>                                        |                                        |                                           |     |       |    |             |
| £ s. d.                                                              |                                        |                                           |     |       |    |             |
| 9,701 4 6                                                            | Consols                                | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ % at 88 $\frac{1}{2}$     | ... | 8,585 | 11 | 7           |
| 3,109 2 4                                                            | New                                    | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % at 87 $\frac{1}{2}$     | ... | 2,720 | 9  | 6           |
| 2,006 0 0                                                            | London and North Western Railway       | 3% Debenture Stock at 97                  | ... | 1,945 | 16 | 4           |
| 4,500 0 0                                                            | New South Wales                        | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % (1918) at 97            | ... | 4,365 | 0  | 0           |
|                                                                      |                                        |                                           |     |       |    | 17,616 17 5 |
| <b>Library, Forestry, and Geological Account.</b>                    |                                        |                                           |     |       |    |             |
| £ s. d.                                                              |                                        |                                           |     |       |    |             |
| 1,900 0 0                                                            | Consols                                | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % at 88 $\frac{1}{2}$     | ... |       |    | 1,681 10 0  |
| <b>Prize Endowment Account.</b>                                      |                                        |                                           |     |       |    |             |
| £ s. d.                                                              |                                        |                                           |     |       |    |             |
| 503 1 11                                                             | India                                  | 3% Stock at 96 $\frac{1}{2}$              | ... | 485   | 9  | 8           |
| 278 0 3                                                              | Midland Railway                        | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Debenture Stock at 78   | ... | 216   | 16 | 11          |
| 254 0 0                                                              | North British Railway No. 1 Preference | Stock at 120                              | ... | 304   | 16 | 0           |
| 413 16 8                                                             | New                                    | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % at 87 $\frac{1}{2}$     | ... | 362   | 2  | 1           |
| 440 10 8                                                             | India                                  | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % at 106 $\frac{1}{4}$    | ... | 468   | 1  | 4           |
| 500 0 0                                                              | Courage and Co.                        | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % B Debenture Stock at 90 | ... | 450   | 0  | 0           |
|                                                                      |                                        |                                           |     |       |    | 2,287 6 0   |
| <b>Reserve Fund.</b>                                                 |                                        |                                           |     |       |    |             |
| £ s. d.                                                              |                                        |                                           |     |       |    |             |
| 1,708 1 4                                                            | Consols                                | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % at cost price           | ... |       |    | 1,500 0 0   |
| <b>Amounts due, but unpaid at date, viz. :—</b>                      |                                        |                                           |     |       |    |             |
| Subscriptions and Entrance Fees ... ..                               | 605                                    | 17                                        | 0   |       |    |             |
| Fees for hire of Rooms ... ..                                        | 143                                    | 17                                        | 0   |       |    |             |
| Rent of Offices, &c. (Tribunal of Appeal) ... ..                     | 33                                     | 5                                         | 0   |       |    |             |
| Publications ... ..                                                  | 2                                      | 4                                         | 4   |       |    |             |
|                                                                      |                                        |                                           |     |       |    | 785 3 4     |

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£31,972 0 4

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N.B.—The above Assets do not include the value of the Premises of The Institution, held on Lease for 999 years from 1895.

31st DECEMBER, 1904.

## LIABILITIES.

1904.

|                                           |     |     |     |     |     | £      | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|----|----|
| Accumulations Account                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18,556 | 4  | 4  |
| Library, Forestry, and Geological Account | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,653  | 10 | 3  |
| Prize Endowment Capital Account           | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,288  | 0  | 9  |
| Prize Endowment Income Account            | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 71     | 17 | 10 |
| Examinations Suspense Account             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 994    | 7  | 0  |
| Reserve Fund                              | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,520  | 8  | 1  |
| Due to Sundry Creditors                   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 887    | 12 | 1  |

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£31,972 0 4

Examined with books, vouchers, &amp;c., and found correct.

TANSLEY WITT, Chartered Accountant.

H. C. NEWMARCH.  
STANLEY HICKS.

40, Chancery Lane, W.C., 8th May, 1905.

Auditors.

|            |                                                                                                                               | RECEIPTS. |    |    | FOR THE YEAR ENDED |    |    |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----|----|--------------------|----|----|
|            |                                                                                                                               | £         | s. | d. | £                  | s. | d. |
| 1904.      | To Cash at Bankers and in hands of Secretary, viz. :—                                                                         |           |    |    |                    |    |    |
| Jan. 1st.  | On Deposit Account Reserve Fund                                                                                               |           |    |    | 1,000              | 0  | 0  |
|            | On Current Account including £50 Petty Cash in the hands of the Secretary ...                                                 |           |    |    | 852                | 1  | 9  |
| Dec. 31st. | RECEIPTS ON INCOME ACCOUNT :—                                                                                                 |           |    |    |                    |    |    |
|            | To 1,724 Fellows' Subscriptions at £3 3s.                                                                                     | 5,430     | 12 | 0  |                    |    |    |
|            | „ 61 Fellows' Subscription Arrears at £3 3s. ...                                                                              | 192       | 3  | 0  |                    |    |    |
|            | „ 51 Fellows' Subscriptions paid in advance for 1905 at £3 3s. ...                                                            | 160       | 13 | 0  |                    |    |    |
|            | „ 5 Fellows' Subscriptions (on account of Member reinstated) at £3 3s. ...                                                    | 15        | 15 | 0  |                    |    |    |
|            | „ Differences of Subscription on transfers                                                                                    | 21        | 0  | 0  | 5,820              | 3  | 0  |
|            | „ 1,199 Professional Associates', Associates', and Colonial Fellows' Subscriptions at £2 2s. ...                              | 2,517     | 18 | 0  |                    |    |    |
|            | „ 42 Professional Associates', Associates', and Colonial Fellows' Subscriptions Arrears at £2 2s....                          | 88        | 4  | 0  |                    |    |    |
|            | „ 4 Professional Associates', Associates', and Colonial Fellows' Subscriptions paid in advance for 1905 at £2 2s.             | 8         | 8  | 0  |                    |    |    |
|            | „ 3 Professional Associates', Associates', and Colonial Fellows' Subscriptions On account of Members reinstated at £2 2s. ... | 6         | 6  | 0  |                    |    |    |
|            | „ 2 Professional Associates', Associates', and Colonial Fellows' Subscriptions part payments ...                              | 2         | 2  | 0  |                    |    |    |
|            | „ 2 Professional Associates', Associates', and Colonial Fellows' Subscriptions Transferred from the Fellowship ...            | 4         | 4  | 0  | 2,627              | 2  | 0  |
|            | „ 371 Students' Subscriptions at £1 1s.                                                                                       | 389       | 11 | 0  |                    |    |    |
|            | „ 8 Students' Subscriptions paid in advance for 1905 at £1 1s. ...                                                            | 8         | 8  | 0  |                    |    |    |
|            | „ 1 Student's Subscription reinstated at £1 1s. ...                                                                           | 1         | 1  | 0  | 399                | 0  | 0  |
|            | „ Hire of Rooms ...                                                                                                           | 688       | 16 | 0  |                    |    |    |
|            | „ Interest, Dividends, &c. ...                                                                                                | 476       | 7  | 1  | 1,165              | 3  | 1  |
|            | EXAMINATIONS ACCOUNT :—                                                                                                       |           |    |    | 10,011             | 8  | 1  |
|            | To Candidates' Examination Fees ...                                                                                           | 1,474     | 4  | 0  |                    |    |    |
|            | „ Sale of Syllabus ...                                                                                                        | 51        | 13 | 0  | 1,525              | 17 | 0  |
|            | Less Examiners' and Moderators' Fees, Hire of Hall, and Sundry Disbursements ...                                              |           |    |    | 1,090              | 6  | 9  |
|            | RECEIPTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT :—                                                                                                |           |    |    | 435                | 10 | 3  |
|            | To 31 Fellows' Entrance Fees at £5 5s. ...                                                                                    | 162       | 15 | 0  |                    |    |    |
|            | „ 43 Fellows' Difference of Entrance Fees at £2 2s. ...                                                                       | 90        | 6  | 0  | 253                | 1  | 0  |
|            | „ 237 Professional Associates', Associates', and Colonial Fellows' Entrance Fees at £3 3s. ...                                |           |    |    | 746                | 11 | 0  |
|            | RESERVE FUND :—                                                                                                               |           |    |    | 999                | 12 | 0  |
|            | To Dividends                                                                                                                  |           |    |    | 20                 | 8  | 1  |

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£13,319 0 2

31ST DECEMBER, 1904.

## PAYMENTS.

4.  
31st

|                                                                       |  |  |  | £     | s. | d. | £     | s. | d. | £     | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|-------|----|----|-------|----|----|-------|----|----|
| PAYMENTS ON INCOME ACCOUNT:—                                          |  |  |  |       |    |    |       |    |    |       |    |    |
| By <i>Transactions</i> : Publication and Re-                          |  |  |  |       |    |    |       |    |    |       |    |    |
| porting ... ..                                                        |  |  |  | 517   | 2  | 7  |       |    |    |       |    |    |
| Less sale of <i>Transactions</i> ...                                  |  |  |  | 21    | 11 | 8  |       |    |    |       |    |    |
|                                                                       |  |  |  |       |    |    | 495   | 10 | 11 |       |    |    |
| „ <i>Professional Notes</i> : Publication ...                         |  |  |  | 235   | 17 | 1  |       |    |    |       |    |    |
| Less sale of <i>Professional Notes</i> ...                            |  |  |  | 21    | 12 | 6  |       |    |    |       |    |    |
|                                                                       |  |  |  |       |    |    | 214   | 4  | 7  |       |    |    |
| „ Salaries ... ..                                                     |  |  |  | 2,493 | 6  | 8  |       |    |    |       |    |    |
| „ Wages ... ..                                                        |  |  |  | 292   | 13 | 0  |       |    |    |       |    |    |
|                                                                       |  |  |  |       |    |    | 2,785 | 19 | 8  |       |    |    |
| „ Housekeeper's Account, and Sundry Disbursements ... ..              |  |  |  |       |    |    | 331   | 13 | 5  |       |    |    |
| „ Postage and Receipt Stamps, General...                              |  |  |  | 209   | 12 | 9  |       |    |    |       |    |    |
| „ „ <i>Transactions</i> ...                                           |  |  |  | 299   | 15 | 9  |       |    |    |       |    |    |
| „ „ <i>Professional Notes</i> ...                                     |  |  |  | 57    | 7  | 3  |       |    |    |       |    |    |
|                                                                       |  |  |  |       |    |    | 566   | 15 | 9  |       |    |    |
| „ Corporation Duty, Rates, and Taxes ...                              |  |  |  |       |    |    | 806   | 17 | 10 |       |    |    |
| „ Fuel, Light, and Water ... ..                                       |  |  |  |       |    |    | 238   | 14 | 8  |       |    |    |
| „ Ground Rent, less Tax ... ..                                        |  |  |  | 954   | 3  | 4  |       |    |    |       |    |    |
| Less Amount received from the Tribunal of Appeal ...                  |  |  |  | 120   | 0  | 0  |       |    |    |       |    |    |
|                                                                       |  |  |  |       |    |    | 834   | 3  | 4  |       |    |    |
| „ Conversazione ... ..                                                |  |  |  |       |    |    | 257   | 11 | 1  |       |    |    |
| „ Repairs ... ..                                                      |  |  |  |       |    |    | 84    | 17 | 1  |       |    |    |
| „ Stationery, Books of Account, &c. ...                               |  |  |  |       |    |    | 84    | 10 | 9  |       |    |    |
| „ Country Meeting at Newcastle ...                                    |  |  |  |       |    |    | 126   | 16 | 0  |       |    |    |
| „ Printing, Lithography, and Binding ...                              |  |  |  |       |    |    | 347   | 0  | 2  |       |    |    |
| „ Parliamentary Papers and Periodicals ...                            |  |  |  |       |    |    | 19    | 12 | 3  |       |    |    |
| „ Case <i>re</i> Colls & Sons and Home and Colonial Stores ... ..     |  |  |  |       |    |    | 100   | 0  | 0  |       |    |    |
| „ Provincial Committees and Junior Meetings ... ..                    |  |  |  |       |    |    | 509   | 18 | 5  |       |    |    |
| „ Law Charges ... ..                                                  |  |  |  |       |    |    | 56    | 6  | 0  |       |    |    |
|                                                                       |  |  |  |       |    |    |       |    |    | 7,860 | 11 | 11 |
| EXAMINATIONS "SUSPENSE" ACCOUNT:—                                     |  |  |  |       |    |    |       |    |    |       |    |    |
| By Entrance Fees transferred ... ..                                   |  |  |  | 263   | 11 | 0  |       |    |    |       |    |    |
| „ Subscriptions transferred ... ..                                    |  |  |  | 148   | 1  | 0  |       |    |    |       |    |    |
| „ Examination Fees transferred ... ..                                 |  |  |  | 136   | 10 | 0  |       |    |    |       |    |    |
| „ Examination Fee refunded ... ..                                     |  |  |  | 1     | 1  | 0  |       |    |    |       |    |    |
|                                                                       |  |  |  |       |    |    | 549   | 3  | 0  |       |    |    |
| „ Less Examination Fees received ...                                  |  |  |  |       |    |    | 458   | 17 | 0  |       |    |    |
|                                                                       |  |  |  |       |    |    |       |    |    | 90    | 6  | 0  |
| RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT:—                                                |  |  |  |       |    |    |       |    |    |       |    |    |
| By Purchase of £1,139 10s. 10d., 2½% Consols ... ..                   |  |  |  |       |    |    | 1,000 | 0  | 0  |       |    |    |
| „ Purchase of £568 10s. 6d., 2½% Consols ... ..                       |  |  |  |       |    |    | 500   | 0  | 0  |       |    |    |
|                                                                       |  |  |  |       |    |    |       |    |    | 1,500 | 0  | 0  |
| INVESTMENTS:—                                                         |  |  |  |       |    |    |       |    |    |       |    |    |
| By Purchase of £1,157 13s. 8d., 2½% Consols...                        |  |  |  |       |    |    | 1,000 | 0  | 0  |       |    |    |
| „ Purchase of £2,274 5s. 6d., 2½% Consols...                          |  |  |  |       |    |    | 2,000 | 0  | 0  |       |    |    |
|                                                                       |  |  |  |       |    |    |       |    |    | 3,000 | 0  | 0  |
| „ Cash at Bankers and in hands of Secretary, including £50 Petty Cash |  |  |  |       |    |    |       |    |    | 868   | 2  | 3  |

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£13,319 0 2

## LIBRARY, FORESTRY, AND

| 1904.                                                    |     |       |    | £ | s.     | d.   |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------|----|---|--------|------|
| Dec. 31st. To Purchase of Books, Maps, &c. :—            |     |       |    |   |        |      |
| General Library ...                                      | ... | £56   | 19 | 4 |        |      |
| Loan Library ...                                         | ... | 17    | 5  | 0 |        |      |
|                                                          |     |       |    |   | 74     | 4 4  |
| „ Insurance ...                                          | ... |       |    |   | 4      | 10 0 |
| „ Amount of Depreciation written off during the year ... |     |       |    |   | 279    | 6 8  |
| „ Honorarium for Curator ...                             | ... |       |    |   | 10     | 10 0 |
| „ Library Furniture ...                                  | ... |       |    |   | 3      | 0 0  |
| „ Repairs of Forestry Specimens ...                      | ... |       |    |   | 30     | 14 0 |
| „ Printing ...                                           | ... |       |    |   | 75     | 17 0 |
| „ Balance carried forward* ...                           | ... |       |    |   | 7,653  | 10 3 |
|                                                          |     |       |    |   |        |      |
| * Cash in hand ...                                       | ... | £547  | 3  | 1 |        |      |
| £1,900 Consols $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ at $88\frac{1}{2}$ ...   |     | 1,681 | 10 | 0 |        |      |
| Value of Books, Forestry, and                            |     |       |    |   |        |      |
| Geological Collection ...                                | ... | 5,424 | 17 | 2 |        |      |
|                                                          |     |       |    |   | £8,131 | 12 3 |

## ACCUMULATIONS

| 1904.                                       |     |     |     | £       | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|----|----|
| Dec. 31st. To Depreciation on Furniture ... | ... | ... | ... | 60      | 0  | 0  |
| „ Balance carried forward ...               | ... | ... | ... | 18,556  | 4  | 4  |
|                                             |     |     |     |         |    |    |
|                                             |     |     |     | £18,616 | 4  | 4  |

## GEOLOGICAL ACCOUNT.

| 1904.     |                                          |     |     | £     | s.  | d.   |
|-----------|------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-------|-----|------|
| Jan. 1st. | By Balance brought forward               | ... | ... | 7,682 | 0   | 9    |
|           | „ Increased Values at this date, viz. :— |     |     |       |     |      |
|           | Books purchased                          | ... | ... | £74   | 4   | 4    |
|           | Books presented                          | ... | ... | 20    | 9   | 0    |
|           |                                          |     |     |       | 94  | 13 4 |
|           | „ Dividends on £1,900 Consols 2½%        | ..  | ... |       | 45  | 6 2  |
|           | „ Donations                              | ... | ... |       | 300 | 2 0  |
|           | „ Increased value of Investments         | ... | ... |       | 9   | 10 0 |

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£8,131 12 3

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| 1905.     |                               |     |     | £      | s. | d. |
|-----------|-------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|----|----|
| Jan. 1st. | By Balance brought forward... | ... | ... | £7,653 | 10 | 3  |

## ACCOUNT.

| 1904.     |                                                              |     |     | £      | s.    | d.   |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|-------|------|
| Jan. 1st. | By Balance brought forward                                   | ... | ... | 15,635 | 17    | 7    |
|           | „ Increase in value of Investments at current prices         | ... | ... |        | 8     | 1 6  |
|           | „ Excess of Receipts over Payments on Capital Account        | ... | ... |        | 999   | 12 0 |
|           | „ Excess of Income applicable to 1904                        | ... | ... |        | 1,537 | 3 0  |
|           | „ Excess of Receipts over Payments on "Examinations" Account | ... | ... |        | 435   | 10 3 |

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£18,616 4 4

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| 1905.     |                            |     |    | £       | s. | d. |
|-----------|----------------------------|-----|----|---------|----|----|
| Jan. 1st. | By Balance brought forward | ... | .. | £18,556 | 4  | 4  |



“PRIZE ENDOWMENT”

[illegible]

“PRIZE ENDOWMENT”

| 1904.      |                                    |     |     | £     | s. | d. |
|------------|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-------|----|----|
| Dec. 31st. | To Paid for " Beadel Prize "       | ... | ... | 5     | 7  | 6  |
|            | " Paid for " Driver Prize "        | ... | ... | 14    | 19 | 0  |
|            | " Paid for " Crawler Prize "       | ... | ... | 10    | 8  | 0  |
|            | " Paid for " Daniel Watney Prize " | ... | ... | 15    | 0  | 0  |
|            | " Paid for " Galsworthy Prize "    | ... | ... | 14    | 5  | 0  |
|            | " Balance carried forward          | ... | ... | 71    | 17 | 10 |
|            |                                    |     |     | <hr/> |    |    |
|            |                                    |     |     | £131  | 17 | 4  |

## CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

| 1904.     |                            |     |    | £   | s.    | d.  |
|-----------|----------------------------|-----|----|-----|-------|-----|
| Jan. 1st. | By Balance brought forward | ... | .. | ... | 2,297 | 2 1 |

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£2,297 2 1

| 1905.     |                            |     |    | £   | s.     | d.  |
|-----------|----------------------------|-----|----|-----|--------|-----|
| Jan. 1st. | By Balance brought forward | ... | .. | ... | £2,288 | 0 9 |

## INCOME ACCOUNT.

| 1904.     |                                                                                               |     |     | £  | s. | d. | £    | s. | d. |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|----|----|----|------|----|----|
| Jan. 1st. | By Balance brought forward                                                                    | ... | ... |    |    |    | 59   | 15 | 0  |
|           | „ Dividends, viz. :—                                                                          |     |     |    |    |    |      |    |    |
|           | “ Beadel ” Bequest                                                                            | ... | ... | 6  | 12 | 6  |      |    |    |
|           | “ Driver ” Bequest                                                                            | ... | ... | 14 | 13 | 8  |      |    |    |
|           | “ Crawter ” Bequest                                                                           | ... | ... | 9  | 13 | 7  |      |    |    |
|           | “ Penfold ” Gift                                                                              | ... | ... | 14 | 7  | 4  |      |    |    |
|           | “ Daniel Watney ” Gift                                                                        | ... | ... | 9  | 16 | 8  |      |    |    |
|           | “ Galsworthy ” Gift                                                                           | ... | ... | 16 | 13 | 3  |      |    |    |
|           |                                                                                               |     |     |    |    |    | 71   | 17 | 0  |
|           | „ Excess of Expenditure on the “ Driver ” Prize, transferred to Revenue General Prize Account | ... | ... |    |    |    | 0    | 5  | 4  |
|           |                                                                                               |     |     |    |    |    | £131 | 17 | 4  |

| 1905.     |                            |     |     | £   | s.  | d.    |
|-----------|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Jan. 1st. | By Balance brought forward | ... | ... | ... | £71 | 17 10 |

## APPENDIX TO VOL. XXXVII.

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### Obituary.

CHARLES BENNETT ARDING (Fellow), after acquiring a practical knowledge of his profession as articled pupil in the office of Mr. W. J. Gardiner, founded the firm of Messrs. Arding, Bond, and Buzzard, of 22, Surrey Street, Strand, W.C., and carried on an extensive general practice. The firm was chosen as one of the quantity surveyors to the late School Board for London in 1890, which appointment has been continued by the Education Committee of the London County Council.

Mr. ARDING was for more than a quarter of a century clerk and surveyor to the Bowyers' Company.

He joined The Institution as far back as May, 1869, and was one of the senior Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, having been elected in 1857.

His death occurred at his residence at Streatham Hill on Friday, March 10th, 1905, in the 77th year of his age.

SEBERT CONRAD ELTON BATY (Colonial Fellow) was the second son of the Rev. T. J. Baty, of Southampton. He was educated at St. Paul's School, and from there went to Cambridge. After taking his degree he was appointed land surveyor in the Mauritius, and two years later, in 1892, Government Surveyor and Superintendent of Public Works in the Seychelles. At







*William Sturge.*

B. 1820. D. 1905.

*(President of the Surveyors' Institution 1878-'79, 1879-'80)*





the time of his death, at the early age of 38, he was Director of Public Works, Mombasa, East Africa. He was elected a Colonial Fellow of The Institution on October 28th, 1896.

THOMAS BLASHILL (Fellow) was a son of Mr. Henry Blashill, of Sutton in Holderness, East Riding, and received his early education at Hull and Scarborough. He afterwards attended lectures on professional and scientific subjects at University College, London.

In early life he entered the office of his uncle, a surveyor and land agent practising at Hereford, where he acquired a good general knowledge of business, which proved of great value to him on moving to London in 1854. At this time he finally adopted architecture as his profession, and after adding to his experience in the offices of Mr. J. W. Penfold and Mr. Keithley, he, in 1861, began to practise on his own account as an architect and surveyor. A few years later, he came into touch professionally with Mr. William Haywood, the engineer to the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, and it was this fact no doubt which, in the first place, turned his thoughts in the direction of the local government service, in which he afterwards became so well known a figure.

His first public office was as District Surveyor for Bethnal Green, to which he was appointed in 1876, but eleven years later his ability and capacity for strenuous work were more adequately recognised by his election, after a close contest, to the position of Superintending Architect to the Metropolitan Board of Works, in succession to the late Mr. George Vulliamy. This post he continued to hold under the London County Council, on

the extension of the Local Government Act to the Metropolis, and so highly were his services valued by that body, that on three occasions after he had attained the usual age for retirement, his tenure of office was extended. It was not until March, 1899, when he had arrived at his seventieth year, that his resignation was accepted.

He was elected a Fellow of The Institution in 1884, and joined the Council in 1899, a position to which his recognised ability and wide experience as a building surveyor justified his elevation. Even longer and closer was his connection with the Royal Institute of British Architects, of which he became a Fellow in 1877, and a member of Council in 1888. He was also a member of a number of other professional or scientific bodies, such as the Architectural Association, the British Archaeological Association (of which he was in turn Honorary Secretary and Vice-President), and the Topographical Society. It would not be possible, in the comparatively short space available, to enter in detail into the different subjects which commanded his support and ready help. Mention must, however, be made of the valuable assistance he gave towards the promotion of professional education.

Although so fully engaged in business matters, he found time to take an active interest in the Polytechnic School of which he was a member of Council, and for many years acted as Examiner in Building Construction for the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, and for the Royal College of Art. In recognition of his work in this direction he was, in 1902, appointed a member of the Statutory Board of Examiners under the London Building Act 1894.

Although Mr. BLASHILL'S sympathies inclined rather

to the architectural than to the surveying side of his profession, he evinced a keen interest in the work of The Institution, and made several valuable contributions to the *Transactions*. In his first Paper, entitled "Lessons from Fire and Panic," read at the Manchester Meeting in 1898, he summed up the results of his unique experience. His next Paper was on "The Present Condition of the Building Industry;" a most masterly and dispassionate survey of the difficulties which harass the building trade, nothing being more striking in it than his obvious desire to mete out even justice to all the parties concerned. His third and last Paper, on "London Streets and London Traffic" will be fresh in the recollection of the Members. It contained much which was useful and practical, with a little that was fanciful and perhaps somewhat Utopian.

All his Papers were marked by a masculine vigour of style and language, but they cost him much effort, for he was a merciless critic of his own productions, writing and re-writing with a patience which was one of his strongest characteristics.

Though, perhaps, endowed with a little of the brusqueness of manner which distinguishes his native north, his manly straightforwardness never failed to commend him to those (and they were not a few) who did not see eye to eye with him when the rights of the individual and the interests of the public were, to some extent, in conflict; but he was always willing to allow that the views of others were entitled to a hearing, however much he might himself disagree with them.

He reached the conspicuous public position of superintending architect to the greatest city in the world by dint of hard work and rugged honesty of character, and he held it for many years with credit to

himself and advantage to his employers and the public at large.

The ending of this active life in January last, after a short illness, came as a severe shock to his many friends.

COLONEL SIR ROBERT BRIDGFORD, K.C.B. (Fellow), of the firm of Messrs. Bridgford and Son, of 28, Cross Street, Manchester, entered his father's office as a pupil, and in due course became head of the firm. With his energy and splendid business qualities he succeeded in building up a very large and important connection. He enjoyed a wide reputation as a land valuer, and acted as witness and umpire in many important cases. He had also considerable experience as a land agent and a great love of agricultural pursuits, including the breeding of pedigree Hereford cattle.

Sir ROBERT was an enthusiastic volunteer, joining the 2nd V.B. Manchester Regiment as a private in 1859. Eight years later he was appointed to its command, a position he held for 33 years. He was made a C.B. in 1885, and created K.C.B. in 1902, in recognition of services in connection with the Volunteer movement.

He was elected a Fellow of The Institution in March, 1886.

His death occurred on Saturday, May 13th, at his residence, Fownhope Court, Hereford, in his 69th year.

JOHN THEODORE CAREW (Fellow) began his professional training as a quantity surveyor in the office of his father about the year 1888, and from that date until his death, on the 21st March last, did a large amount of professional work, more particularly for the Roman Catholic Church. Among the buildings for

which he prepared the quantities were the church in Farm Street, Berkeley Square, a convent at Harrow-on-the-Hill, the Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth in St. John's Wood Road, and numerous other churches and convents, besides many extensive business premises, mansions, and private residences in different parts of the country. Shortly before his death he entered into partnership with Mr. Thurlow Finn of Guildford, who now carries on the business. Mr. CAREW was elected a Fellow of The Institution in May, 1890, and his death occurred at his residence in North Kensington, in the 52nd year of his age.

DAVID JAMES CHATTELL (Fellow), whose death in his 64th year occurred on Sunday, June 26th, 1904, from heart failure following an attack of influenza, was for nearly 40 years a surveyor and estate agent in Lincoln's Inn and at Chislehurst. The latter place he did much to develop and popularise, and many of the most important estates in that neighbourhood have been in his charge at various times. At his London office he dealt largely in the sale of freehold ground rents and similar property. Mr. CHATTELL was elected a Fellow of The Institution in 1891.

HUBERT SPENCER CLUTTON (Associate) was a son of Mr. John Clutton, first President and one of the founders of The Institution. He was admitted a solicitor in 1877. Among the offices he held were those of Deputy Steward of the Crown Manors of Richmond and Hampton.

Mr. CLUTTON joined The Institution as an Associate on December 6th, 1886.



He died on Thursday, April 6th, 1905, after a short illness.

ALLEN DREW (Professional Associate) was born at Richmond, and educated in the Isle of Thanet. About 1868 he was articled to Mr. Frank G. Debenham, founder of the firm of Messrs. Debenham, Tewson, Farmer, and Bridgewater. He was admitted a partner in the firm in 1897.

Mr. DREW was elected a Professional Associate of The Institution on the 13th February, 1882.

His death occurred on Saturday, February 18th, 1905, at the age of 56.

WILLIAM EAGLE (Fellow) was born at Bath in 1839. About the year 1860 he went to Huddersfield, and, after working there for about three years, went as assistant to the late Mr. John Cross of Manchester, and was soon afterwards taken into partnership, the firm being styled Cross and Eagle.

In 1898 the partnership was dissolved, and up to the time of his death Mr. EAGLE was head of the firm of Wm. Eagle and Sons.

He had an extensive practice in mining matters, and was for many years surveyor to the Duchy of Lancaster in the Staffordshire and Derbyshire districts.

Mr. EAGLE was elected a Fellow of The Institution in February, 1889.

BARROW EMANUEL (Fellow) was the son of Mr. Alderman Emanuel of Southsea, and took his degree at Trinity College, Dublin. After acquiring a practical knowledge of his profession as a pupil in the office of

the late Mr. T. E. Owen, surveyor to the War Department, Portsmouth, he came to London and entered into partnership with Mr. H. D. Davis, and later with Mr. H. C. Smart.

He took a great interest in the housing question, and was architect to the East End Dwellings Company. Among the more recent works carried out by his firm, were the important block of chambers and offices known as Salisbury House and Finsbury Pavement, several synagogues, including that at Hampstead, the laying out and developing of the Kidderpore estate at West Hampstead, the Meistersingers' Club in St. James's Street, &c.

Mr. EMANUEL died at his residence in Harley Street on Sunday, February 14th, 1904, in his 63rd year.

THOMAS FENWICK (Fellow) was born at Morpeth, in Northumberland, on the 19th March, 1824, and served his articles with Mr. Bowman of Newcastle. In the early railway days he was engaged under George and Robert Stephenson in laying out railways in the north of England, in Kent, and in the southern counties, and this gave him an insight into railway construction and development which was of great advantage to him all his life. His first professional appointment was that of borough surveyor of Tynemouth, a position he held for 10 years, from 1851 to 1861, among the first of his works after his appointment being the sewerage of North Shields.

In 1861 he resigned his appointment and entered into partnership with the late Mr. S. D. Martin of Leeds, and from that time till his death was prominently associated with the development of that city, carrying on the business after the death of his partner in 1877, and afterwards taking into partnership his two elder sons.

His advice was often sought by municipal authorities respecting public works to be carried out, and his extensive experience was frequently taken advantage of by landowners whose property was affected by the construction of railways, waterworks, &c.

Mr. FENWICK acted on many occasions as umpire and arbitrator in important cases, and as a witness few men had a wider or more varied experience.

He also held many professional appointments, among them being that of receiver on the estates of the Countess of Cardigan in Yorkshire, Leicester, and Northampton, a position he held for upwards of 20 years.

Mr. FENWICK was elected a Fellow of The Institution in March, 1891.

His death occurred on January 10th, 1905, in the 81st year of his age.

GEORGE GERMAN (Fellow), after acquiring a practical knowledge of surveying and general business in the office of Mr. George German of Atherstone, founded the firm of Messrs. German and German, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Loughborough.

He took a great interest in the advancement of the agriculture of the district, and was an authority on the valuing of stock, the judging of Shire horses, and the breeding of sheep, and was well known among agriculturists and breeders of stock throughout the country.

Mr. GERMAN joined The Institution as a Fellow, on April 30th, 1883, and contributed on several occasions to the *Professional Notes*.

He died, after a long illness, on January 28th, 1905. aged 64 years.

WILLIAM PURDHAM GOULDING (Fellow) served as a pupil for five years and assistant for two years in the office of Messrs. Haslam and Buckland of Reading. He then started on his own account at Reading, and eleven years later came to London, where for the last 36 years he carried on a considerable business.

He was elected a Fellow of The Institution on the 12th April, 1880.

Mr. GOULDING'S death, which was due to heart failure, occurred on January 14th, 1905, at the age of 70.

GEORGE HENRY HOLT (Fellow) was born October 6th, 1846, and served his articles with the late Mr. Joseph Brierley, entering his office in 1864. Mr. HOLT made such rapid progress in his profession that nine years later he was taken into partnership, and from that time up to the present the firm have had charge of numerous important undertakings.

Mr. HOLT was elected a Fellow of The Institution on November 4th, 1891. His death occurred on November 12th, 1904, after an illness of three months' duration, at the age of 58.

JAMES HUDSON (Fellow) was born at Whale, Westmoreland, in 1844, and received his professional training under the late Mr. Webster of Kendal. He then became highway surveyor for the old Leath Ward Highway Board, at Penrith.

About 30 years ago he commenced practice as a land agent and surveyor at Penrith, and was afterwards appointed land agent on the Lowther estate, a position he held up to the time of his death.

His high position as a land agent in Cumberland made him much sought after as a witness in arbitration cases, one of the most important of these being the Thirlmere Water Scheme, in which he was chief witness for the Countess Ossalinsky.

Mr. HUDSON joined The Institution in 1884.

His death occurred on 15th December, 1904, at his residence, Barco, Penrith, at the age of 60 years.

HENRY ARTHUR HUNT (Fellow) was the son of the late Sir Henry Arthur Hunt. He was born in 1836, and was educated at Westminster School, on leaving which he went into the workshops of Messrs. Cubitt in order to learn the practical part of his profession. He afterwards entered the office of the late Mr. Hardwick, and later that of his father.

In 1860 Mr. HUNT entered into partnership with Mr. Herbert T. Steward, and this partnership continued till his death.

He was surveyor to Lord Cadogan for 38 years and to the trustees of the Paddington estate for over 30 years. He also held the appointment of surveyor to the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and acted for the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, &c. Mr. HUNT joined The Institution over 20 years ago, on May 11th, 1874.

He was an enthusiastic Mason, and in 1891 was raised by the King to the post of Past Grand Superintendent of Works in recognition of his services in connection with the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls as honorary architect. His death, which was due to laryngitis, occurred on September 26th, 1904, at the age of 68.

JOSIAH HUNT (Fellow) was born in December, 1825, and received his education at University College School.

He commenced his professional career in the provinces, but early returned to London, and in 1856 took offices at No. 6, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster (then known as 11, Park Street), and continued in practice there until he retired.

For many years he was in partnership with the late Mr. John Batstone, and together they carried on an extensive practice as quantity surveyors, the firm of Batstone and Hunt being well known in the "sixties." This partnership was dissolved in 1875.

Mr. HUNT was associated with the late Mr. Joseph Firbank in his contracts for the railway companies throughout England, and with the late Mr. William Webster in his contracts for the Thames Embankments and other public works in and around London.

The quantities in connection with almost every kind of building came under his hand, from mansions in Park Lane to cottages, and from opera houses to prisons.

Among the many architects from whose drawings Mr. Hunt prepared quantities, may be mentioned the names of Mr. S. W. Dankes, Mr. Eden Hesfield, Mr. H. H. Fowler, and Mr. H. J. Paull; but all these gentlemen pre-deceased him, and latterly his practice in quantity work became somewhat restricted, as he had not the modern faculty of "push" necessary for obtaining fresh channels of work.

Mr. HUNT always took great interest in building law-suits and arbitrations, and was engaged in many arduous cases, one of which, *Tyrrell v. The Queen*, in connection with the well-known Hurst Castle fortifications, lasted upwards of twelve years.



He really loved his work, and was never so happy as when dealing with a knotty point, either in quantities or in a building law suit. It was a great trial to him when failing eyesight compelled him to relinquish his work.

He then declined a comfortable home in the provinces which his eldest son offered him, and preferred to remain in London, his chief pleasure for the last few years being to call in at the "old office," and take an interest in the work in which his successors there were engaged.

He was a strong supporter of The Institution, becoming a Fellow in March, 1869. The paper entitled "Quantity Surveyors: their duties, rights, and liabilities," which he read before the Members in January, 1889, created at the time considerable interest and diversity of opinion. His great aim was that surveyors should try and bring their method of work more in accordance with legal views in order to avoid misunderstandings between builders and building owners.

Mr. HUNT died on August 21st, 1904, at the advanced age of 79.

WILLIAM LAMBE HUSKINSON (Fellow) was the eldest and only surviving son of the late Mr. Thomas Huskinson, President of The Institution in 1874 and 1875.

Mr. HUSKINSON acquired his early training in his father's office, and about the year 1864 was taken into partnership. As a land agent he represented a number of large estates, and the half-yearly rent audit at Oxton on July 1st, 1904, was the ninetieth he had attended.

Mr. HUSKINSON was elected a Fellow of The Institution on January 19th, 1874, during the presidency of

his father, and the following year read a Paper before the Members entitled "Large Farms *versus* Small Farms." On January 19th, 1880, he again read a Paper, the title being "The Present Depression in English Agriculture: its Real and Assumed Causes." This Paper excited a considerable amount of interest, and was discussed at no less than four subsequent meetings. His death took place in July, 1904. Mr. HUSKINSON united a great personal charm of manner to intellectual gifts of a high order, and his memory will be cherished by a host of friends.

JOHN LEANING (Fellow) who was born at Colchester, emigrated in early life to Australia, and was for some years engaged as a draughtsman in the office of the Surveyor to the Crown Lands at Melbourne. He returned to England in 1867 and commenced practice as a quantity surveyor, gradually building up a large connection. When elected a Fellow of The Institution in 1888 Mr. LEANING had already made a name in that branch of the profession to which he had particularly devoted himself. His well-known and valuable text book on *Quantity Surveying* was first published in 1880, and it has since had a wide circulation, passing through several editions, and with each increasing in utility. He was also the author of works on the *Conduct of Building Work* (1895) and *Building Specifications* (1901), and shortly before his death had prepared a Paper, to be read before The Institution, on "Uniformity of Practice in Quantity Surveying," an ideal in which he took a great interest.

Mr. LEANING had in his time taken an active interest in the improvement of facilities for the professional education of the student, having been one of the

examiners of the City of London College, and a lecturer on quantities at the Architectural Association.

His death occurred suddenly on the 5th February, 1905, after an operation for appendicitis, at the age of 65.

CHARLES PATERSON (Fellow) started in his professional career as agent to Sir R. Menzies, Bart., of Castle Menzies, Perthshire. In 1874 he came to England and obtained the post of agent to Lord Wimborne's Canford estate, comprising 22,000 acres, a position he held for 30 years, until in September last he resigned it owing to bad health.

He joined The Institution in 1890, and died on March 11th, 1905, at the age of 73.

ELLIS HERBERT PRITCHETT (Fellow) was born on July 10th, 1861, and educated at Maidenhead and Marlborough College. He commenced his professional career in London, but, meeting with an accident, was advised to seek a country life. He spent a few years in Devonshire, but, attracted by its hunting facilities, moved to Purton, and in 1890 went to Swindon to join the firm of Messrs. Bishop and Day. Two years later the firm was reconstituted under its present name of Messrs. Bishop and Pritchett.

Mr. Pritchett was elected a Fellow of The Institution on the 29th May, 1890.

His death, at the early age of 43, was caused by pneumonia, brought on by a motor journey performed in a blizzard of hail and sleet.

HENRY CHARLES RICHARDS, K.C., M.P. (Associate), was born in Hackney in 1851, and was

educated at the City of London School, and the Proprietary School, Gravesend. He was intended for a business career, but, deciding later to devote himself to the study of the law, was called to the Bar as Bacon Scholar at Gray's Inn in 1881, and joined the South Eastern Circuit. He enjoyed an extensive practice in the Courts, and was an acknowledged authority on the law of compensation, and also on ecclesiastical law. In 1898 he took silk, and within a month of his appointment was elected a Bencher of Gray's Inn, of which he was Treasurer for the current year.

Mr. RICHARDS's career as a politician commenced at the age of 32, when he contested Northampton against the late Mr. Bradlaugh. Though the attempt to oust Mr. Bradlaugh failed, he tried again in 1885 and in 1892, each effort being unsuccessful. In 1895 he was returned for East Finsbury, having defeated Mr. James Rowlands the former member, and at the last general election he succeeded in retaining his seat with an enlarged majority.

Mr. RICHARDS was elected an Associate of The Institution on the 2nd June, 1896.

His death occurred somewhat suddenly in a London nursing home on the 1st June, 1905.

ALFRED SAVILL (Fellow) was born in the year 1819, at Chigwell in Essex, where he resided throughout his long life, and where he died on March 24th, 1905, after a somewhat protracted illness. Mr. SAVILL, who, in 1850, succeeded to the business of his father, carried on an extensive land agency practice in his native county, and in several other parts of England. He was largely engaged in railway, agricultural and copyhold cases, and in arbitration with respect to compensation under the Lands Clauses and other Acts. When the Corporation of the

City of London were negotiating for the purchase, under the Epping Forest Act 1878, of the land comprising the forest, he was retained to represent the interests of the lords of the manor, a position which his exceptional knowledge of manorial and customary law especially fitted him to occupy.

He was a member of the Essex County Council, a governor of Chigwell Grammar School, and also held many public offices. He was elected a Member of The Institution in August, 1868, being among the first to join the then newly established body, and served on the Council from 1897 until his retirement, owing to ill-health, in 1905, on which occasion he made a munificent gift of £500 to the Benevolent Fund, in addition to an original contribution of 100 guineas towards the same object.

Throughout his long professional career, Mr. SAVILL earned the respect and confidence of all who were brought into business or private relations with him, and his success as a land agent was evidenced by the entire absence of friction or disputes between owners and tenants on the many estates under his management.

HENRY LACY SCOTT (Fellow) was born in Cambridgeshire in the year 1848, and received his education at King Edward VI. Grammar School, Bury St. Edmund's. After acquiring a knowledge of his profession in two offices, he commenced business on his own account in 1869, when only 21 years of age, in Bury St. Edmund's, where he practised up to the time of his death.

Mr. LACY SCOTT took a great interest in the public life of the town, and in 1877 was elected a member of the Town Council. In April, 1897, he was made an

Alderman, and two years later was chosen Mayor, a position which he held for two years with great popularity.

He was elected a Fellow of The Institution on March 21st, 1887.

His death, which was due to heart failure, took place on November 20th, 1904, at the age of 56.

CHARLES SEBASTIAN SMITH (Fellow) was born on March 11th, 1841, and educated at Leamington College, and was admitted as solicitor in 1866. Early in life his ambitions turned to the career of a land agent, and he was appointed as agent of one of the largest charity estates in the Midlands, known as "Wyggeston's Hospital," and it was there he first came into contact with colliery work through the Swannington, Snibston, and Whitwick Collieries connected with those estates. He was steward of the manors of Swannington and Shilton. He was appointed agent and general manager of Mr. E. M. Mundy's estate and collieries at Shipley in 1876, and held the appointment till his death. He was also at one time chairman of the Coal Trade Benevolent Association (Nottingham and Derby District).

Mr. SEBASTIAN SMITH was an ardent volunteer, and was one of the first to join the Leicestershire Rifle Volunteers in 1859, in which corps he served for 30 years, retiring with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

He joined The Institution in January, 1890. His death occurred on Tuesday, December 6th, 1904, in the 64th year of his age.

WILLIAM STURGE (Past President) was the eldest son of Jacob Player Sturge of Bristol, and was born in



that city on August 21st, 1820. In 1836, at the age of sixteen he entered the office of his uncle and father, who for many years carried on the business of land agents and surveyors at Bristol, under the firm of Y. & J. P. Sturge. The founder of the firm was their great uncle John Player, who commenced business about the year 1760, and was succeeded by his nephew Jacob Sturge and he by his son Young Sturge, who, about the year 1814, took his brother Jacob Player Sturge into partnership.

When WILLIAM STURGE entered their office, the Tithe Commutation Act was coming into operation, and he was soon engaged in surveying and mapping parishes under its provisions, and before he was twenty years of age he had completed surveys of several thousand acres of land. In his twenty-second year he became a partner in the firm. His uncle dying in 1844, an active part in the business necessarily devolved upon him. In 1846, when only twenty-six years of age, he was entrusted with the purchases of the lands and way-leaves required by the Bristol Waterworks Company for the purpose of their works. In 1847 and 1848 he was engaged in purchasing lands for the Bristol and Exeter and Wilts Somerset and Weymouth Railways. In the latter year he received a general retainer from the South Wales Railway Company, in conjunction with the late Richard Hall, to report and give evidence in numerous compensation cases, extending over the whole length of the line from Chepstow to its terminus in Pembrokeshire.

His father dying in 1857, Mr. STURGE became the head of his firm, his brothers, Walter and Robert Fowler Sturge being associated with him. From that time, for upwards of 45 years, Mr. STURGE was largely engaged in the business of a surveyor in most of its branches

including the agency of many estates, valuations for all purposes, the purchase of lands for public companies, and in compensation cases, both as witness and arbitrator. In 1860, and again in 1870, he was engaged as one of three surveyors to make a valuation of all rateable property in Bristol, for the purpose of the borough rates. In 1864 he was employed by the Somersetshire County Rate Committee as one of four surveyors to assist them in the assessment of the county rate. In 1875 he was engaged in a similar appointment by the County Rate Committee of Glamorganshire. In 1888 Mr. STURGE was appointed by the Land Commissioners an Assistant Commissioner under the "Extraordinary Tithe Act."

MR. STURGE was a founder Member of The Surveyors' Institution and was appointed a Member of first Council. In 1878, and again in 1879 he was appointed President of The Institution. In addition to his Presidential Addresses (one of which, delivered in 1879, on the prevailing agricultural depression attracted a good deal of attention) he was the author of several Papers in the *Transactions*:—*The Education of the Surveyor*, 1868, *Tithes and Tithe Commutation* in 1870; *Statistical Notes on the Prices of Agricultural Produce, Labour, and Rent* in 1872; *Agricultural Geology (South Western District)*, 1874; *The Rating Act of 1874* in 1876; and *The Burdens on Real Property and Land* in 1894. At the Provincial Meeting of The Institution in Bristol in 1898, Mr. STURGE read a Paper on Bristol. It will be seen that Mr. STURGE's professional career extended over the long period of upwards of 60 years from 1842 to 1902, a period not exceeded, if equalled, by any other Member of the profession.

Mr. STURGE's contributions to the *Transactions* were many and varied. They began in March, 1868,

with a Paper on *The Education of the Surveyor*, the author limiting himself, however, to the training of the land agent. He was all for practical work, and declared against a university training, for which he was of opinion the young agent could ill spare the time, but strongly insisted on a knowledge of the applied sciences related to the management and development of landed property. He was the first to refer to professional examinations, but pronounced them "impossible," on the strange ground that "the only men in the profession" capable of conducting them are too much occupied to "undertake so arduous a duty," little foreseeing that these were the very men who in later years would throw themselves with the most ardour into this kind of work.

This Paper was followed by another, in March, 1871, on *Tithes and Tithe Commutation*, a subject in which he was a past-master, having, as has been seen, been busily engaged in early life in work connected with that great measure of reform. This Paper aimed at nothing more than an exposition of the principles of commutation, but it formed a most useful preface to a much more elaborate Paper on the subject read by the late Mr. John Oakley on the same evening.

In the following year, he contributed some Statistical Notes on the Prices of Agricultural Produce, Labour, and Rent, from the early part of the previous century, the main purpose of which was to show that "agriculture" has had its ups and downs, its lights and shadows, its "times of prosperity and adversity," and thus to put heart into the farming community.

In November, 1876, he read a very carefully considered Paper on the Rating Act of 1874. By this statute fresh provisions were read into the well-known Act

of Elizabeth, by bringing into rating land used for plantations and woods, saleable underwoods, rights of fowling, of shooting, of taking or killing game or rabbits, and of fishing where severed from the occupation of the land, as well as mines of every kind not mentioned in the original Act.

If the abolition of the corn laws be excepted, it was the first successful blow levelled against property interests by the party of fiscal revolution, and was a presage of the far more drastic proposals with which we are now confronted. Mr. STURGE's wide experience in matters of valuation and rating enabled him to deal in a singularly clear and judicial manner with a measure which abounds in points of doubt and difficulty, some of which have not even yet been cleared up by the courts.

In his opening address as President, in November, 1878, he showed the first signs of anxiety as regards the agricultural outlook. It is true that for several years previously British farming had been afflicted with a series of unfavourable seasons, but no one dreamed of the quarter of a century of disaster that was impending, though the value of food imports had risen from £25,898,000 in 1858 to £99,682,000 in 1877, a fact sufficient to excite wide-spread alarm. We were all prophets in those days, and believed with Mr. STURGE that adequate remedies were at hand in the shape of more pasture and less arable, an increased consumption of feeding-stuffs, and the larger adoption of labour-saving appliances.

By the date of his second Presidential address, in 1879, the gloom had deepened, but Mr. STURGE was still loth to admit that we were threatened with an economic revolution. There had been a severe agricultural crisis in 1779, another which culminated in 1822; another

in 1835, and a fourth in 1849. There must be a general law, if only it were discoverable, which governed these alternations of prosperity and adversity. Failing its determination, our best hopes lay in the diversion of non-British capital into other channels than agriculture, or, better still, in a substantial rise of freights to shut out the foreigner. A little later and even these hopes had to be abandoned.

Next came a Paper on *The Agricultural Geology of the South-Western District*, one of a series originated by Mr. E. P. Squarey, which might be continued with advantage. It displayed a knowledge of the subject which could only have been acquired by years of patient observation, and served to illustrate the value of the theories which he enunciated in his Paper on the Education of the Surveyor.

Twenty years elapsed before his name next appeared as an author, his subject being *The Burdens on Real Property and Land*. Its writer's wrath had been aroused by recent legislation, which, so far from relieving land from unjust imposts, added a new and grievous burden by appropriating a portion of its capital value for the benefit of the national exchequer—a new and indefensible departure in public finance. After a searching examination into the history of fiscal legislation the author disclosed the purpose of his Paper, showing by concrete instances the crushing effect of Sir William Harcourt's new estate duty. It will probably now be agreed by most persons that some, at any rate, of the results which Mr. STURGE predicted from this ill-timed measure may be traced in a greatly diminished outlay in permanent improvements, a large loss of employment for local artificers and labourers, and the abandonment of country houses in many of the more strictly agricultural districts.



His last contribution to the *Transactions* was a Paper descriptive of his native city, written for the Summer Meeting held at Bristol in 1899. Like all he did, it shows a mastery of his subject, and a degree of local knowledge which no one could possess who had not borne an active part in the long story of progress which he describes.

It only remains to refer, very briefly, to the last product of his pen—an article which appeared in the number of *Professional Notes* of July, 1904, on the new “Land Values Assessment and Rating Bill.” He puts his case against the proposals of the Bill with a clearness and vigour extraordinary in a man over 80 years of age, and if political economy had not been relegated to Saturn, his arguments might possibly convince the protagonists of the measure of the error of their ways. It was his last public utterance, and shows all the eagerness on behalf of principles of public honesty which distinguished him throughout his life.

It may be said of his Papers that they are eminently readable. They bear the impress of a mind anxious above all things to set forth the truth, as he conceived it, without embellishment or exaggeration of phrase or argument.

In all his business relations, not less than in his private life, he was an example of perfect probity. In manner he was, perhaps, a little too serious, but was not without a quiet, restrained humour of his own.

In his professional dealings he was almost painfully anxious to do justice to all parties, and for this reason alone was occasionally a little difficult to come to terms with in matters of negotiation, though his desire to do right was never called in question.

Probably no one ever suffered more under the ordeal



of cross-examination; not from any want of nerve, but because of an almost abnormal tenderness of conscience, making him always apprehensive lest the seductions of advocacy might lead him to depart one iota from the rigid standard of professional veracity which he ever set before him.

His most distinguishing qualities were extreme and, on occasions, exaggerated caution, combined with perfect candour and simplicity of purpose, a calm judgment and keen practical insight into business matters of all descriptions. He was by temperament one of the gentlest of men, but there was a flame of wrath in him which was ready to burn fiercely should occasion seem to demand it.

Like most successful men, he had few distractions, and not many interests (other than religious and philanthropic) outside his business, but he was a diligent, if somewhat eclectic, reader, until failing eyesight deprived him of this solace. But this and other infirmities he bore uncomplainingly, never losing the serenity of mind which is the unfailing reward of a disciplined and well ordered life.

It may be said of him that no more able or honourable man has ever adorned the ranks of his profession, and few have left behind them a fuller record of work done well and faithfully to the end.

J. C. R.

EDWARD FERGUSON TAYLOR (Fellow) carried on business in Barnet for over 30 years, and took a large share in the development of the district. He was a member of the East Barnet Local Board and later of the District Council, and he designed and erected the

Assembly Rooms at New Barnet. The Barnet Constitutional Club was founded by him.

Mr. TAYLOR was elected a Fellow of The Institution in January, 1887.

His death occurred at his residence, New Barnet, on Tuesday, March 21st, 1905, after a short illness, in the 57th year of his age.

EDWARD TIDMAN (Fellow) received his education at Kirkleatham, near Redcar, and was afterwards articled to Mr. Johnson Worthy of Middlesbrough. At the early age of 21 he was appointed surveyor and sanitary inspector to the Ormesby District Local Board, and later was appointed manager to the local gas works and architect to the Burial Board. His private practice, however, grew so large that he found it necessary to give up his official appointments. In 1870, realising that there was greater scope for his energies in London, he came south, and during the remainder of his life was actively engaged in an extensive practice.

Mr. TIDMAN joined The Institution in November, 1890, and two years later contributed a Paper to the *Transactions*, entitled "Sanitary Ventilation." He was also an active member of many other professional and scientific societies.

Mr. TIDMAN died on the 3rd January, 1905, at the age of 59.

HENRY SHAW WHALLEY (Fellow) was the son of the late Mr. John Whalley of Chester, to whose business he succeeded. The practice was an extensive one, and he was frequently engaged in important arbitration cases and in parliamentary work. He was

surveyor to the old Dee estates, and from 1886 to about 1897 was agent to the Dee Land Company. He acted as surveyor to the engineers of the Wallasey Embankment, and took a prominent part in the Government inquiry into the housing scheme of the Corporation. Mr. WHALLEY was an enthusiastic volunteer and rose to the rank of major, obtaining the Volunteer Long Service Medal.

He was elected a Fellow of The Institution on 6th February, 1888.

His death, which was due to cancer in the throat, took place on November 25th, 1904, in his 46th year.

THOMAS TWINING WING (Associate), who began life as a solicitor, having been admitted in 1847, was at the time of his election to the Associateship of The Institution in January, 1870, a member of the firm of Barnard, Barnard, and Wing, bankers, of Bedford, and was also auditor of the Duke of Bedford's estates. On the death of his wife he came to London to act as confidential secretary and adviser to the Duke, and from his office near the British Museum was able to give a watchful attention to the ducal property in the Metropolis. After holding the position for many years under successive dukes, Mr. Wing retired to the village of Upper Hale, near Farnham, in Surrey, where he died, in the 77th year of his age, on the 2nd of October, 1904.

Mr. WING was widely respected among his neighbours as an unostentatious and generous benefactor. In commemoration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee he purchased a site and erected a beautiful and commodious Institute, with gardens and bowling green, for the use of the inhabitants of Hale. In writing of him, one who

knew him well says, "The gentle but strong sympathy  
" which drew one to seek his counsel, the wise common  
" sense taught by long experience, united with a certain  
" hesitancy in giving advice which came from humility,  
" made his counsel always acceptable." Not long before  
his death he summoned a meeting in furtherance of a  
charitable object which he had much at heart, and was  
gratified to know that his generous exertions promised  
to meet with a full reward.

As has been mentioned elsewhere, Mr. WING was the  
donor to The Institution of the fine carved walnut presi-  
dential chair, which, bearing the arms of Mr. John  
Clutton, the first President, is still occupied in turn by  
his successors to the office.

## LIBRARY.

## DONATIONS OF BOOKS, MAPS, &amp;c.,

*June 1st, 1904, to May 31st, 1905.*

| DONORS.                                                           | TITLE OF WORK.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
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12, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

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### Honorary Members.

| Year of Election<br>of Transfer. | HONORARY MEMBERS.                                               | Address.                                                           |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1897, Feb. 17                    | ADDINGTON, THE RIGHT HON. LORD                                  | 24, Prince's Gate, S.W.                                            |
| 1904, Nov. 14                    | ARMSTRONG, THE RIGHT HON. LORD<br>... ..                        | Jesmond Dene, Newcastle-on-Tyne.                                   |
| 1895, Jan. 21                    | BEDFORD, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF                                  | 15, Belgrave Square, S.W.                                          |
| 1893, Mar. 20                    | CARRINGTON, THE RIGHT HON. THE<br>EARL, G.C.M.G. ... ..         | 50, Grosvenor Street, W.                                           |
| 1889, Dec. 9                     | CHAPLIN, THE RT. HON. HENRY, M.P.                               | Blankney Hall, near Lincoln.                                       |
| 1887, Jan. 24                    | COBHAM, THE RIGHT HON. LORD<br>VISCOUNT ... ..                  | Hagley Hall, Stourbridge.                                          |
| 1883, May 21                     | DEVONSHIRE, HIS GRACE THE DUKE<br>OF, K.G. ... ..               | Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.                                   |
| 1881, Mar. 21                    | GRANTHAM, THE HON. SIR WILLIAM                                  | 100, Eaton Square, S.W.                                            |
| 1886, Mar. 8                     | HOWARD, EDWARD STAFFORD, C.B.                                   | Office of Woods, &c., 1, Whitehall Place,<br>S.W.                  |
| 1900, Feb. 26                    | HOWE, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL                                   | Curzon House, Curzon Street, W.                                    |
| 1880, Dec. 13                    | JAMES OF HEREFORD, THE RIGHT<br>HON. LORD ... ..                | 41, Cadogan Square, S.W.                                           |
| 1895, Nov. 11                    | JERSEY, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL<br>OF, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. ... ..  | Middleton Park, Bicester, Oxon.                                    |
| 1889, Mar. 4                     | KINGSCOTE, COLONEL SIR ROBERT<br>NIGEL FITZHARDINGE, K.C.B. ... | 19, South Audley Street, W.                                        |
| 1886, Jan. 11                    | LEACH, LIEUT.-COL. SIR GEORGE<br>ARCHIBALD, K.C.B.              | 6, Wetherby Gardens, South Kensington,<br>S.W.                     |
| 1869, July 26                    | M'CLELLAN, JOHN B., M.A., THE REV.                              | Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester                            |
| 1871, Feb. 27                    | PHILBRICK, HIS HONOUR JUDGE<br>FREDERICK ADOLPHUS, K.C. ...     | Westfield, Wimborne, Dorsetshire.                                  |
| 1885, Apr. 20                    | PORTER, SIR ALFRED DE BOCK, K.C.B.                              | Ecclesiastical Commissioners' Office, 10,<br>Whitehall Place, S.W. |
| 1894, Feb. 19                    | SELBY, THE RIGHT HON. LORD<br>VISCOUNT ... ..                   | Sutton Place, Seaford, Sussex.                                     |
| 1880, Dec. 13                    | SMITH, HIS HONOUR JUDGE                                         |                                                                    |
| 1895, May 13                     | LUMLEY, K.C. ... ..                                             | 25, Cadogan Square, S.W.                                           |

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## Fellows.

The names of those Fellows who have qualified for the Class by Examination are distinguished thus \*

| Dip. No. | Date of Election and of Transfer.    | FELLOWS.                                          | Address.                                                        |
|----------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1559     | 1889, Jan. 28                        | ABBEY, JOE BURMAN, A.M.I.C.E.                     | 34A, New Street, Huddersfield.                                  |
| 1034     | 1884 Jan. 14                         | ABBOTT, ROBERT THOMAS G. ...                      | Whitley House, Malton, Yorkshire..                              |
| 2740     | 1895, Sept. 2                        | ABBOTT, JOSEPH ... ..                             | 33, Dawson Street, Dublin.                                      |
| 1499     | 1888, Nov. 26                        | ABBOTT, WILLIAM ... ..                            | 24, Coleman Street, E.C., and Holbe<br>Lincoln.                 |
| 2449     | A. 1891, Nov. 4<br>F. 1895, Jan. 21  | *ABRAMS, BENJAMIN PERCY ...                       | 199, Belsize Road, Kilburn, N.W.                                |
| 2741     | 1895, Sept. 2                        | ADAIR, JOHN OLPHERT ... ..                        | Ballynoe, Tullow, Co. Clare.                                    |
| 3171     | 1897, Oct. 26                        | ADAM, THOMAS ... ..                               | 27, Union Street, Glasgow.                                      |
| 1105     | 1884, Feb. 25                        | ADAMS, HENRY, M.I.C.E. ... ..                     | 60, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.                                 |
| 3192     | A. 1897, Oct. 26<br>F. 1901, Nov. 25 | *ADDIE, JOHN HEATHCOTE ... ..                     | Estate Office, Glynllivon, Carnarvon                            |
| 1504     | 1888, Dec. 10                        | ADDIE, PETER... ..                                | City Valuers Department, The Co<br>House, Bristol.              |
| 612      | 1881, Feb. 21                        | ADDIE, WILLIAM FORRESTER ...                      | Powis Castle Estate Office, Welch<br>Montgomeryshire.           |
| 307 2    | A. 1896, Oct. 28<br>F. 1900, Oct. 1  | *ADDISCOTT, HENRY HUGH ... ..                     | "Dundee," Cobham Road, Westcl<br>Sea, Essex.                    |
| 1439     | A. 1888, Jan. 9<br>F. 1891, Jan. 5   | *†ADKIN, BENAIHA WHITLEY ...                      | 14, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.                               |
| 364      | A. 1881, Dec. 19<br>F. 1886, Nov. 8  | ADKIN, CHARLES DUNCAN ... ..                      | Wantage and Abingdon, Berks.                                    |
| 3452     | 1899, Feb. 16                        | AITKEN, JOHN MALCOLM ... ..                       | Castlemilk Estates Office, Norw<br>Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire.    |
| 3057     | 1896, Oct. 28                        | ALCOCK, SAMUEL ... ..                             | 86, Ritherdon Road, Balham, S.W.                                |
| 2743     | 1895, Sept. 2                        | ALEXANDER, HENRY GEORGE<br>SAMUEL, COLONEL ... .. | Derrygally, Moy, Co. Tyrone.                                    |
| 1479     | 1888, Apr. 30                        | ALLEN, GEORGE ... ..                              | Strangways, Marnhull, Blandford, Dor                            |
| 2930     | A. 1895, Oct. 24<br>F. 1898, Nov. 14 | *ALLEN, PERCY ... ..                              | Warrington House, Duppas Hill, Croo                             |
| 3338     | A. 1898, Oct. 29<br>F. 1902, Apr. 28 | *ALLSEBROOK, ARTHUR, B.Sc.<br>(Edin.)             | Estate Office, Madresfield, Mall<br>Worcestershire.             |
| 3073     | A. 1896, Oct. 28<br>F. 1902, Dec. 8  | *AMBLER, SYDNEY WOOD ... ..                       | Estate Office, Sandbeck Park, Tie<br>near Rotherham, Yorkshire. |
| 2503     | A. 1892, Nov. 28<br>F. 1893, Nov. 13 | *AMOS, FRANK ... ..                               | 3, The Parade, Canterbury, Kent.                                |
| 2744     | 1895, Sept. 2                        | ANDERSON, ALEX. CAREW ... ..                      | Ballymountain, Waterford.                                       |
| 3172     | 1897, Oct. 26                        | ANDERSON, ROBERT ... ..                           | Property Agent's Office, 95, Bath S<br>Glasgow.                 |
| 597      | A. 1881, Jan. 10<br>F. 1884, Mar. 10 | ANDERSON, ROBERT ... ..                           | The Barton, Cirencester.                                        |
| 1635     | 1889, Dec. 9                         | ANDREW, THOMAS HAWKES ...                         | Northfield, Minehead, Somerset.                                 |
| 1792     | 1890, May 29                         | ANDREWS, JOHN ... ..                              | 13, Basinghall Street, E.C.                                     |
| 3342     | A. 1898, Oct. 29<br>F. 1900, Feb. 12 | *ANGEL, FRANCIS HOUGHTON ...                      | 33, Compton Crescent, Chiswick, V                               |
| 1634     | A. 1889, Nov. 25<br>F. 1829, Nov. 14 | *ANSCOMBE, ERNEST ... ..                          | 8, Wellington Rd, St. John's Wood, L                            |

† Special Sanitary Science Certificate.

# *List of Members.*

| Date of Election<br>and of Transfer.  | FELLOWS.                                    | Address.                                                                     |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. 1902, Oct. 28<br>F. 1903, Sept. 28 | *APPLEBY, JOHN HENRY JAMES ...              | Fareham, Hampshire.                                                          |
| A. 1894, Oct. 30<br>F. 1896 Mar. 16   | *ARIS, JOHN WHITTON, M.A.<br>(Oxon.)        | Loys Weedon House, near Towcester<br>Northamptonshire.                       |
| 1884, Apr. 21                         | ARMISTEAD, RICHARD, A.M.I.C.E.              | 8, Charles Street, Bradford, Yorkshire.                                      |
| 1895, Sept. 2                         | ARMSTRONG, ALEXANDER MOORE,<br>CAPT.        | Culmore House, Kilrea, Co. London<br>derry.                                  |
| 1896, Jan. 21                         | ARMSTRONG, ELLIOTT GRAHAM,<br>B.A. (Dublin) | Rent Office, Ahascragh, Ballinasloe<br>Co. Galway, Ireland.                  |
| 1882, Apr. 24                         | ARMSTRONG, THOMAS JOHN ...                  | 14, Hawthorn Terrace, Newcastle-on-<br>Tyne.                                 |
| 1890, Feb. 24                         | ARMYTAGE, SIR GEORGE, BART.                 | Kirklees, Brighouse, Yorkshire.                                              |
| 1888, Dec. 10                         | ARNOLD, FRANCIS... ..                       | Chilland, Winchester, and Hambledon<br>Hants.                                |
| 1890, Feb. 10                         | ARNOLD, WILLIAM ... ..                      | 6A, George St., Tamworth, Staffordshire                                      |
| A. 1896, June 2<br>F. 1900, Nov. 12   | *ARNO, SAMUEL ... ..                        | 67, Dunsmure Road, Stamford Hill, N.                                         |
| A. 1885, Dec. 7<br>F. 1896, Jan. 20   | *ARNOTT, JOHN ... ..                        | Church Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk.                                          |
| 1889, Jan. 14                         | ASHDOWN, AUGUSTUS HARDING ...               | Uppington, Wellington, Salop.                                                |
| A. 1896, Oct. 28<br>F. 1898, Oct. 3   | *ASHENDEN, LEONARD THOMAS ...               | The Kent Fire Office, 29, Westgate,<br>Canterbury, Kent.                     |
| A. 1890, Feb. 24<br>F. 1901, July 2   | *†ASSITER, HARRY G. ... ..                  | 9, John St., Adelphi, W.C., & The Weald<br>House, Harrow Weald, Middlesex.   |
| 1891, Nov. 4                          | AULT, EDWIN ... ..                          | 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.                                       |
| 1891, Nov. 4                          | AUSTEN, FRANK ... ..                        | Marling Place, Wadhurst, Sussex.                                             |
| A. 1887, Dec. 19<br>F. 1891, Oct. 15  | *AUSTIN, RICHARD, JUN. ... ..               | Bishop's Waltham, Hants.                                                     |
| 1875, Nov. 8                          | AUSTIN, RUSSELL GARDENER ...                | Hertford.                                                                    |
| A. 1890, Nov. 22<br>F. 1903, May 18   | *AYLEN, CECIL HUGH ... ..                   | Huntingdon Lodge, Benhill Road,<br>Sutton, Surrey.                           |
| 1891, Jan. 17                         | AYNSLEY, ROBERT JOHN ... ..                 | Fencer Hill, Gosforth; Newcastle-on-<br>Tyne.                                |
| 1891, Jan. 17                         | BACON, FRANK MACE ... ..                    | Attleborough, Norfolk.                                                       |
| 1891, Jan. 17                         | BACON, HORACE ... ..                        | Attleborough, Norfolk.                                                       |
| 1868, Nov. 2<br>1887 Feb. 7           | BADCOCK, PHILIP ... ..                      | 9, Whitehall Place, S.W.                                                     |
| 1897, Oct. 26<br>1901, Nov. 25        | *BADDELEY, BERNARD BERESFORD                | 15, Nicholas Lane, E.C.                                                      |
| 1900, Oct. 30                         | BAGOT, LEWIS BROWN ... ..                   | R.E. Office, Headquarters Office, Victoria<br>Barracks, Belfast, Co. Antrim. |
| 1881, Dec. 19<br>1883, Nov. 11        | BAILEY, LEONARD ... ..                      | Orgreave, Limspsfield, Surrey.                                               |
| 1893, Oct. 4<br>1896, Feb. 17         | *BAILEY, LOUIS HEWITT... ..                 | Athenæum Buildings, Friar Street,<br>Reading, Berks.                         |

† Special Sanitary Science Certificate.

| Dip. No. | Date of Election and of Transfer.    | FELLOWS.                                      | Address.                                                     |
|----------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2057     | 1891, May 23                         | BAILEY, WILLIAM SMITH ... ..                  | 4, Kirkgate, Newark-upon-Trent.                              |
| 2747     | 1895, Sept. 2                        | BAILLIE, JOHN ROBERT, LT.-COL.                | Abercorn Estate Office, Strabane, Tyrone.                    |
| 2153     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | BAINES, MATTHEW TALBOT, M.A. (Cantab.) ... .. | Estate Office, Wootton Bassett, Wilts.                       |
| 2748     | 1895, Sept. 2                        | BALDWIN, CHAMBRÉ CORCOR THOMAS ... ..         | 7, Leinster Street, Dublin.                                  |
| 1690     | A. 1890, Jan. 6<br>F. 1891, Dec. 7   | *BALL, WILLIAM ALFRED ... ..                  | 2, Pall Mall East, Charing Cross, S.W.                       |
| 479      | 1877, Mar. 12                        | BALLS, JAMES MAYHEW ... ..                    | Castle Hedingham, Essex.                                     |
| 1879     | A. 1890, Nov. 22<br>F. 1893, Nov. 13 | *BANCROFT, FREDERICK HERBERT                  | 88, Mosley Street, Manchester.                               |
| 2932     | A. 1895, Oct. 24<br>F. 1901, Feb. 11 | *BANKS, FREDERICK STUART ANGUS                | 4, Bank Buildings, Cricklewood, N.W.                         |
| 2156     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | BANKS, JOHN ... ..                            | Kendal, Westmoreland.                                        |
| 1916     | 1891, Jan. 17                        | BANKS, THOMAS ... ..                          | 60, King Street, Manchester.                                 |
| 606      | 1881, Feb. 7                         | BANNISTER, THOMAS ... ..                      | Limehurst, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.                          |
| 712      | 1882, Jan. 30                        | BARFIELD, FREDERIC HENRY ...                  | 30, Lascott's Road, Wood Green, N.W.                         |
| 4123     | 1903, Oct. 28                        | *BARKER, CHARLES ... ..                       | 83, Mason's Hill, Bromley, Kent.                             |
| 3510     | A. 1899, Oct. 30<br>F. 1901, July 2  | *BARKER, FREDERICK GEORGE ...                 | 3, Bucklersbury, E.C.                                        |
| 2504     | A. 1892, Nov. 28<br>F. 1898, Nov. 14 | *BARKER, GEOFFREY LIONEL ...                  | Teigngrace House, Teigngrace, N.E. Abbot, Devonshire.        |
| 1985     | 1891, Mar. 14                        | BARKER, HORACE RICHARD ...                    | 13, Lowndes Street, Belgravia, S.W.                          |
| 4119     | 1903, Oct. 28                        | BARKSHIRE, CHARLES ROBERT ...                 | Royal Engineer Office, Inner Circle, Chatham, Kent.          |
| 1661     | A. 1889, Dec. 9<br>F. 1891, June 29  | *BARNES, GEORGE FREDERICK ...                 | 5, New Square, Chesterfield, Derby.                          |
| 983      | 1883, Dec. 17                        | BARNES, JOHN WILLIAM JAMES...                 | Albion Chambers, King St., Nottingham.                       |
| 3499     | 1899, Oct. 30                        | BARNES, WILLIAM ARTHUR, B.A. (Dublin) ... ..  | Westland, Kells, Co. Meath.                                  |
| 1307     | 1886, Feb. 22                        | BARNES - WILLIAMS, THOMAS, F.R.I.B.A. ... ..  | 98, Piccadilly, W.                                           |
| 3345     | A. 1898, Oct. 29<br>F. 1899, Oct. 2  | *BARNES, STEPHEN ALLEN ... ..                 | 51, Brooke Road, Stoke Newington.                            |
| 2157     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | BARR, JAMES, M.I.C.E. ... ..                  | 221, West George Street, Glasgow.                            |
| 2158     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | BARRATT, FREDERICK WILLIAM                    | 30, Heathland Road, Stoke Newington.                         |
| 2749     | 1895, Sept. 2                        | BARRINGTON, JOHN BEATTY ...                   | Barrington Street, Limerick.                                 |
| 2058     | 1891, May 23                         | BARTON, HARRY HOWELL ... ..                   | 17, Guildhall Street, Folkestone, Kent.                      |
| 2750     | 1895, Sept. 2                        | BARTON, HENRY DUPRÉ MALKIN                    | The Bush, Antrim, Ireland.                                   |
| 2562     | 1893, Oct. 4                         | BARTON, SIR JOHN GEORGE, C.B.                 | General Valuation and Boundary Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin. |
| 2751     | 1895, Sept. 2                        | BARTON, ROBERT CULLEY ... ..                  | Millmount Rd., Mullingar, West Wick.                         |
| 3642     | A. 1900, Oct. 30<br>F. 1901, Nov. 23 | *BASLEY, HAROLD PULLAM ... ..                 | 163, North Street, Brighton, Sussex.                         |
| 1056     | 1884, Jan. 28                        | BATE, THOMAS ... ..                           | Salisbury House, 87, High Rd., Kingston, N.W.                |
| 1986     | 1891, Mar. 14                        | BATEY, HENRY SIMPSON ... ..                   | 51, King Street, Manchester.                                 |
| 726      | 1882, Feb. 13                        | BATH, FRED., F.R.I.B.A. ... ..                | Crown Chambers, and Sandown Church Fields, Salisbury, Wilts. |
| 1918     | 1891, Jan. 17                        | BATHER, JOHN T. ... ..                        | 9, The Square, Shrewsbury.                                   |

# *List of Members.*

5

| Date of Election<br>and of Transfer. | FELLOWS.                            | Address.                                                      |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1899, Feb. 16                        | BATHGATE, CHARLES S. ... ..         | 26, Bellgrove Street, Glasgow.                                |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | BATSTONE, ROWLAND ROBERT ...        | 110, Cannon Street, E.C.                                      |
| 1889, Feb. 25                        | BATTERBURY, THOMAS, F.R.I.B.A.      | Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Chancery<br>Lane, W.C.                |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | BATTING, WALTER... ..               | 7, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.                                 |
| A. 1898, Oct. 29                     | *BAVERSTOCK, HAROLD BRIDGE ...      | Godalming, Surrey.                                            |
| F. 1901, Nov. 25                     | BAXTER, GEORGE ... ..               | 1, Frederick's Place, E.C., and Guildford.                    |
| 1892, Feb. 26                        | *BEADEL, MAURICE FREDERICK ...      | 97, Gresham Street, E.C.                                      |
| A. 1890, Nov. 22                     | BEALE, ROBERT J., A.R.I.B.A. ...    | 17, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.                       |
| F. 1898, Feb. 7                      | BEAMISH, WILLIAM HENRY... ..        | 2, South Mall, Cork.                                          |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | *BEARD, EDWIN THOMAS, A.M.I.C.E.    | 4, The Crescent, Scarborough.                                 |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | BEATTIE, WILLIAM HALDEN... ..       | 11, Glencairn Crescent, Edinburgh.                            |
| A. 1885, Dec. 7                      | BECK, ARTHUR CLEMENT ... ..         | Wyton Manor, Huntingdon.                                      |
| F. 1889, Nov. 11                     | BECK, EDWARD WILLIAM ... ..         | 16, Bank Street, Norwich.                                     |
| 1898, Feb. 18                        | BECKWITH, HENRY LANGTON ...         | 3, Cook Street, Liverpool.                                    |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | *BEDELLS, CHARLES HERBERT ...       | 6, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.                             |
| 1888, Feb. 20                        | BKEN, GEORGE ... ..                 | 73, Moorgate Street, E.C.                                     |
| A. 1889, Jan. 28                     | *BKEN, GEORGE KINGSNORTH ...        | 73, Moorgate Street, E.C.                                     |
| A. 1883, May 25                      | BKEN, WALTER ... ..                 | 73, Moorgate Street, E.C.                                     |
| F. 1887, May 23                      | *BELCHER, EDWARD JOHN ... ..        | Wantage, Berks.                                               |
| 1888, Jan. 9                         | BELL, ANDREW WALKER ... ..          | Corporation Buildings, Dunfermline.                           |
| A. 1894, Oct. 30                     | *BELL, HERBERT OWEN... ..           | 9, Victoria Street, S.W.                                      |
| F. 1903, May 18                      | BELL, JOSEPH ASKEW ... ..           | Rufford Estate Office, Ollerton, Notts.                       |
| 1891, Mar. 14                        | *BELLINGHAM, ARCHIBALD TURNER       | Seaford House, Belgrave Square, S.W.                          |
| A. 1889, Feb. 25                     | BENNETT, THOMAS OATLEY... ..        | Homersfield, St. Stephen's Gardens,<br>Twickenham, Middlesex. |
| F. 1895, Dec. 9                      | *BENSON, ROBERT ALAN ... ..         | Duchy of Cornwall Office, Liskeard,<br>Cornwall.              |
| 1898, Oct. 29                        | *BERRY, CHARLES WINDSOR ...         | 1, Bold Place, Bold Street, Liverpool.                        |
| A. 1894, Oct. 30                     | BERTWISTLE, JAMES ... ..            | 1, Tackett's Street, Blackburn.                               |
| F. 1898, May 16                      | BETRIDGE, EDWARD ... ..             | 28, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.                              |
| 1888, Feb. 20                        | *BEVEN, SEPTIMUS ... ..             | 15, Moorfields, E.C.                                          |
| A. 1889, Dec. 9                      | BIDWELL, CHAS. (President) ...      | Ely, Cambridgeshire.                                          |
| F. 1894, Apr. 2                      | *BIDWELL, JOHN EVANS... ..          | 10, Barton Road, Cambridge.                                   |
| 1875, Mar. 1                         | *BIDWELL, PHILLIP SHELFORD ...      | St. Mary's Street, Ely, Cambridgeshire.                       |
| A. 1884, Nov. 10                     | *BIGG, LIONEL THURSFIELD ...        |                                                               |
| F. 1890, Dec. 8                      | BIGGER, JOHN JAMES EASTWOOD         | Fairymount, Dundalk, Ireland.                                 |
| 1898, Oct. 29                        | BILLINGHAM, JOHN ALFRED<br>LAWRENCE | Royal Engineer Office, St. Lucia, West<br>Indies.             |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | BILSON, JOHN, F.R.I.B.A. ... ..     | 23, Parliament Street, Hull, Yorkshire.                       |

| Dip. No. | Date of Election and of Transfer.    | FELLOWS.                                        | Address.                                                                                      |
|----------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2059     | 1891, May 23                         | BINGHAM, ALFRED JOHN ... ..                     | Nalder Hill House, Newbury, and Bolton Street, Piccadilly, W.                                 |
| 1919     | 1891, Jan. 17                        | BINGHAM, FREDERICK HENRY ...                    | 5, Bolton Street, Piccadilly, W.                                                              |
| 396      | 1875, Apr. 12                        | BINGHAM, REUBEN ... ..                          | 5, Bolton Street, Piccadilly, W.                                                              |
| 131      | 1868, Oct. 26                        | BINNIE, THOMAS ... ..<br>(Member of Council)    | 207, Hope Street, Glasgow.                                                                    |
| 3321     | 1898, Oct. 29                        | BINNIE, THOMAS, JUN. ... ..                     | 207, Hope Street, Glasgow.                                                                    |
| 2934     | A. 1895, Oct. 24<br>F. 1900, Oct. 1  | *BIRCH, FRANCIS JULIAN LAURENCE                 | Hillside, Yatton, Somerset.                                                                   |
| 2569     | A. 1893, Oct. 4<br>F. 1895, Apr. 29  | *BIRCH, RICHARD ELWYN, B.A.<br>(Cantab.) ... .. | Bryncelyn, St. Asaph, North Wales.                                                            |
| 1336     | A. 1886, Dec. 6<br>F. 1889, Nov. 11  | *BIRCH, WALTER DE HOUGHTON ...                  | Hoghton Estate Office, Walton Hall, Preston, Lancashire.                                      |
| 1490     | 1888, Nov. 12                        | BIRD, JAMES BINFIELD ... ..                     | West Cowes, Isle of Wight, & 28, Queen's Street, E.C.                                         |
| 1636     | 1889, Dec. 9                         | BIRD, JOHN ... ..                               | Brampton, Huntingdon.                                                                         |
| 1154     | 1884, May 5                          | BIRD, WALTER ... ..                             | 24, Wynnstay Gardens, Kensington, W.                                                          |
| 1351     | A. 1887, Jan. 10<br>F. 1889, Feb. 25 | BIRKETT, TOM ... ..                             | Foxton House, Penrith, Cumberland.                                                            |
| 1734     | 1890, May 29                         | BISHOP, CHARLES ... ..                          | Regent Circus, Swindon, Wilts.                                                                |
| 2563     | 1893, Oct. 4                         | *BLACKBOURN, HENRY ... ..                       | 6, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.                                                                    |
| 1326     | 1886, Dec. 6                         | BLACKFORD, ARTHUR ... ..                        | 61 and 62, Chancery Lane, W.C.                                                                |
| 2754     | 1895, Sept. 2                        | BLACKLEY, TRAVERS ROBERT ...                    | Drumbar, Cavan, Ireland.                                                                      |
| 3455     | 1899, Feb. 16                        | BLAIR, ALEXANDER ... ..                         | 198, West George Street, Glasgow.                                                             |
| 3200     | A. 1897, Oct. 26<br>F. 1898, June 6  | *†BLAKE, EDWIN HOLMES ... ..                    | 82, Victoria Street, S.W.                                                                     |
| 1262     | 1885, Mar. 23                        | BLAKE, FREDERICK ... ..                         | 46, Commercial Road, Portsmouth, Hants.                                                       |
| 2168     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | BLAKE, GEORGE ... ..                            | Stradey Estate Office, New Rd., Llanelli, Carmarthenshire.                                    |
| 883      | 1883, Feb. 12                        | BLAKE, WILLIAM JOHN ... ..                      | 45, High Street, Croydon.                                                                     |
| 773      | 1882, Mar. 13                        | BLAKEMORE, WILLIAM AGUTTER                      | 6, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.                                                                 |
| 2169     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | BLENOWE, GEORGE ... ..                          | Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.                                                                   |
| 2170     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | BLETSON, HENRY HOPKINSON ...                    | Thrapston, Northamptonshire.                                                                  |
| 3645     | A. 1900, Oct. 30<br>F. 1901, Nov. 25 | *BLISS, THOMAS CUSHWAY ... ..                   | 106, Cheapside, E.C.                                                                          |
| 1985     | 1891, Mar. 11                        | BLIZARD, JOHN HY., A.M.I.C.E.                   | Lansdowne House, Castle Lane, Southampton.                                                    |
| 511      | A. 1878, May 13<br>F. 1887, Mar. 7   | BLOSSE, EDWARD F. LYNCH ...                     | Charles Street Chambers, Cardiff, and Coytrehen Estate Office, Aberystwyth, R.S.O., S. Wales. |
| 2935     | A. 1895, Oct. 24<br>F. 1905, July 3  | *BLOUNT, EDWARD ... ..                          | 4, Frederick's Place, E.C.                                                                    |
| 3154     | A. 1897, Feb. 17<br>F. 1900, May 21  | *BLUNT, MONTAGUE CECIL ... ..                   | 33 and 34, Savile Row, W.                                                                     |
| 768      | A. 1882, Feb. 27<br>F. 1889, Nov. 11 | BOA, ANDREW ... ..                              | Great Thurlow, Newmarket, Suffolk.                                                            |
| 1882     | A. 1890, Nov. 22<br>F. 1893, Aug. 9  | *BODY, ARTHUR, A.R.I.B.A. ...                   | Princess Chambers, Princess Square, Plymouth, Devon, and 48, Corn Street, Bristol.            |
| 1452     | 1888, Feb. 6                         | BODY, JOHN BOND ... ..                          | Princess Chambers, Princess Square, Plymouth, & 48, Corn Street, Bristol.                     |



| Date of Election<br>and of Transfer. | FELLOWS.                                         | Address.                                                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1874, Feb. 2                         | BOLAM, CHARLES GODFREY ...                       | Westbrook House, Little Bowden, Market<br>Harborough, Leicestershire, and 82 &<br>83, Palace Chambers, S.W. |
| 1875, Dec. 13                        | BOLDEN, JOHN LEONARD, M.A.<br>( <i>Canlab.</i> ) | Duchy of Lancaster Office, Lancaster<br>Place, W.C.                                                         |
| 1891, May 23                         | BOND, DOUGLAS VALE ... ..                        | 22, Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.                                                                             |
| 1869, May 3                          | BOND, ERASMUS ... ..                             | Coombe Lodge, Kingston Hill, Surrey.                                                                        |
| 1882, May 22                         | BOOKER, ALGERNON ERSKINE ...                     | Albion House, Hyde Park Square, W.                                                                          |
| 1899, Oct. 30                        | *BOOKER, FRANK WILLIAM ... ..                    | 7, Albion Chambers, King St., Nottingham.                                                                   |
| A. 1894, Oct. 30                     | *BOOTH, GILBERT WILLIAM ... ..                   | 3, Adelaide Street, Charing Cross, W.C.                                                                     |
| F. 1895, Nov. 1                      | *BOOTHBY, HENRY VERNON ... ..                    | Estate Office, Keele, Newcastle, Stafford-<br>shire.                                                        |
| 1891, Nov. 1                         |                                                  |                                                                                                             |
| A. 1890, Nov. 22                     | *BOULTING, FREDERICK EDWARD...                   | 182, Oxford Street, W.                                                                                      |
| F. 1891, June 29                     | BOURNE, ROBERT ELLIOTT ... ..                    | Elwell, Totnes, Devon.                                                                                      |
| 1890, May 29                         |                                                  |                                                                                                             |
| A. 1897, Oct. 26                     | *BOWDEN, HARRY ... ..                            | Wilts and Dorset Bank Chambers, George<br>Street, Plymouth.                                                 |
| F. 1902, Dec. 8                      |                                                  |                                                                                                             |
| 1888, Dec. 10                        | BOWDEN, JOHN ... ..                              | 14, Ridgefield, Manchester.                                                                                 |
| A. 1891, May 23                      | *BOWDEN, JOHN FRIENDSHIP ...                     | Bedford Chambers, Exeter, Devon.                                                                            |
| F. 1899, Nov. 13                     | BOWDICH, JOHN ... ..                             | 24, Coleman Street, E.C.                                                                                    |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | BOWDITCH, HENRY ... ..                           | 103, George Street, Croydon.                                                                                |
| 1890, Apr. 14                        | BOWEN, EDWARD FERGUSON ...                       | Mantua House, Castlereagh, Co. Roscom-<br>mon, Ireland.                                                     |
| 1896, June 2                         |                                                  |                                                                                                             |
| 1890, Apr. 14                        | BOWLEY, JOHN CROSS ... ..                        | Norman Terrace, Hastings, Sussex.                                                                           |
| 1888, Nov. 12                        | BOWMAN, JOHN JAMES... ..                         | Helmsley R.S.O., Yorkshire.                                                                                 |
| 1789, Oct. 26                        | BOXSHALL, HENRY EDWIN ... ..                     | Royal Engineer Office, Devonport.                                                                           |
| 1890, Jan. 6                         | BOYD, JOHN JERMYN ... ..                         | Heath View, Weybridge, Surrey, and<br>125, Piccadilly, W.                                                   |
| A. 1902, Oct. 28                     | *BOYTON, BERTRAM ALFRED ...                      | The Retreat, Church Row, Fulham, S.W.                                                                       |
| F. 1905, May 15                      | BRACKETT, ARTHUR WILLIAM ...                     | 27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.                                                                     |
| 1886, Nov. 22                        |                                                  |                                                                                                             |
| A. 1890, Nov. 22                     | *BRACKETT, FREDERICK HENRY ...                   | 27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.                                                                     |
| F. 1892, May 30                      | BRACKETT, WILLIAM ... ..                         | 27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.                                                                     |
| 1883, Jan. 29                        |                                                  |                                                                                                             |
| A. 1897, Oct. 26                     | *BRACKETT, WILLIAM NEWBEGIN                      | Market Place, Retford, Nottinghamshire.                                                                     |
| F. 1902, Apr. 28                     |                                                  |                                                                                                             |
| A. 1894, Oct. 30                     | *BRADLEY, JAMES WILLIAM,<br>A.M.I.C.E. ... ..    | Town Hall, Charing Cross Road, W.C.                                                                         |
| F. 1895, July 29                     |                                                  |                                                                                                             |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | BRADSHAW, ROBERT MACNEVIN                        | 26, South Frederick Street, Dublin.                                                                         |
| 1889, Jan. 28                        | BRADY, CHARLES ALLDIS ... ..                     | 13, Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire.                                                                     |
| A. 1888, Dec. 10                     | *BRADY, RALPH HOLLINSHED ...                     | 17, Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire,<br>and 78, Cross Street, Manchester.                                |
| F. 1893, Nov. 13                     |                                                  |                                                                                                             |
| 1891, Mar. 14                        | BRADY, WILLIAM HOLLINSHED ...                    | 17, Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire,<br>and 78, Cross Street, Manchester.                                |
| 1887, Dec. 5                         | BRAILSFORD, HENRY ... ..                         | Park Nook, near Derby.                                                                                      |
| 1888, Jan. 23                        | BREACH, BENJAMIN I'ANSON ...                     | 29, Fleet Street, E.C.                                                                                      |
| 1895, Oct. 24                        | *BREEDS, ARTHUR OWEN ... ..                      | 62, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.                                                                              |
| 1882 Feb. 13                         | BRERETON, FRANC SADLEIR,<br>F.R.I.B.A. ... ..    | 292, High Holborn, W.C.                                                                                     |



| Dip.<br>No. | Date of Election<br>and of Transfer. | FELLOWS.                                           | Address.                                                                  |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2176        | 1891, Nov. 4                         | BRERETON, THOMAS BLOOMFIELD<br>SADLEIR ... ..      | 292, High Holborn, W.C.                                                   |
| 1920        | 1891, Jan. 17                        | BREWER, FRANK JOHN, F.R.I.B.A.                     | 2, Upper Hill Street, Richmond, Surrey.                                   |
| 1921        | 1891, Jan. 17                        | BRIANT, ROBERT ... ..                              | 200, Kennington Park Road, S.E.                                           |
| 2758        | 1895, Sept. 2                        | BRIDGE, HENRY POWELL ... ..                        | Racket Hall, Roscrea, Tipperary.                                          |
| 829         | 1882, Dec. 18                        | BRIDGEWATER, BENTLEY JAMES                         | 80, Cheapside, E.C.                                                       |
| 1370        | 1887, Feb. 21                        | BRIDGFORD, ERNEST JAMES ...                        | 65, King Street, Manchester.                                              |
| 4341        | 1904, Oct. 27                        | *BRIGGS, ARTHUR ... ..                             | 9, Albert Square, Manchester.                                             |
| 2080        | A. 1896, Oct. 28<br>F. 1900, Feb. 12 | *BRIGHTON, GEORGE LAWRENCE                         | 20, Queenswood Road, Forest Hill, S.E.                                    |
| 2506        | A. 1892, Nov. 25<br>F. 1895, Jan. 6  | *BRINKWORTH, ROBERT EDWIN ...                      | 16, Old Bond St., Bath, Somersetshire<br>and Chippenham, Wiltshire.       |
| 2655        | A. 1894, Oct. 30<br>F. 1899, Mar. 20 | *BRINSLEY, HERBERT GEORGE<br>WILLIAM ... ..        | 30 and 31, New Bridge Street, E.C.                                        |
| 2759        | 1895, Sept. 2                        | BROADLEY, EDWARD BARRY,<br>MAJOR ... ..            | 73, South Mall, Cork.                                                     |
| 2177        | 1891, Nov. 4                         | BROCKLEBANK, JOHN ... ..                           | 58A, Yorkshire Street, Rochdale, Lancashire,<br>and Todmorden, Yorkshire. |
| 2178        | 1891, Nov. 4                         | BRODRICK, FREDERICK STEAD ...                      | York Chambers, Lowgate, Hull.                                             |
| 1990        | 1891, Mar. 14                        | BROOKS, CHARLES WILLIAM,<br>A.R.I.B.A. ... ..      | 63, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.                                               |
| 2938        | A. 1895, Oct. 24<br>F. 1897, Nov. 8  | *BROOKS, JOHN McMULLEN ... ..                      | 4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.                                            |
| 2939        | A. 1895, Oct. 24<br>F. 1899, Mar. 20 | *BROOKS, PHILIP FULLER ... ..                      | 4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.                                            |
| 1834        | 1890, Nov. 22                        | BROSTER, ROBERT BUCK ... ..                        | Craven Bank Chambers, North Street,<br>Keighley, Yorkshire.               |
| 2135        | A. 1891, May 23<br>F. 1893, May 29   | *BROWN, ALEXANDER BURNETT ...                      | Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand,<br>W.C.                              |
| 3553        | A. 1898, Oct. 30<br>F. 1903, Mar. 9  | *BROWN, ARTHUR ALLEN ... ..                        | 83, High Street, Croydon, Surrey.                                         |
| 1664        | A. 1889, Dec. 9<br>F. 1895, Mar. 18  | *BROWN, ARTHUR MACDONALD,<br>B.A. (Cantab.) ... .. | Tring, Herts.                                                             |
| 3456        | 1889, Feb. 16                        | BROWN, CHARLES ... ..                              | Kerse Estate Office, Falkirk, Stirlingshire.                              |
| 1500        | 1888, Nov. 26                        | BROWN, FRANK JOHN ... ..                           | Tring, Herts.                                                             |
| 3081        | A. 1896, Oct. 28<br>F. 1902, July 14 | *BROWN, FREDERICK ... ..                           | London County Council, Spring Gardens,<br>S.W.                            |
| 634         | 1881, Dec. 19                        | BROWN, GEORGE JAMES ... ..                         | 34, Great George Street, S.W.                                             |
| 2507        | A. 1892, Nov. 24<br>F. 1899, Jan. 23 | *BROWN, GEORGE TURVILLE ... ..                     | 34, Great George Street, S.W.                                             |
| 2061        | 1891, May 23                         | BROWN, WILLIAM ... ..                              | 138, West Regent Street, Glasgow.                                         |
| 3967        | A. 1902, Oct. 28<br>F. 1904, Jan. 25 | *BROWN, WILLIAM HENRY ... ..                       | 40, Fawnbrake Avenue, Herne Hill, S.E.                                    |
| 2761        | 1895, Sept. 2                        | BROWNE, ERNEST H. ... ..                           | Brookfield, Tullamore, King's Co.                                         |
| 1142        | A. 1884, Apr. 21<br>F. 1890, Apr. 14 | BROWNE, FLINT ... ..                               | 30, Watling Street, E.C.                                                  |
| 2763        | 1895, Sept. 2                        | BROWNLOW, CLAUDE ... ..                            | Estate Office, Coolderry, Carrickmacross,<br>Co. Monaghan.                |
| 1046        | A. 1884, Jan. 14<br>F. 1890, Mar. 24 | BRUCE, ROBERT KNIGHT ... ..                        | Rivermead, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex.                                  |

| Date of Election<br>and of Transfer. | FELLOWS.                                                             | Address.                                                             |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1902, Oct. 28                        | BRUNICARDI, DOMINIC N. ... ..                                        | Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.                              |
| 1892, Feb. 26                        | BRUTON, HENRY WILLIAM ... ..                                         | Albion Chambers, Gloucester.                                         |
| 1899, Oct. 30                        | BRYANT, GEORGE HERBERT ... ..                                        | Royal Engineer Office, Higher Barracks,<br>Exeter.                   |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | BRYDEN, ROBERT A., F.R.I.B.A.                                        | Richmond Chambers, 147, Bath Street,<br>Glasgow.                     |
| 1886, Jan. 11                        | BRYDON, ROBERT ... ..                                                | The Dene, Seaham Harbour, Durham.                                    |
| 1868, July 13                        | BUCK, ALBERT ( <i>Past-President</i> )                               | Worcester.                                                           |
| 1889, Jan. 14                        | BUCK, HERBERT WILSON ... ..                                          | Pierpoint Street, Worcester.                                         |
| A. 1885, Dec. 7                      | *BUCKLAND, ALFRED VIRGOE ... ..                                      | 8, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.                                |
| F. 1889, Jan. 14                     | BUCKLAND, FRANK BOWRY... ..                                          | Windsor, Berks.                                                      |
| 1871, Dec. 18                        | BUCKLAND, HENRY DUNEAU ... ..                                        | 4, Bloomsbury Sq., W.C., and Windsor.                                |
| 1890, Jan. 6                         | *BUCKLAND, SIDNEY CRAWFORD...                                        | 4, Bloomsbury Square, W.C., and<br>Windsor, Berks.                   |
| A. 1891, May 23                      |                                                                      |                                                                      |
| F. 1894, Oct. 10                     |                                                                      |                                                                      |
| 1890, Nov. 22                        | BUCKLEY, GEORGE ... ..                                               | Tower Chambers, Halifax, Yorkshire.                                  |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | BULL, ALFRED EDWIN ... ..                                            | 35, Craven Street, Charing Cross, W.C.                               |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | BULL, WALTER ... ..                                                  | 35, Old Jewry, E.C.                                                  |
| 1891, Jan. 17                        | BURCHELL, SIDNEY HERBERT ... ..                                      | Reigate, Surrey, & Wool Exchange, E.C.                               |
| 1889, Jan. 14                        | BURD, TIMOTHEUS HENRY ... ..                                         | School Gardens, Shrewsbury.                                          |
| 1897, Oct. 26                        | *BURGESS, HENRY HERBERT                                              | c/o G. Head & Co., 12, Basinghall Street,<br>E.C.                    |
| F. 1900, Nov. 12                     | PHILIP                                                               |                                                                      |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | BURKE, HENRY ANTHONY ... ..                                          | Drumkeen, Ballinamallard, Co. Fer-<br>managh.                        |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | BURKE, WILLIAM CREAGHE ... ..                                        | Clonne, Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo.                                        |
| 1890, May 29                         | BURMESTER, JOHN WILLIAM<br>STANLEY, F.R.I.B.A.... ..                 | 13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.                             |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | BURNET, FRANK ... ..                                                 | 180, Hope Street, Glasgow.                                           |
| 1890, May 29                         | BURNETT, ALFRED ANDREW ... ..                                        | 2, High Street, Southampton, Hants.                                  |
| 1881, Dec. 19                        | BURNETT, DAVID ... ..                                                | 15, Nicholas Lane, E.C.                                              |
| 1889, May 13                         | †BURNETT, GEORGE JOHN MUL-<br>CASTER, M.A. ( <i>Cantab.</i> ) ... .. | Elstree Cottage, Elstree, Herts.                                     |
| 1902, Oct. 28                        | *BURNETT, JOHN ... ..                                                | Gopsall, Atherstone, Warwickshire.                                   |
| F. 1904, Sept. 2                     |                                                                      |                                                                      |
| F. '96, June 2                       | BURNS, GAVIN JAS., B.Sc. ( <i>Lond.</i> )                            | Building Works Department, Royal<br>Arsenal, Woolwich.               |
| 1897, June 28                        |                                                                      |                                                                      |
| 1900, Oct. 30                        | *BURR, HARRY ... ..                                                  | Estate Office, Letchworth, near Hitchin,<br>Hertfordshire.           |
| 1901, Dec. 9                         |                                                                      |                                                                      |
| 1898, Oct. 29                        | *BURROUGHES, CHARLES FITZPAT-<br>RICK ... ..                         | Stoughton Farm, Leicester.                                           |
| 1904, Jan. 28                        | BURROUGHES, THOMAS HENRY ... ..                                      | 37, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., and 16,<br>Lower Berkeley Street, W. |
| 1875, Feb. 1                         |                                                                      |                                                                      |
| 1886, Dec. 6                         | *BURROWS, ALFRED JOHN ... ..                                         | 41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.                                      |
| 1890, Jan. 6                         |                                                                      |                                                                      |
| 1884, Dec. 8                         | BURTENSHAW, ALBERT... ..                                             | Hailsham, Sussex.                                                    |
| 1898 Oct. 29                         | *BURTENSHAW, ALBERT KING ... ..                                      | Hailsham, Sussex.                                                    |
| 1901 July 2                          |                                                                      |                                                                      |

| Dip. No. | Date of Election and of Transfer.     | FELLOWS.                                | Address.                                                               |
|----------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2940     | A. 1895, Oct. 24<br>F. 1897, Jan. 11  | *BURTON, AMOS, A.M.I.C.E. ... ..        | Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Stourton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire.       |
| 3357     | A. 1898, Oct. 29<br>F. 1902, Sept. 30 | *BURTON, REGINALD ROBERT ... ..         | London County Council, Spring Garden, S.W.                             |
| 1411     | A. 1887, Dec. 19<br>F. 1891, May 25   | *BUSHELL, HENRY ... ..                  | 33, New Bridge Street, E.C.                                            |
| 2657     | A. 1894, Oct. 30<br>F. 1899, Nov. 13  | *BUTLER, ALBERT ERNEST ... ..           | 20, Blagrove Street, Reading, Berks.                                   |
| 3205     | A. 1897, Oct. 26<br>F. 1900, May 21   | *BUTLER, CHARLES ... ..                 | 14, Queen Street, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.                             |
| 2766     | 1895, Sept. 2                         | BUTLER, WALTER SELBY ... ..             | Green Mount, Castle Bellingham, Louth.                                 |
| 323      | 1874, Jan. 5                          | BUZZARD, ALFRED LINDSEY ... ..          |                                                                        |
| 1637     | 1889, Dec. 9                          | BYRON, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM ... ..          | Bath House, Derby Road, Chester, and 16, Great George Street, S.W.     |
| 2184     | 1891, Nov. 4                          | CABLE, JAMES M., A.R.I.B.A. ... ..      | 56, Ludgate Hill, E.C.                                                 |
| 1638     | 1889, Dec. 9                          | CÆSAR, CHARLES EDWARD ... ..            | 105, Tooley Street, Southwark, S.E.                                    |
| 2185     | 1891, Nov. 4                          | CALVERT, ARTHUR RICHARD ... ..          | 14, Low Pavement, Nottingham.                                          |
| 1798     | 1890, May 29                          | CAMPBELL, HENRY HUNTER ... ..           | 444, Produce Exchange, Hanging Ditch, Manchester, Lancashire.          |
| 2942     | A. 1895, Oct. 21<br>F. 1896, Dec. 7   | *CAMPBELL, HUGH BRUCE ... ..            | Little Everdon, Daventry, Northamptonshire.                            |
| 4110     | A. 1903, Feb. 20<br>F. 1904, Sept. 29 | *CANCH, THOMAS RICHARD ... ..           | Portland Estate Office, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.                          |
| 3969     | A. 1902, Oct. 28<br>F. 1904, Dec. 12  | *CANDY, WALTER EMMANUEL ... ..          | Encombe, Wareham, Dorset.                                              |
| 1377     | 1887, Mar. 7                          | CANNING, WILLIAM BROWNE ... ..          | Salisbury, Wiltshire.                                                  |
| 787      | A. 1882, Mar. 27<br>F. 1884, Jan. 14  | CARD, HENRY CURTIS ... ..               | North Street, Lewes, Sussex.                                           |
| 2659     | A. 1894, Oct. 30<br>F. 1899, Jan. 23  | *CARNELL, SYDNEY GEORGE ... ..          | Estate Office, Condover, Shrewsbury.                                   |
| 800      | A. 1882, Apr. 24<br>F. 1883, Jan. 15  | CARPENTER, EVAN GEORGE ... ..           | 45, High Street, Croydon, Surrey.                                      |
| 3206     | A. 1897, Oct. 26<br>F. 1898, Oct. 3   | *CARPMAEL, HAROLD ... ..                | Jessel Chambers, 88, Chancery Lane, W.C.                               |
| 3776     | 1901, Oct. 29                         | *CARR, CUTHBERT ELLISON ... ..          | 1, Collingwood St., Newcastle-on-Tyne.                                 |
| 232      | A. 1870, Feb. 7<br>F. 1880, Nov. 22   | CARRITT, ERNEST, A.R.I.B.A. ... ..      | 57, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.                                         |
| 2767     | 1895, Sept. 2                         | CARROLL, THEODORE FREDERICK ... ..      | 80, South Mall, Cork.                                                  |
| 2769     | 1895, Sept. 2                         | CARSON, WILLIAM B. ... ..               | 11, Leinster Street, Dublin.                                           |
| 2187     | 1891, Nov. 4                          | CARSWELL, WILLIAM ... ..                | Capesthorpe, Chelford, Cheshire.                                       |
| 2943     | A. 1895, Oct. 24<br>F. 1898, Nov. 14  | *CARTWRIGHT, ALFRED STOTT ... ..        | Council Office, Wilmslow, Cheshire.                                    |
| 2188     | 1891, Nov. 4                          | CARTWRIGHT, JOSHUA, M.I.C.E. ... ..     | Peel Chambers, Bury, Lancashire.                                       |
| 1991     | 1891, Mar. 14                         | CASTELL, CHARLES SMITH ... ..           | 2, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.                                  |
| 1603     | 1889, Mar. 18                         | CASTLE, ARTHUR ... ..                   | 9, Canterbury Road, Oxford.                                            |
| 1201     | A. 1881, May 26<br>F. 1887, Nov. 14   | CASTLE, SYDNEY CHARLES COURTENAY ... .. | 40, Chancery Lane, W.C., and Neuse, Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, S.E. |
| 278      | 1872, Mar. 11                         | CASTLE, WILLIAM HENRY BALDWIN ... ..    | 40, Chancery Lane, W.C.                                                |

# *List of Members.*

11

| Date of Election<br>and of Transfer.  | FELLOWS.                                          | Address.                                                                                                                                              |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1876, Jan. 4                          | CAVE, HENRY H. ... ..                             | Estate Office, Rugby, Warwickshire.                                                                                                                   |
| 1888, Apr. 30                         | CAVE, THOMAS NEWMAN ... ..                        | Horton, Northamptonshire.                                                                                                                             |
| 1890, Nov. 22                         | CHALK, HENRY PHILIP ... ..                        | Linton, Cambridgeshire.                                                                                                                               |
| A. 1897, Feb. 17<br>F. 1899, June 26  | *CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGE ARTHUR<br>RADDON             | Whitegates, Enville, near Stourbridge,<br>Worcestershire.                                                                                             |
| A. 1894, Oct. 30<br>F. 1896, Feb. 17  | *CHAMBERS, THEODORE GERVASE                       | 4, Bloomsbury Place, W.C.                                                                                                                             |
| 1895, Sept. 2                         | CHAMBRÉ, C. B. M. ... ..                          | Estate Office, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.                                                                                                                 |
| 1884, Jan. 28                         | CHANCELLOR, ALBERT ... ..                         | 1, King Street, Richmond, Surrey, and<br>51, Pall Mall, S.W.                                                                                          |
| 1870, Jan. 10                         | CHANCELLOR, FRED., F.R.I.B.A.                     | 20, Finsbury Circus, E.C., and Chelms-<br>ford, Essex.                                                                                                |
| 1897, Feb. 17                         | CHAPMAN, GEORGE JAMES ... ..                      | Royal Engineer Office, North Tidworth,<br>Salisbury Plain.                                                                                            |
| 1891, Nov. 4                          | CHAPMAN, HENRY JAMES ... ..                       | 50, Belgrave Road, S.W.                                                                                                                               |
| 1890, May 29                          | CHARLES, RICHARD STAFFORD ... ..                  | 52, New Broad Street, E.C.                                                                                                                            |
| A. 1896, Jan. 21<br>F. 1901, Nov. 25  | *CHART, CHRISTOPHER ... ..                        | Union Bank Chambers, Croydon.                                                                                                                         |
| 1890, Mar. 24                         | CHART, ROBERT MASTERS ... ..                      | The Vestry Hall, Mitcham, Surrey.                                                                                                                     |
| 1891, Nov. 4                          | CHASEMORE, PHILIP ... ..                          | Ashleigh, Horsham, Sussex.                                                                                                                            |
| A. 1898, Oct. 29<br>F. 1901, Nov. 25  | *CHATTELL, FRANCIS LORIOT ... ..                  | Lower Camden, Chislehurst, Kent.                                                                                                                      |
| 1891, Nov. 4                          | CHATTERTON, GEORGE, M.I.C.E....                   | 6, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.                                                                                                                   |
| 1895, Sept. 2                         | CHATTERTON, ROBERT SMITH ... ..                   | Belmont, Raheney, Co. Dublin.                                                                                                                         |
| 1904, Oct. 27                         | *CHENNELLS, NEWMAN ... ..                         | 36, Havelock Road, Hastings.                                                                                                                          |
| A. 1898, Oct. 29<br>F. 1904, Jun. 28  | *CHESTERTON, FRANK SIDNEY ... ..                  | 51, Cheapside, E.C.                                                                                                                                   |
| A. 1900, Oct. 30<br>F. 1904, Dec. 12  | *CHESTERTON, SIDNEY JAMES ... ..                  | 140, Kensington High Street, W.                                                                                                                       |
| 1890, Mar. 10                         | CHESTERTON, SIDNEY RAWLINS ... ..                 | 22, Lower Phillimore Place, Kensington,<br>W., and 51, Cheapside, E.C.                                                                                |
| 1884, Apr. 21                         | CHESTON, CHESTER ... ..                           | Dashwood House, New Broad Street, E.C.                                                                                                                |
| 1891, Mar. 14                         | CHESTON, HORACE, F.R.I.B.A. ... ..                | 5, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.                                                                                                                |
| 1891, Nov. 4                          | CHETWOOD, STEPHEN ... ..                          | Waltham Abbey, Essex.                                                                                                                                 |
| 1891, Nov. 4                          | CHEW, HENRY VICTOR... ..                          | 35, Great St. Helen's, E.C.                                                                                                                           |
| A. 1899, Oct. 30<br>F. 1900, Oct. 1   | *CHICHESTER, RICHARD HERBERT                      | Cheswardine, Market Drayton, Salop.                                                                                                                   |
| 1890, Feb. 24                         | CHILD, FRED ... ..                                | 65 and 66, Chancery Lane, W.C., and 1,<br>Station Road, New Barnet.                                                                                   |
| 1896, Oct. 28                         | CHILD, HENRY JOHN ... ..                          | Royal Engineer Office, Valetta, Malta.                                                                                                                |
| 1868, July 6                          | CHINNOCK, FREDERICK GEORGE<br>(Member of Council) | 11, Waterloo Place; S.W.                                                                                                                              |
| A. 1884, Feb. 25<br>F. 1891, June 29  | CHRISTY, ARCHIBALD ERNEST ... ..                  | 12, Great St. Helen's, E.C.                                                                                                                           |
| CF. 1896, Oct. 28<br>F. 1904, Apr. 18 | CLANCEY, JOHN CHARLES, K.I.H.                     | Assistant Director of Land Records and<br>Agriculture, New Public Buildings,<br>Rangoon, Burma, India, and 7, Grafton<br>Square, Clapham Common, S.W. |
| 1887, Jan. 10                         | CLARE, EDWARD LOVELL ... ..                       | 37, Park Square, Leeds, Yorkshire, and<br>33, Friar Lane, Leicester.                                                                                  |
| 1892, Feb. 26                         | CLARK, JOHN MCCLARE ... ..                        | Haltwhistle & Hexham, Northumberland.                                                                                                                 |



| Dip. No. | Date of Election and of Transfer.    | FELLOWS.                                         | Address.                                                                                    |
|----------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1639     | 1889, Dec. 9                         | CLARK, NATHANIEL ... ..                          | Tanfield Hall, Tantobie, R.S.O., Durham.                                                    |
| 3364     | A. 1898, Oct. 29<br>F. 1905, July 3  | *CLARK, NATHANIEL, JUN. ...                      | Tanfield Hall, Tantobie, R.S.O., Durham.                                                    |
| 681      | 1882, Jan. 16                        | CLARK, SAMUEL ... ..                             | 8, New Cavendish Street, W.                                                                 |
| 682      | 1882, Jan. 16                        | CLARKE, ALFRED DUDLEY ...                        | Estate Office, Abberley, Stourport<br>Worcestershire.                                       |
| 1801     | 1890, May 29                         | CLARKE, CHRISTOPHER ... ..                       | Charlcot, Bedale, Yorkshire.                                                                |
| 3657     | A. 1900, Oct. 30<br>F. 1901, July 2  | *CLARKE, ERNEST SEYMOUR ...                      | 2, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.                                                            |
| 1994     | 1891, Mar. 14                        | CLARKE, GEORGE ERNEST ... ..                     | 12, Coleman Street, E.C.                                                                    |
| 1074     | A. 1884, Jan. 28<br>F. 1886, Jan. 11 | CLARKE, HOWARD CHATFEILD<br>(Member of Council)  | 63, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.                                                         |
| 1508     | 1888, Dec. 10                        | CLARKE, JOHN WILLIAM ... ..                      | Guisborough, Yorkshire.                                                                     |
| 1007     | A. 1883, Dec. 17<br>F. 1889, Nov. 11 | CLARKE, PERCY HENRY ... ..                       | 2, Lancaster Place, W.C.                                                                    |
| 1924     | 1891, Jan. 17                        | CLARKE, STANLEY CHATFEILD ...                    | 202, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.                                                       |
| 2194     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | CLARKSON, JOHN, F.R.I.B.A. ...                   | Ormond Chambers, 28, Great Ormond<br>Street, W.C.                                           |
| 1837     | 1890, Nov. 22                        | CLARKSON, WILLIAM ... ..                         | 136, High Street, Poplar, E.                                                                |
| 3210     | A. 1897, Oct. 26<br>F. 1900, Oct. 30 | *CLARKSON, WILLIAM, JUN. ...                     | 9 and 10, Fenchurch Street, E.C.<br>136, High Street, Poplar, E.,<br>157, Bow Road, Bow, E. |
| 1686     | 1890, Jan. 6                         | CLIFTON, JAMES EDWARD, F.R.I.B.A.                | Swanage, Dorset.                                                                            |
| 1122     | A. 1881, Mar. 10<br>F. 1889, Jan. 28 | CLIFTON, WILLIAM EDWARD,<br>F.R.I.B.A.           | 7, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street<br>E.C.                                             |
| 1310     | 1886, Mar. 8                         | CLOUGH-TAYLOR, HORACE GEO. ...                   | 39, Friar Lane, Leicester.                                                                  |
| 78       | A. 1868, July 13<br>F. 1875, May 10  | CLUTTON, JOHN HENRY ... ..                       | 9, Whitehall Place, S.W.                                                                    |
| 61       | A. 1868, July 6<br>F. 1874, Apr. 13  | CLUTTON, RALPH ... ..                            | 9, Whitehall Place, S.W.                                                                    |
| 221      | A. 1870, Jan. 10<br>F. 1875, Dec. 13 | CLUTTON, RALPH WILLIAM ... ..                    | Hartswood, Reigate, Surrey.                                                                 |
| 65       | 1868, July 13                        | CLUTTON, ROBERT GEORGE ... ..                    | 9, Whitehall Place, S.W.                                                                    |
| 1285     | A. 1885, Dec. 7<br>F. 1894, May 28   | *COALES, HERBERT GEORGE,<br>A.M.I.C.E.           | Market Harborough Local Board Office<br>Market Harborough.                                  |
| 713      | 1882, Jan. 30                        | COBB, HERBERT MANSFIELD ...                      | Higham, Kent, and 53, Lincoln's<br>Fields, W.C.                                             |
| 1885     | A. 1890, Nov. 22<br>F. 1894, Apr. 16 | *COBHAM, GEORGE WILLIAM ...                      | 4, Woodville Terrace, Gravesend, K.                                                         |
| 3661     | A. 1900, Oct. 30<br>F. 1901, July 2  | *COCHRANE, WILLIAM JAMES ...                     | 15, Thornhill Terrace, Sunderland<br>Durham.                                                |
| 2196     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | COCKS, SAMUEL ROGER ... ..                       | 5, St. Thomas' Street, Ryde, Isle<br>Wight.                                                 |
| 3059     | 1896, Oct. 28                        | COLEMAN, THOMAS EVERIT ... ..                    | Royal Engineer Office, Milldam Barracks<br>Portsmouth, Hants.                               |
| 1839     | 1890, Nov. 22                        | COLES, SAMUEL HOOD COWPER<br>(Member of Council) | Penmyarth, Crickhowell, S. Wales.                                                           |
| 769      | A. 1882, Feb. 27<br>F. 1884, Feb. 11 | COLGATE, THOMAS ... ..                           | Sheffield Park, Uckfield, Sussex.                                                           |
| 2197     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | COLLIER, WALTER HENRY ... ..                     | 130, Strand, W.C.                                                                           |

| Date of Election<br>and of Transfer.                 | FELLOWS.                                       | Address.                                                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. 1887, Dec. 19<br>F. 1891, Feb. 2<br>1888, Aug. 17 | COLLINGHAM, JOHN CYRIL LEES                    | 6, Mount Street, W.                                                         |
| A. 1882, Dec. 4<br>F. 1891, Jan. 19                  | COLLINS, HENRY HYMAN,<br>F.R.I.B.A. ... ..     | 61, Old Broad Street, E.C.                                                  |
| 1891, Jan. 17                                        | COLLINS, MARCUS E. ... ..                      | 61, Old Broad Street, E.C.                                                  |
| 1897, Oct. 26                                        | COLYER, FREDERICK, M.I.C.E. ...                | 41, Old Queen Street, S.W.                                                  |
| 1888, Nov. 26                                        | COMBER, PATRICK FORSTALL,<br>M.I.C.E. ... ..   | 19, Lower Leeson Street, Dublin.                                            |
| 1891, May 23                                         | COMBES, CYRUS ... ..                           | Tisbury, Wilts, and Misterton, Crewkerne, Somerset.                         |
| 1891, Jan. 17                                        | COMMUN, FREDERICK JAMES ...                    | 1, Victoria Street, S.W.                                                    |
| 1897, Oct. 26                                        | CONDER, ALFRED, F.R.I.B.A. ...                 | Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, S.W.                                     |
| 1904, Oct. 27                                        | CONNOR, GEORGE HARRY ADAMS                     | Estates Office, Longniddry, N.B.                                            |
| 1889, Jan. 28                                        | *COOK, FREDERIC WILLIAM ...                    | London County Council, 9, Spring Gardens, S.W.                              |
| 1902, Oct. 28                                        | COOKE, HENRY ... ..                            | 25, Watts Avenue, Rochester, Kent.                                          |
| 1902, Oct. 28                                        | *COOPE, SAMUEL ... ..                          | 24, Mawdsley Street, Bolton, Lancashire.                                    |
| 1884 May 19<br>A. 1901, Oct. 29<br>F. 1905, July 3   | *COOPER, ARTHUR JOHN ... ..                    | 52, Devonshire Road, Chiswick, W.                                           |
| 1882, Jan. 30                                        | COOPER, ARTHUR LESLIE ... ..                   | 17, Friar Street, Reading, Berks.                                           |
| 1891, Jan. 17                                        | *COOPER, HARRY THOMAS ... ..                   | 82, George Street, Portman Square, W.                                       |
| 1895, Sept. 2                                        | COOPER, JOHN GROVES... ..                      | Bideford, Devon.                                                            |
| 1895, Sept. 2                                        | COOPER, JOHN ROBERT... ..                      | 35, Old Jewry, E.C., and Queen's Lodge, West End Lane, West Hampstead, N.W. |
| A. 1891, Jan. 17<br>F. 1895, Jan. 21                 | COOTE, ORLANDO ROBERT ... ..                   | Auburn, Athlone, Co. Westmeath.                                             |
| 1891, Nov. 4                                         | COOTE, STANLEY VICTOR, M.A.<br>(Oxon.)... ..   | Burley Manor, Ringwood, Hampshire.                                          |
| 1889, Mar. 4                                         | *COPE, HENRY JAMES ... ..                      | Adelphi Chambers, 7, John Street, Strand, W.C.                              |
| 1891, Nov. 4                                         | COPLAND, WILLIAM ROBERTSON,<br>M.I.C.E. ... .. | 146, West Regent Street, Glasgow.                                           |
| 1891, Nov. 4                                         | CORBETT, EDWIN WORTLEY<br>MONTAGU ... ..       | Bute Estate Office, Castle St., Cardiff.                                    |
| A. 1891, Nov. 4<br>F. 1892, May 30                   | CORBY, JOSEPH BOOTHROYD ...                    | 15, All Saints' Place, Stamford, Lincolnshire.                              |
| 1889, Feb. 25                                        | *CORDEROY, ATHELSTANE ... ..                   | 12, George Street, Plymouth, Devon, & 21, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.           |
| 1895, Sept. 2                                        | CORDEROY, GEORGE ... ..                        | 21, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.                                                 |
| A. 1896, Oct. 28<br>F. 1903, Sept. 28                | CORDNER, CLEMENT KENNEDY ...                   | Estate Office, Antrim, Ireland.                                             |
| 1898, Oct. 29                                        | *CORY, EDWARD JOHN, CAPTAIN                    | High Street, Rye, Sussex.                                                   |
| A. 1883, Apr. 16<br>F. 1889, Nov. 11                 | *COTTERELL, ALBERT PLAYER ISAAC                | Scottish Buildings, 28, Baldwin Street, Bristol.                            |
| 1883, Apr. 30                                        | COUCHMAN, HENRY BOTELER ...                    | Moor Park Estate Office, Rickmansworth, Herts.                              |
| 1880, Jan. 5                                         | COUCHMAN, ROBERT EDWARD ...                    | 35, Paradise Street, Birmingham.                                            |
| 1882, Feb. 13                                        | COVERDALE, FREDERICK JOHN ...                  | Ingatstone Hall, Essex.                                                     |
|                                                      | COVERDALE, HENRY ... ..                        | The Duke of Norfolk's Estates Office, Sheffield, Yorkshire.                 |



| Dip.<br>No. | Date of Election<br>and of Transfer.  | FELLOWS.                                              | Address.                                                         |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1840        | 1890, Nov. 22                         | COWGILL, BRIAN BOLLANS HIRD...                        | 13A, Piece Hall Yard, Bradford.                                  |
| 3214        | A. 1897, Oct. 26<br>F. 1900, Nov. 12  | *COWPER, WILLIAM SHAPLAND ...                         | 81, High Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.                            |
| 1732        | 1890, Feb. 24                         | COX, EDWARD SAMUEL... ..                              | 3, New Street, York.                                             |
| 3087        | A. 1896, Oct. 28<br>F. 1909, May 21   | *COX, WALTER THEODORE ... ..                          | Grasmere, Tovil, Maidstone, Kent.                                |
| 3526        | A. 1899, Oct. 30<br>F. 1903, Sept. 28 | *CRAMPTON, ARTHUR WESLEY ...                          | Leyton Avenue, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire.                       |
| 2204        | 1891, Nov. 4                          | CRANFIELD, WILLIAM BATHGATE                           | 6, Poultry, E.C.                                                 |
| 159         | 1869, Jan. 25                         | CRAWTER, JOHN ... ..                                  | Cheshunt, Herts.                                                 |
| 961         | A. 1883, May 25<br>F. 1888, Nov. 26   | CRAWTER, JOHN, JUN. ... ..                            | Cheshunt, Herts.                                                 |
| 3008        | 1896, Jan. 21                         | CREAGH, ARTHUR GETHIN ... ..                          | Mallow, Co. Cork.                                                |
| 3215        | A. 1897, Oct. 26<br>F. 1899, May 29   | *CRESWELL, WILLIAM THOMAS ...                         | 11, Victoria Street, S.W.                                        |
| 160         | 1869, Jan. 25                         | CRICKMAY, GEORGE RACKSTROW,<br>F.R.I.B.A.             | 13, Victoria St., S.W., and St. Thomas Street, Weymouth, Dorset. |
| 1641        | 1889, Dec. 9                          | CRICKMAY, JOHN EDWARD ... ..                          | Weymouth, Dorset.                                                |
| 2455        | A. 1891, Nov. 4<br>F. 1896, Jan. 6    | *CRIER, JOHN THOMAS ... ..                            | 12, Hoveden Road, Cricklewood, N.W.                              |
| 2205        | 1891, Nov. 4                          | CROCKETT, EDWIN ARTHUR<br>BRASSEY ... ..              | Bush Lane House, Cannon Street, E.C.                             |
| 608         | A. 1881, Feb. 7<br>F. 1890, Feb. 24   | CROFTS, EWAN NEVILLE... ..                            | Caythorpe, Grantham, Lincolnshire.                               |
| 3310        | A. 1898, Feb. 18<br>F. 1902, July 14  | *CRONK, CHARLES TYLEE ... ..                          | Sevenoaks, Kent.                                                 |
| 730         | 1882, Feb. 13                         | CRONK, EDWYN EVANS ... ..                             | 12, Pall Mall, S.W., & Sevenoaks, Kent.                          |
| 731         | 1882, Feb. 13                         | CRONK, FRANK ... ..                                   | 12, Pall Mall, S.W., & Sevenoaks, Kent.                          |
| 871         | 1883, Jan. 29                         | CRONK, WILLIAM HENRY ... ..                           | Sevenoaks, Kent.                                                 |
| 2776        | 1895, Sept. 2                         | CROSBIE, JAMES DAYROLLES ...                          | Gurtenard, Listowel, Co. Kerry.                                  |
| 2138        | A. 1891, May 23<br>F. 1898, May 16    | *CROSS, ARNOLD CHARLES MARTIN                         | 9, Victoria Street, S.W.                                         |
| 4124        | 1903, Oct. 28                         | *CROSS, ARTHUR GEORGE ... ..                          | 17, Old Queen Street, S.W.                                       |
| 1754        | 1890, Mar. 10                         | CROSS, WILLIAM HASLAM ... ..                          | 77, King Street, Manchester.                                     |
| 1548        | A. 1889, Jan. 4<br>F. 1904, Jun. 28   | *CROUCH, JAMES LEONARD ... ..                         | 29, Basinghall Street, E.C.                                      |
| 2947        | A. 1895, Oct. 24<br>F. 1899, Oct. 2   | *CROWTHER, KESTON NELSON ...                          | "Glenthorne," 70, Nightingale Lane, Wandsworth Common, S.W.      |
| 2208        | 1891, Nov. 4                          | CRUWYS, ROBERT... ..                                  | 51, Upper Tulse Hill, S.W.                                       |
| 3175        | 1897, Oct. 26                         | CULLEN, ALEXANDER ... ..                              | Brandon Chambers, Hamilton, N.B.                                 |
| 3368        | A. 1898, Oct. 29<br>F. 1899, Dec. 11  | *CULVERHOUSE, CECIL GOLDAR<br>FEARN ... ..            | 9, Whitehall Place, S.W.                                         |
| 1928        | 1891, Jan. 17                         | CUMBERLAND, EDWARD ANTHONY                            | Luton and Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire.                        |
| 3458        | 1899, Feb. 16                         | CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT... ..                              | Braxholme, Hawick, Roxburghshire, N.B.                           |
| 1565        | 1889, Jan. 28                         | CURREY, PERCIVALL, F.R.I.B.A.<br>(Honorary Secretary) | 37, Norfolk Street, W.C.                                         |
| 1381        | 1887, Mar. 21                         | CURRY, HENRY JOHN ... ..                              | 58, High Street, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham.                       |
| 581         | 1880, Dec. 13                         | CURTIS, CHARLES EDWARD... ..                          | Woodlands, Brockenhurst, Hants.                                  |
| 483         | 1877 Apr. 16                          | CURTIS, ROBERT LEABON .. ..                           | 11 and 12, Finsbury Square, E.C.                                 |

| Date of Election<br>and of Transfer. | FELLOWS.                                          | Address.                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. 1899, Oct. 30<br>F. 1903, Nov. 9  | *CUTLER, GEORGE ALFRED ... ..                     | 8, Bruton Street, Berkeley Square, W.                                       |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | CUXSON, GEORGE AUSTIN PRYCE,<br>A.R.I.B.A.        | 5, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C., and Mead<br>House, Chislehurst Common, Kent. |
| A. 1897, Oct. 26<br>F. 1905, July 3  | *DADD, CHARLES JOHN THOMAS                        | Architects' Department, L.C.C., Spring<br>Gardens, S.W.                     |
| A. 1897, Oct. 26<br>F. 1901, Feb. 11 | *DANGERFIELD, THOMAS SAMUEL                       | 19 and 20, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.                                            |
| 1882, Feb. 13                        | DANN, HENRY... ..                                 | Dartford, Kent.                                                             |
| A. 1899, Oct. 30<br>F. 1903, Nov. 9  | *DANN, HENRY, JUN. ... ..                         | Shears Green, near Gravesend, Kent.                                         |
| 1898, Feb. 18                        | DANSKEN, ALEXANDER BROWN ...                      | 109, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.                                           |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | DANSKEN, JOHN ... ..                              | 241, West George Street, Glasgow.                                           |
| A. 1889, Dec. 9<br>F. 1891, Apr. 6   | *DARCH, JOHN ... ..                               | 55, West Side, Wandsworth Common,<br>S.W.                                   |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | DARLEY, EDMUND SANDERS... ..                      | 5, College Green, Dublin.                                                   |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | DARLEY, HENRY PONSONBY SHAW                       | Estate Office, Carrick-on-Shannon, Co.<br>Leitrim.                          |
| A. 1883, Feb. 26<br>F. 1891, May 25  | DASH, ROLAND ASHFORD ... ..                       | 9, Whitehall Place, S.W., and Oxshott,<br>Surrey.                           |
| A. 1900, Oct. 30<br>F. 1901, July 2  | *DAUBNEY, CHARLES ARCHIBALD,<br>A.R.I.B.A. ... .. | 124, Fordel Road, Hither Green, S.E.                                        |
| A. 1888, Dec. 10<br>F. 1892, July 4  | *DAVEY, HENRY THOMAS ... ..                       | Cumberland Villa, St. Anne's, Lewes,<br>Sussex.                             |
| A. 1882, Dec. 18<br>F. 1890, Nov. 10 | DAVID, EDMUND USSHER ... ..                       | Old Bank Chambers, 27, High St., Cardiff,<br>Glamorganshire.                |
| A. 1900, Oct. 30<br>F. 1905, July 3  | *DAVIDGE, WILLIAM ROBERT ... ..                   | L.C.C., 19, Charing Cross Road, W.C.                                        |
| 1899, Feb. 16                        | DAVIDSON, CHARLES ... ..                          | Terrace Buildings, Paisley, Renfrew-<br>shire.                              |
| 1897, Oct. 26                        | DAVIDSON, JAMES INGLIS ... ..                     | Sangton Mains, Edinburgh, & 175, West<br>George Street, Glasgow.            |
| A. 1893, Oct. 4<br>F. 1896, Mar. 2   | *DAVIES, CYRIL FROODVALE... ..                    | 10, Spilman Street, Carmarthen.                                             |
| A. 1892, Nov. 28<br>F. 1894, Oct. 10 | *DAVIES, DAVID THOMAS ... ..                      | 11, Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.                                       |
| 1888, Dec. 10                        | DAVIES, GEORGE HUMPHREYS ... ..                   | 5, Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.                                             |
| 1873, Feb. 10                        | DAVIES, JOHN MORGAN ... ..                        | Froodvale, Llanwrda, South Wales.                                           |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | DAVIS, ALFRED THOMAS, A.M.I.C.E.                  | Shirehall, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.                                          |
| 1891, Mar. 14                        | DAVIS, CHARLES EDWARD, B.A.<br>(London)           | Wroxton Estate Office, near Banbury,<br>Oxon.                               |
| A. 1882, Mar. 13<br>F. 1889, Nov. 11 | DAVIS, CHARLES JAMES ... ..                       | 32, Strand, W.C.                                                            |
| 1883, Feb. 26                        | DAW, WILLIAM HERBERT ... ..                       | 6, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.                                                    |
| A. 1898, Oct. 29<br>F. 1900, Oct. 1  | *DAWSON, GEORGE CROSBIE... ..                     | 19, Priory Row, Coventry, Warwickshire.                                     |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | DAWSON, PERCY JOHN ... ..                         | Mount Sandford, Reigate, Surrey.                                            |
| 1889, Dec. 9                         | DAY, GEORGE CARLETON ... ..                       | Estate Office, Woodbridge, Shaftesbury,<br>Dorset.                          |
| A. 1883, Dec. 17<br>F. 1887, Nov. 14 | *DAY, WILLIAM, JUN. ... ..                        | 23, High Street, Maidstone, Kent.                                           |

| Dip. No. | Date of Election and of Transfer.     | FELLOWS.                                   | Address.                                                               |
|----------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 683      | 1882, Jan. 16                         | DEACON, THOMAS MARK ... ..                 | 32, Craven Street, Charing Cross, S.                                   |
| 2779     | 1895, Sept. 2                         | DEANE, GEORGE B. ... ..                    | 3, Sidmonton Square, Bray, Co. Wick.                                   |
| 2513     | A. 1892, Nov. 28<br>F. 1893, Aug. 9   | *DEBENHAM, FRANK BRIDGEWATER               | 80, Cheapside, E.C.                                                    |
| 1442     | 1888, Jan. 23                         | DEBENHAM, FRANK GISSING ...                | Cheshunt Park, Herts, & 80, Cheapside, E.C.                            |
| 2576     | A. 1893, Oct. 4<br>F. 1899, Jan. 23   | *DEBENHAM, FREDERIC KERSEY ...             | 80, Cheapside, E.C.                                                    |
| 2140     | A. 1891, May 23<br>F. 1893, Aug. 9    | *DEBENHAM, HORACE BENTLEY ...              | 80, Cheapside, E.C.                                                    |
| 2216     | 1891, Nov. 4                          | DEER, EDWARD ... ..                        | Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire.                                       |
| 4325     | 1904, Oct. 27                         | DELAP, WILLIAM JOSEPH ... ..               | 62, Lansdown Road, Dublin.                                             |
| 3533     | A. 1899, Oct. 30<br>F. 1903, Mar. 9   | *DELVES, ROBERT HARVEY AD-<br>DINGTON      | City of Bombay Improvement Tr<br>Bombay.                               |
| 1010     | A. 1883, Dec. 17<br>F. 1891, Oct. 15  | DEMETRIADI, THOMAS MARSDEN                 | 28, John William Street, Huddersfield.                                 |
| 1667     | A. 1889, Dec. 9<br>F. 1894, Jan. 22   | *DENDY, WILLIAM COOPER ... ..              | Surveyor's Department, Town Hall,<br>Kennington Green, S.E.            |
| 1930     | 1891, Jan. 17                         | DENNISON, JOHN W., F.R.I.B.A....           | 28, Upperton Gardens, Eastbourne,<br>Sussex.                           |
| 2780     | 1895, Sept. 2                         | DENNY, FRANCIS MCGILLYCUDDY                | 17, Denny Street, Tralee, Co. Kerry..                                  |
| 3220     | A. 1897, Oct. 26<br>F. 1903, May 18   | *DENTON, WILLIAM ... ..                    | Montgomery Chambers, Hartshead, S.<br>field, Yorkshire.                |
| 759      | 1882, Feb. 27                         | DEW, WILLIAM ARTHUR ... ..                 | Wellfield House, Bangor, Carnarvon<br>shire.                           |
| 2781     | 1895, Sept. 2                         | DICKINSON, CHARLES, B.A. (Dublin)          | 36, South Frederick Street, Dublin.                                    |
| 1228     | A. 1884, Dec. 8<br>F. 1885, May 18    | *DICKSON, THOMAS ARTHUR... ..              | Estate Office, Overstone Park, Northampton.                            |
| 2663     | A. 1894, Oct. 30<br>F. 1897, May 10   | *DINWIDDY, DONALD ... ..                   | 54, Parliament Street, S.W., and Greenwich, S.E.                       |
| 884      | 1883, Feb. 12                         | DINWIDDY, THOMAS, F.R.I.B.A. ...           | 54, Parliament Street, S.W., and Greenwich, S.E.                       |
| 169      | A. 1869, Feb. 8<br>F. 1878, Feb. 25   | DODGSON, WILFRED LONGLEY ...               | 5, Mill Street, Ludlow, Shropshire..                                   |
| 4326     | 1904, Oct. 27                         | DOHERTY, RICHARD WHEELER ...               | Oaklands, Bandon, Co. Cork.                                            |
| 1136     | 1884, Apr. 21                         | DOLL, CHARLES FITZROY, F.R.I.B.A.          | 5, Southampton Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.                                |
| 2217     | 1891, Nov. 4                          | DOLLAR, PETER, A.R.I.B.A....               | Clock House, Arundel St., Strand, W.C.                                 |
| 1415     | A. 1887, Dec. 19<br>F. 1891, Dec. 7   | *DONE, JOHN JAMES ... ..                   | Cricklewood, N.W.                                                      |
| 1250     | 1885, Feb. 9                          | DONNE, HENRY ... ..                        | The Abbey Ruins, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.                            |
| 2218     | 1891, Nov. 4                          | DORNING, ARTHUR HARRY ... ..               | 41, John Dalton Street, Manchester.                                    |
| 493      | 1878, Jan. 14                         | DOWNING, FREDERICK ... ..                  | 12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.                                    |
| 1997     | 1891, Mar. 14                         | DOWNING, HENRY PHILIP BURKE,<br>F.R.I.B.A. | Avalon, Wilton Rd., Merton, Surrey.<br>12, Little College Street, S.W. |
| 2219     | 1891, Nov. 4                          | DOWSETT, CHARLES FINCH ... ..              | Winklebury, Basingstoke, Hampshire.                                    |
| 817      | A. 1882, May 22<br>F. 1884, May 19    | DRAPER, ARTHUR THOMAS... ..                | Friar Lane, Leicester.                                                 |
| 3089     | A. 1896, Oct. 28<br>F. 1903, Sept. 28 | *DRAPER, EDWIN MAXWELL ...                 | 3, Bucklersbury, E.C.                                                  |

| Date of Election<br>and of Transfer. | FELLOWS.                                    | Address.                                                |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 1887, Jan. 10                        | DRAY, ALFRED ... ..                         | Town Hall Chambers, Hastings, Sussex.                   |
| 1873, Feb. 10                        | DREW, HENRY ... ..                          | 15, Queen Street, Exeter, Devon.                        |
| A. 1886, Dec. 6                      |                                             |                                                         |
| F. 1888, Nov. 12                     | *DREW, HENRY ALBAN ... ..                   | 15, Queen Street, Exeter, Devon.                        |
| A. 1884, Feb. 11                     | DREW, JOHN GOULD, B.A. (Oxon)               | 15, Queen Street, Exeter, Devon.                        |
| F. 1889, Jan. 14                     | (Member of Council)                         |                                                         |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | DREWEATT, THOMAS ... ..                     | Newbury, Berkshire.                                     |
| A. 1902, Oct. 28                     |                                             |                                                         |
| F. 1903, Nov. 9                      | *DRIVER, ARTHUR CHARLES ...                 | 23, Pall Mall, S.W.                                     |
| A. 1876, Jan. 10                     | DRIVER, CHARLES WILLIAM ...                 | St. Andrew's Lodge, Dean Road, Willes-                  |
| F. 1878, Feb. 25                     |                                             | den Green, N.W.                                         |
| 1880, Dec. 13                        | DRIVER, ROBERT MANNING ...                  | 23, Pall Mall, S.W.                                     |
| 1882, Jan. 16                        | DRURY, EDWARD DRU, F.R.I.B.A.               | 25, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.                             |
| A. 1890, Jan. 6                      |                                             |                                                         |
| F. 1893, Dec. 4                      | *DUDLEY, EDGAR ... ..                       | Bedford House, 24, Bedford St., Plymouth,<br>Devon.     |
| 1890, May 29                         | DUKE, EDWARD ... ..                         | Dorchester, Dorset.                                     |
| 1890, May 29                         | DUKE, FREKE GUY RASHLEIGH ...               | Braehead, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.                         |
| 1891, May 23                         | DUKE, HENRY ... ..                          | Dorchester, Dorset.                                     |
| 1890, Apr. 14                        | DUNCALFE, HENRY GEORGE ...                  | 81, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton,<br>Staffordshire. |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | DUNCAN, JAMES MORISON ... ..                | 40 & 42, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.                    |
| A. 1899, Oct. 30                     |                                             |                                                         |
| F. 1900, Oct. 1                      | *DUNLOP, DUGDALE OAKELEY ...                | 57, King Street, Manchester.                            |
| 1891, Jan. 17                        | DUNN, WILLIAM HENRY ... ..                  | 11, St. Helen's Place, E.C.                             |
| A. 1900, Oct. 30                     |                                             |                                                         |
| F. 1901, Nov. 25                     | *DUNSTALL, HERBERT HENRY,<br>A.R.I.B.A.     | Bank Chambers, Railway Street, Chat-<br>ham, Kent.      |
| 1897, Feb. 17                        | DURLACHER, ALEXANDER PERCY,<br>M.I.C.E.     | 33, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, E.C.                |
| 1891, Jan. 17                        | DUVALL, JOHN WILLIAM ... ..                 | The Grange, Ware, Herts.                                |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | DYBALL, HARVEY ... ..                       | 35, Bucklersbury, E.C.                                  |
| 1882, Apr. 24                        | DYER, WILLIAM JOHN ... ..                   | Montpelier Row, Blackheath, S.E.                        |
| A. 1898, Oct. 29                     |                                             |                                                         |
| F. 1904, Jun. 23                     | *DYER, FREDERICK BURFIELD ...               | 2, St. Andrew's Place, Lewes, Sussex.                   |
| 1868, June 15                        | DYMOND, FRANCIS WILLIAMS ...                | 21, Southernhay West, Exeter, Devon.                    |
| 1885, Feb. 9                         | EADE, ARTHUR W. F., M.A.<br>(Cantab.) .. .. | Branson House, Darlington, Durham.                      |
| 1889, Feb. 25                        | EAMES, EDWARD ... ..                        | Compton, Winchester, Hants.                             |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | EARLE, THOMAS ALGERNON ...                  | 90, King Street, Manchester.                            |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | EARNSHAW, JACOB ... ..                      | 78, King Street, Manchester.                            |
| 1893, Oct. 4                         |                                             |                                                         |
| 1897, Feb. 8                         | *EASON, EDWARD WILLIAM ... ..               | 43, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.                    |
| 1896, Oct. 28                        |                                             |                                                         |
| 1900, June 27                        | *EASTER, WILLIAM... ..                      | Wiggenhall St. German, King's Lynn,<br>Norfolk.         |
| 1891, Mar. 14                        | EAYRS, JOHN THOS., M.I.C.E. ..              | Clarence Chambers, Corporation Street,<br>Birmingham.   |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | EDGEWORTH, THOS. NEWCOMEN...                | Kilshrewly, Edgeworthstown, Co. Long-<br>ford.          |



| Dip.<br>No. | Date of Election<br>and of Transfer. | FELLOWS.                                     | Address.                                                  |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 2579        | A. 1893, Oct. 4<br>F. 1896, Jan. 6   | *EDMONDS, JOHN ... ..                        | Drayton Estate Office, Islip, Thrapston Northamptonshire. |
| 2226        | 1891, Nov. 4                         | EDWARDS, ARTHUR PHIPPEN ...                  | Hutton, near Weston - Super - Mar, Somerset.              |
| 639         | 1881, Dec. 19                        | EGERTON, HUBERT DECIMUS ...                  | 29, Fleet Street, E.C.                                    |
| 988         | 1883, Dec. 17                        | EGGAR, JAMES ALFRED ... ..                   | 74, Castle Street, Farnham, Surrey.                       |
| 2949        | A. 1895, Oct. 24<br>F. 1896, Nov. 9  | *EGGINTON, DENYS ... ..                      | 150, Friar Street, Reading, Berks.                        |
| 1173        | 1884, May 19                         | EGGINTON, JOHN ... ..                        | 150, Friar Street, Reading, Berks.                        |
| 530         | A. 1879, Jan. 20<br>F. 1883, Dec. 3  | EILOART, FREDERICK EDWARD ...                | 40, Chancery Lane, W.C.                                   |
| 2227        | 1891, Nov. 4                         | ELFORD, JOHN ... ..                          | King Street, Poole, Dorset.                               |
| 1434        | 1888, Jan. 9                         | ELGAR, J. EDWARD ... ..                      | Crockshard, Wingham, Kent.                                |
| 1886        | A. 1890, Nov. 22<br>F. 1892, Feb. 1  | ELGOOD, FRANK MINSHULL,<br>A.R.I.B.A. ... .. | 98, Wimpole Street, W.                                    |
| 1401        | 1887, Dec. 19                        | ELLEN, FREDERICK CHARLES ...                 | The Auction Mart, Andover, Hants.                         |
| 1036        | 1884, Jan. 14                        | ELLIOTT, CHARLES... ..                       | 16, Ermington Terrace, Plymouth Devon.                    |
| 2514        | A. 1892, Nov. 28<br>F. 1896, Mar. 2  | *ELLIS, ALBERT EDWARD ... ..                 | Bedford Chambers, Exeter, Devon.                          |
| 3223        | A. 1897, Oct. 26<br>F. 1901, Nov. 25 | *ELLIS, ALFRED CAVE ... ..                   | 57, Chancery Lane, W.C.                                   |
| 3373        | A. 1898, Oct. 29<br>F. 1902, Jan. 27 | *ELLIS, ARNOLD ROBERTSON ...                 | College Street, Gloucester.                               |
| 2785        | 1895, Sept. 2                        | ELLIS, ERNEST FRANCIS LESLIE...              | Estate Office, Bantry, Co. Cork.                          |
| 577         | A. 1880, Mar. 15<br>F. 1887, Nov. 14 | ELLIS, ERNEST HAROLD ... ..                  | Town Hall Chambers, Guildford, Surrey.                    |
| 1887        | A. 1890, Nov. 22<br>F. 1894, May 28  | *ELLIS, FRANCIS ... ..                       | Earl of Derby's Estate Office, Bolton Lancashire.         |
| 2065        | 1891, May 23                         | ELLIS, FREDERICK... ..                       | 141, Inverness Terrace, W.                                |
| 1530        | A. 1888, Dec. 10<br>F. 1890, May 12  | *ELLIS, HERBERT MOATES ... ..                | 9, Walbrook, E.C.                                         |
| 1365        | A. 1887, Jan. 24<br>F. 1891, Feb. 16 | *ELLIS, RALPH STAPLES... ..                  | 29, Fleet Street, E.C.                                    |
| 885         | 1883, Feb. 12                        | ELLIS, RICHARD ADAM ... ..                   | 45, Fenchurch Street, E.C.                                |
| 3091        | A. 1896, Oct. 28<br>F. 1904, Jun. 28 | *ELPHICK, GEORGE PELHAM... ..                | Foregate Street, Chester.                                 |
| 3060        | 1896, Oct. 28                        | ELTON, HERBERT AVERILL ... ..                | Building Works Department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, Kent. |
| 667         | A. 1881, Dec. 19<br>F. 1890, Dec. 8  | ELWELL, WILLIAM HENRY ... ..                 | Howard House, 4, Arundel Street Strand, W.C.              |
| 3305        | 1898, Feb. 18                        | EMERY, ARTHUR JAMES ... ..                   | Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W.                             |
| 2230        | 1891, Nov. 4                         | EVANS, ARTHUR OWEN ... ..                    | Town Hall, Pontypridd, Glamorganshire.                    |
| 1936        | 1891, Jan. 17                        | EVANS, GEORGE ... ..                         | 24, Hazlitt Road, West Kensington, London.                |
| 898         | 1883, Feb. 26                        | EVANS, ROBERT, F.R.I.B.A....                 | Eldon Chambers, Wheeler 0 Nottingham.                     |
| 2231        | 1891, Nov. 4                         | EVANS, WALTER PEARSON ... ..                 | Emscote House, Leamington, Warwickshire.                  |
| 2232        | 1891, Nov. 4                         | EVANS, WILLIAM, A.M.I.C.E. ...               | New Walk, Beverley, Yorkshire.                            |

| Date of Election<br>and of Transfer.  | FELLOWS.                                              | Address.                                                                                        |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1895, Sept. 2                         | EVANS, WILLIAM ... ..                                 | Gillardstown House, Killucan, Co. Westmeath.                                                    |
| A. 1874, Feb. 16<br>F. 1876, Nov. 27  | EVANS, WILLIAM ERNEST ... ..                          | School Gardens, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.                                                         |
| 1891, Mar. 14                         | EVANS-VAUGHAN, HENRY ... ..                           | Cecilia House, Cliff Gardens, Pakefield, South Lowestoft, Suffolk.                              |
| A. 1894, Oct. 30<br>F. 1901, Feb. 11  | *EVE, CHARLES GERALD ... ..                           | Kitley Estate Office, Yealmpton, near Plymouth, Devon.                                          |
| A. 1887, Dec. 19<br>F. 1891, May 25   | *EVE, HERBERT TRUSTRAM ... ..                         | 2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.                                                                  |
| 1868, Aug. 3                          | EVE, WILLIAM ... ..                                   | 10, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.                                                         |
| 1899, Oct. 30                         | *EVE, WILLIAM HAROLD ... ..                           | 10, Union Court, E.C.                                                                           |
| 1887, Mar. 21                         | EVERARD, JOHN BREEDON,<br>M.I.C.E., F.R.I.B.A. ... .. | 6, Millstone Lane, Leicester.                                                                   |
| A. 1894, Oct. 30<br>F. 1900, Nov. 12  | *EVERINGTON, JOHN ... ..                              | 114, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., and Forster Estate Office, 33, Culverley Road, Catford, Kent. |
| A. 1901, Oct. 29<br>F. 1905, May 15   | *EVERY-CLAYTON, REGINALD<br>ARTHUR ERIC ... ..        | Blackmore Park Estate Office, Hanley-Castle, Worcester.                                         |
| A. 1894, Oct. 30<br>F. 1895, Nov. 25  | *EVES, FRANCIS GEORGE BERTRAM                         | 54, High Street, Uxbridge, Middlesex.                                                           |
| A. 1889, Jan. 14<br>F. 1892, Nov. 14  | *EVES, WILLIAM LIONEL ... ..                          | 54, High Street, Uxbridge, Middlesex.                                                           |
| 1901, Oct. 29                         | *EWING, GUY BEAUMONT .. ..                            | Cole Allen, Edenbridge, Kent.                                                                   |
| A. 1894, Oct. 30<br>F. 1904, Sept. 29 | *FAGG, EDWIN WILLIAM ... ..                           | 44, Church Street, Kensington, W.                                                               |
| A. 1896, Oct. 28<br>F. 1901, Nov. 25  | *FAIR, ARTHUR EDWARD ... ..                           | Estate Office, Haigh Hall, Wigan, Lancashire.                                                   |
| 1888, Dec. 10                         | FAIR, JAMES STRETTON ... ..                           | Estate Offices, Lytham, and 4, Winckley Street, Preston, Lancashire.                            |
| 1884, May 19                          | FAIR, THOMAS ... ..                                   | Clifton Hall, near Preston, Lancashire.                                                         |
| 1891, Jan. 17                         | FAIRCLOUGH, WILLIAM ... ..                            | Leigh, Lancashire, and 60, King Street, Manchester.                                             |
| 1890, Mar. 10                         | FALCON, MICHAEL... ..                                 | Horstead House, Norfolk.                                                                        |
| 1884, Jan. 28                         | FARMER, EDMUND ... ..                                 | 80, Cheapside, E.C.                                                                             |
| A. 1895, Oct. 21<br>F. 1899, Oct. 2   | *FARMER, HUGH CECIL ... ..                            | 9, Whitehall Place, S.W.                                                                        |
| 1891, Nov. 4                          | FARNAN, HENRY RICHARD... ..                           | 79, Coleman Street, E.C.                                                                        |
| A. 1897, Oct. 26<br>F. 1905, July 3   | *FARNHAM, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS .                          | The Council Offices, Foot's Cray U.D.C., Sidcup, Kent.                                          |
| 1890, Mar. 10                         | FARRAR, SIDNEY HOWARD<br>M.I.C.E.                     | 54, Old Broad Street, E.C., and Port Elizabeth, Johannesburg, S. Africa.                        |
| 1895, Sept. 2                         | FARRELL, EDWARD FRANCIS ... ..                        | Moynalty, Kells, Co. Meath.                                                                     |
| 1891, Mar. 14                         | FARRER, JOHN ... ..<br>(Member of Council)            | Oulton, near Leeds, Yorkshire.                                                                  |
| 1891, Nov. 4                          | FARTHING, WALTER THOMAS ... ..                        | 46, Strand, W.C.                                                                                |
| 1891, Jan. 17                         | FARWELL, FREDERICK GEORGE ... ..                      | 11, Laura Place, Bath, Somersetshire.                                                           |
| 1896, Oct. 28                         | FAWCETT, JOHN MORTIMER ... ..                         | 26, Albion Street, Leeds, Yorkshire.                                                            |



| Dip. No. | Date of Election and of Transfer.    | FELLOWS.                                                   | Address.                                                                                         |
|----------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1937     | 1884, Jan. 14                        | FAYERMAN, GEORGE METCALFE ...                              | 88, The Parade, Leamington, Warwickshire.                                                        |
| 2925     | 1895, Oct. 24                        | *FENN, ANDREW THOMAS CRANAGE                               | The Lodge, Bromfield, Shropshire.                                                                |
| 1402     | 1887, Dec. 19                        | FENN, JOHN ... ..                                          | The Hall, Ardleigh, and 146, High Street Colchester, Essex.                                      |
| 1712     | 1890, Feb. 10                        | FENN, THOMAS ... ..                                        | Downton Castle, Ludlow, Shropshire.                                                              |
| 565      | A. 1880, Jan. 19<br>F. 1887, Apr. 18 | FENNING, HERBERT SAMUEL ...                                | Fairfield, Ashburnham Road, Bedford.                                                             |
| 4344     | 1904, Oct. 27                        | *FENTON, ADAM DOUGLAS ... ..                               | Maristow Estate Office, Roborough, Devon.                                                        |
| 374      | 1883, Nov. 12                        | FERRIS, GEORGE ... ..                                      | Milton Manor, Pewsey, Wilts.                                                                     |
| 831      | 1892, Dec. 18                        | FIDDIAN, WILLIAM... ..                                     | Old Bank Offices, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.                                                   |
| 297      | 1873, Jan. 27                        | FIELD, FRANCIS HAYWARD ... ..                              | 11, King Edward Street, Oxford.                                                                  |
| 2926     | 1895, Oct. 24                        | *FIELDS-CLARKE, GEORGE THOMAS                              | Estate Office, Southill Park, Biggleswade Beds.                                                  |
| 2236     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | FINN, ADOLPHUS ... ..                                      | Manor House,, Lydd, Kent.                                                                        |
| 2517     | A. 1892, Nov. 28<br>F. 1896, May 11  | *FINN, FRED., JUN. ... ..                                  | Queen Street, Deal, Kent.                                                                        |
| 2456     | A. 1891, Nov. 4<br>F. 1894, Oct. 10  | *FINN, HERBERT ARCHIBALD ...                               | Egham, Surrey.                                                                                   |
| 927      | A. 1883, Apr. 16<br>F. 1889, Jan. 14 | FISHER, CHARLES BROWNING ...                               | Hill Crest, Market Harborough Leicestershire.                                                    |
| 2581     | A. 1893, Oct. 4<br>F. 1896, Mar. 2   | *FITT, HARRY CHARLES ... ..                                | 42, Arlington Road, Ealing, W.                                                                   |
| 3007     | 1896, Jan. 21                        | FITZGERALD, JAS. H. B. PENROSE                             | The Estate Office, Middleton, Cork.                                                              |
| 2789     | 1895, Sept. 2                        | FITZGERALD, PETER DAVID ...                                | Estate Office, Adare, Co. Limerick.                                                              |
| 2790     | 1895, Sept. 2                        | FITZGERALD, ROBERT JOHN ...                                | Ballyard House, Tralee, Co. Kerry.                                                               |
| 3504     | 1899, Oct. 30                        | *FLETCHER, BANISTER FLIGHT, A.R.I.B.A.                     | 29, New Bridge Street, E.C.                                                                      |
| 2582     | A. 1893, Oct. 4<br>F. 1897, June 28  | *FLETCHER, HERBERT PHILLIPS, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E. ... .. | 29, New Bridge St., Ludgate Circus, E.C.                                                         |
| 1465     | 1888, Mar. 5                         | FLETCHER, THOMAS ... ..                                    | Estate Office, Dunkenhalth, Clayton Moors, near Accrington, & 46, Fishgate, Preston, Lancashire. |
| 749      | A. 1882, Feb. 13<br>F. 1891, June 29 | FLINT, WILLIAM HURST ... ..                                | 11, Searle St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.                                                         |
| 1734     | 1890, Feb. 24                        | FODEN, EDWARD ANTROBUS ...                                 | Teddesley Estate Office, Penkridge Staffs.                                                       |
| 2791     | 1895, Sept. 2                        | FORBES, ARTHUR ... ..                                      | Earls Vale, Cavan, Ireland.                                                                      |
| 2067     | 1891, May 23                         | FORBES, CHARLES MANSFELDT ...                              | 14, New Street, York.                                                                            |
| 2238     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | FORD, LAWTON ROBERT ... ..                                 | Bank Chambers, High Street, Warrington, S.W.                                                     |
| 2518     | A. 1892, Nov. 28<br>F. 1895, May 13  | *FORD, SOLOMON, A.R.I.B.A. ...                             | 3, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.                                                                |
| 640      | 1881, Dec. 19                        | FORREST, ROBERT ... ..                                     | Windsor Estate Office, St. Fagans, Cardiff.                                                      |

| Date of Election<br>and of Transfer. | FELLOWS.                                  | Address.                                                                         |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1879, Dec. 8                         | FORSHAW, EDWARD ... ..                    | Hanley, Staffordshire, and Springfields<br>Stramshall, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire. |
| 1884, Jan. 14                        | FOSBERY, WILLIAM THOMAS<br>EXHAM... ..    | Warwick.                                                                         |
| 1879, Mar. 11                        | FOSTER, CHARLES ROLLS ... ..              | 54, Pall Mall, S.W.                                                              |
| A. 1888, Dec. 10<br>F. 1892, Oct. 12 | *†FOSTER, FRANK, A.R.I.B.A. ...           | 8, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.                                                    |
| A. 1892, Nov. 28<br>F. 1895, Nov. 1  | *FOSTER, JAMES HERBERT<br>FURMEDGE... ..  | 8, Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S.W.                                            |
| 1882, Jan. 16                        | FOULKES, SEPTIMUS GIFFORD ...             | Tring, Herts.                                                                    |
| A. 1899, Oct. 30<br>F. 1904, Dec. 12 | *FOWLER, ALFRED CHARLES<br>STANLEY ... .. | 35, Walbrook, E.C.                                                               |
| 1897, Oct. 26                        | FOWLER, ALFRED MOUNTAIN,<br>M.I.C.E.      | 1, St. Peter's Square, Manchester.                                               |
| 1882, Jan. 16                        | FOWLER, FREDERICK ... ..                  | St. James' Street, Sheffield, Yorkshire.                                         |
| 1890, May 29                         | FOWLER, GERARD EDMUND... ..               | Colmore House, 21, Waterloo Street,<br>Birmingham.                               |
| 1890, May 29                         | FOWLER, HENRY ... ..                      | 198, Old Street, E.C., and Colton House,<br>Clifton Road, Rugby, Warwickshire.   |
| 1882, Dec. 18                        | FOWLER, HENRY ... ..                      | 6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.                                                  |
| 1890, Apr. 14                        | FOWLER, REGINALD WILLIAM ...              | 3, Hartshead, Sheffield, Yorkshire.                                              |
| 1887, Dec. 19                        | FOWLER, RICHARD ... ..                    | 118, Colmore Row, Birmingham.                                                    |
| 1889, Mar. 18                        | FOWLER, SYDNEY, A.R.I.B.A. ...            | 9, Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S.W.                                            |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | FOWLER, WILLIAM ... ..                    | 69, Temple Row, Birmingham.                                                      |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | FOX, CHARLES JAMES ... ..                 | 7, Rawson Street, Halifax, Yorkshire.                                            |
| 1890, Nov. 22                        | FOX, EDWIN ... ..                         | 99, Gresham Street, E.C.                                                         |
| A. 1900, Oct. 30<br>F. 1902, Dec. 8  | *FOX, ERNEST ... ..                       | 15, Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth,<br>Hampshire.                                 |
| A. 1894, Oct. 30<br>F. 1899, Oct. 2  | *FOX, FREDERICK RUSSELL ... ..            | Pilton, Barnstaple, Devon.                                                       |
| A. 1900, Oct. 30<br>F. 1904, Jan. 25 | *FOX, WILLIAM ... ..                      | 15, Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth,<br>Hampshire.                                 |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | FRAMPTON, ALFRED, A.R.I.B.A.              | 62 and 63, Basinghall Street, E.C.                                               |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | FRANCE, ARTHUR ALDERSON ...               | 99, Swan Arcade, Bradford, Yorkshire.                                            |
| 1889, Jan. 14                        | FRANCIS, GEORGE FUTVOYE ...               | Eaton Chambers, Buckingham Palace<br>Road, S.W.                                  |
| 1890, Mar. 10                        | FRANCIS, LEON ALBERT ... ..               | 8, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.                                                    |
| 1890, May 29                         | FRANKLIN, ARTHUR THOMAS ...               | 25, Ludgate Hill, E.C.                                                           |
| A. 1891, Nov. 4<br>F. 1895, Feb. 18  | *FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN BELGROVE              | 21, Market Hill, Luton, Beds.                                                    |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | FRANKS, MATTHEW HENRY ...                 | Westfield, Mountrath, Queen's County.                                            |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | FRANKS, MATTHEW HENRY, JUN.               | Westfield, Mountrath, Queen's County.                                            |
| A. 1896, Jan. 21<br>F. 1897, June 28 | *FRASER, THOMAS SMELLIE... ..             | 209, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.                                                |
| A. 1891, Jan. 17<br>F. 1894, Dec. 10 | *FRASER, WILLIAM... ..                    | 209, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.                                                |
| A. 1884, Feb. 25<br>F. 1890, Apr. 14 | FREEMAN, SYDNEY ... ..                    | The Broadway, Tunbridge Wells, Kent,<br>and 28, Queen Street, E.C.               |
| 1896, June 2                         | FRENCH, SAVAGE ... ..                     | 2, South Mall, Cork, Ireland.                                                    |

| Dip.<br>No. | Date of Election<br>and of Transfer. | FELLOWS.                                           | Address.                                                                                  |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2795        | 1895, Sept. 2                        | FREND, HENRY ... ..                                | Townsend Street, Birr, King's County.                                                     |
| 1217        | 1884, Dec. 8                         | FREUER, WILLIAM... ..                              | West Rudham, King's Lynn, Norfolk.                                                        |
| 3927        | 1902, Feb. 21                        | FRITCHLEY, EDWIN WOLLASTON...                      | 6, Sirdar's Palace, Hummum Street, Fort<br>Bombay.                                        |
| 2069        | 1891, May 23                         | FROST, FREDERIC CORNISH ...                        | Teignmouth, Devon.                                                                        |
| 369         | 1875, Jan. 18                        | FRY, GEORGE FREDERICK ... ..                       | 46, London Road, Dover, Kent.                                                             |
| 3331        | 1898, Oct. 29                        | *FRY, JOSEPH HARRY ... ..                          | 64, Craven Park, Willesden, N.W.                                                          |
| 734         | 1882, Feb. 13                        | FRYER, GEORGE ... ..                               | Conservancy Buildings, Whitefriargate<br>Hull, & Rose Villa, Bishop Wilton, near<br>York. |
| 1040        | 1884, Jan. 14                        | FULLER, HARRY ... ..                               | 83, High Street, Croydon.                                                                 |
| 947         | A. 1883, May 21<br>F. 1888, Nov. 26  | FULLER, HERBERT HENRY ... ..                       | 15, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.                                                    |
| 1124        | A. 1884, Mar. 10<br>F. 1891, Apr. 20 | FULLER, THOMAS ALFRED ... ..                       | The College, All Saints', Derby.                                                          |
| 775         | 1882, Mar. 13                        | FURBER, HERBERT ... ..                             | 2, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.                                                        |
| 1417        | A. 1887, Dec. 19<br>F. 1898, May 2   | *FURBER, PERCY NORMAN ... ..                       | 6, Great Winchester Street, E.C.                                                          |
| 3226        | A. 1897, Oct. 26<br>F. 1901, Jan. 14 | *FURMEDGE, JOHN HARRIS ... ..                      | Estate Office, Lucknam, Chippenham<br>Wilts.                                              |
| 3461        | 1899, Feb. 16                        | FYFE, JOHN WILLIAM ... ..                          | 221, West George Street, Glasgow.                                                         |
| 417         | 1876, Jan. 10                        | GAIRDNER, EDWARD JAMES ...                         | 43, Chancery Lane, W.C.                                                                   |
| 2797        | 1895, Sept. 2                        | GALBRAITH, HUGH ... ..                             | 21, Westland Row, Dublin.                                                                 |
| 3061        | 1896, Oct. 28                        | GALBRAITH, SAMUEL HAUGHTON,<br>M.A., B.E. (Dublin) | Royal Engineer Office, Lower Castle<br>Yard, Dublin.                                      |
| 2245        | 1891, Nov. 4                         | GALE, ARTHUR JOHN, F.R.I.B.A.                      | 4, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.                                                     |
| 2004        | 1891, Mar. 14                        | GALE, ERNEST SEWELL... ..                          | 33, New Bridge Street, E.C.                                                               |
| 3683        | A. 1900, Oct. 30<br>F. 1901, Nov. 25 | *GALE, HARRY ... ..                                | High Street, Egham, Surrey.                                                               |
| 761         | 1882, Feb. 27                        | GALE, JOSEPH JOHN ... ..                           | Market Place, Wallingford, Berks.                                                         |
| 55          | 1868, July 6                         | GALSWORTHY, FREDERICK<br>THOMAS ... ..             | 11, Waterloo Place, S.W.                                                                  |
| 1713        | 1890, Feb. 10                        | GAMBLE, SIDNEY GOMPertz,<br>A.M.I.C.E.             | Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Southway<br>Bridge Road, S.E.                                  |
| 1606        | 1889, Mar. 18                        | GANDY, JAMES ... ..                                | 22, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.                                                            |
| 3377        | A. 1898, Oct. 29<br>F. 1899, Nov. 13 | *GARDINER, ROBERT STRACHAN...                      | Hawarden Estate Office, Hawarden, near<br>Chester, Flintshire.                            |
| 2520        | A. 1892, Nov. 28<br>F. 1895, Mar. 4  | *GARDNER, GILBERT ... ..                           | Crawley, Sussex.                                                                          |
| 2951        | A. 1895, Oct. 24<br>F. 1898, Nov. 14 | *GARNER, JOHN STANLEY ... ..                       | 64, High Street, Weston-Super-Mare,<br>Somersetshire.                                     |
| 2246        | 1891, Nov. 4                         | GARRARD, NORTON BURROUGHS                          | Hoxne, Eye, Suffolk.                                                                      |
| 2798        | 1895, Sept. 2                        | GARRETT, JAMES HUGH MOORE                          | Corriewood, Castlewellan, Co. Down.                                                       |
| 2247        | 1891, Nov. 4                         | GARROOD, THOMAS WILLIAM M.                         | Birkbeck Bank Chambers, High Holborn<br>W.C.                                              |

| Date of Election<br>and of Transfer. | FELLOWS.                                             | Address.                                                      |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | GARVEY, TOLER ROBERT ... ..                          | Thornvale, Moneygall, King's County.                          |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | GARVEY, TOLER ROBERT, JUN. ...                       | Estates Office, Parsonstown, King's Co.                       |
| 1890, May 29                         | GATR, ALFRED JOSEPH... ..                            | 20, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.                                 |
| A. 1899, Oct. 30<br>F. 1901, July 2  | *GATE, HENRY ARTHUR ARMYTAGF                         | 20, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.                                 |
| 1882, Jan. 16                        | GATER, CALEB WILLIAM ... ..                          | Salisbury, Wilts.                                             |
| A. 1884, May 26<br>F. 1889, Jan. 14  | GAYFORD, HENRY JOHN ... ..                           | Raynham Estate Office, East Raynham,<br>Norfolk.              |
| 1889, Dec. 9                         | GAZE, THOMAS WILLIAM ... ..                          | Frenze Hall, Diss, Norfolk.                                   |
| 1899, Oct. 30                        | GEDDES, ANDREW DONALD ... ..                         | War Office, Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W.                     |
| A. 1899, Oct. 30<br>F. 1905, May 15  | *GENGE, WILLIAM POPE, JUN. ...                       | 46, London Road, East Grinstead, Sussex.                      |
| A. 1892, Nov. 28<br>F. 1895, Nov. 11 | *GERMAN, GEORGE ... ..                               | Huntingdon House, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.                          |
| 1891, May 23                         | GERMAN, HARRY ... ..                                 | Market Street, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and<br>Loughborough.        |
| 1883, Feb. 12                        | GERMAN, JOHN ( <i>Member of<br/>Council</i> ) ... .. | Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.                            |
| A. 1900, Oct. 30<br>F. 1902, Jan. 27 | *GIBBON, EDWARD ACTON ... ..                         | Elmhurst, Waterford.                                          |
| A. 1886, Jan. 11<br>F. 1890, Nov. 10 | GIBBON, WM. JACOMB, A.R.I.B.A.                       | 57, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.                                |
| A. 1889, Dec. 9<br>F. 1893, May 8    | *GIDDY, OSMAN HORTON ... ..                          | 4, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.                            |
| 1875, Feb. 1                         | GILBERT, WILLIAM HENRY SAINSBURY ... ..              | 70, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.                             |
| 1899, Feb. 16                        | GILCHRIST, JOHN ... ..                               | 81, Hope Street, Glasgow.                                     |
| 1901, Feb. 21                        | GILCRIEST, JOHN FAWCETT ...                          | General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place,<br>Dublin.            |
| 1889, Apr. 29                        | GILLART, DAVID ... ..                                | Towyn, Merionethshire.                                        |
| 1899, Feb. 16                        | GILLESPIE, JOHN ... ..                               | Blackhall, Paisley, Renfrewshire.                             |
| 1888, Mar. 5                         | GILPIN-BROWN, WILLIAM DUNDAS                         | Estate Office, Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth, Warwickshire.    |
| 1876, Jan. 24                        | GLASIER, GEORGE HENRY BROUGHAM ... ..                | 7, St. James's Street, S.W.                                   |
| 1890, Jan. 27                        | GLEED, RICHARD CUMMINGS ...                          | 8 & 9, Martin's Lane, Cannon St., E.C.                        |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | GLOSTER, THOMAS EDWARD ...                           | Collon, Co. Louth.                                            |
| A. 1894, Oct. 30<br>F. 1898, June 27 | *GLOVER, HENRY ALEXANDER ...                         | 21, Dahomey Street, Streatham, S.W.                           |
| A. 1896, Oct. 28<br>F. 1900, Oct. 1  | *GOADBY, HOWARD ... ..                               | 1 & 2, Station Yard, Twickenham.                              |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | GODLEY, ARCHIBALD ... ..                             | Killygar, Killeshandra, Co. Cavan.                            |
| A. 1897, Oct. 26<br>F. 1900, Feb. 12 | *GOLDSMITH, DOUGLAS FLEET ...                        | Lavant Street, Petersfield, Hants.                            |
| 1891, Mar. 14                        | GOLDSMITH, WILLIAM ... ..                            | 40, Old Broad Street, E.C.                                    |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | GOODACRE, JOHN, F.R.I.B.A. ...                       | 5, Friar Lane, Leicester.                                     |
| 1883, Dec. 17                        | GOODCHILD, JOSIAH ... ..                             | Bank Chambers, Parkhurst Road, N.                             |
| A. 1899, Oct. 30<br>F. 1904, Dec. 12 | *GOODMAN, ALFRED ... ..                              | 35, Bucklersbury, E.C.                                        |
| 1889, Jan. 14                        | GOODWYN, LEONARD WILLIAM ...                         | 8, Granville Chambers, Granville Place,<br>Portman Square, W. |

| Dip No. | Date of Election and of Transfer.    | FELLOWS.                                   | Address.                                         |
|---------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 3928    | 1902, Feb. 21                        | *GORDON, ALEXANDER ... ..                  | 97, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.                  |
| 314     | A. 1873, May 19<br>F. 1878, Mar. 11  | GORE, SPENCER W. ... ..                    | 10, Little College Street, Westminster S.W.      |
| 1939    | 1891, Jan. 17                        | GOTT, CHARLES, M.I.C.E. ... ..             | 8, Charles Street, Bradford, Yorkshire           |
| 2252    | 1891, Nov. 4                         | GOTT, CHARLES HENRY ... ..                 | 8, Charles Street, Bradford, Yorkshire           |
| 1567    | 1889, Jan. 28                        | GOTT, FRANK ... ..                         | 3, East Parade, Leeds, Yorkshire.                |
| 478     | A. 1877, Feb. 12<br>F. 1882, Dec. 18 | GOTTO, FREDERICK EDWARD ...                | Northampton.                                     |
| 3158    | A. 1897, Feb. 17<br>F. 1897, May 31  | *GOULDING, ARTHUR ... ..                   | 41, Moorgate Street, E.C.                        |
| 2071    | 1891, May 23                         | GOULDSMITH, GEORGE WALLER ...              | 2, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.            |
| 2072    | 1891, May 23                         | GOVER, ARTHUR SUTTON,<br>F.R.I.B.A. ... .. | 4, Queen Street Place, E.C.                      |
| 2253    | 1891, Nov. 4                         | GOVER, JOHN RICHARD ... ..                 | 44, Great Dover Street, Borough, S.E.            |
| 1846    | 1890, Nov. 22                        | GRADWELL, ARTHUR RICHARD ...               | 29, Victoria St., Blackburn, Lancashire          |
| 2254    | 1891, Nov. 4                         | GRAHAM, ARTHUR GORE ... ..                 | " Brookfield," Abergavenny, Monmouthshire.       |
| 370     | 1875, Jan. 18                        | GRAHAM, WILLIAM ... ..                     | Bank Chambers, Newport, Monmouthshire.           |
| 1218    | 1884, Dec. 8                         | GRAIN, ARTHUR TRESS ... ..                 | 2, St. Andrew's Hill, Cambridge.                 |
| 827     | A. 1882, Dec. 4<br>F. 1885, Jan. 12  | GRANT, JAMES ... ..                        | Glandwr, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire             |
| 1260    | 1885, Mar. 9                         | GRAVES, WALTER, F.R.I.B.A. ...             | Winchester House, Old Broad St., E.C.            |
| 2255    | 1891, Nov. 4                         | GREAVES, JOHN OLDROYD ... ..               | 69, Westgate, Wakefield, Yorkshire.              |
| 1891    | A. 1890, Nov. 22<br>F. 1894, Jan. 22 | *GREEN, ALEXANDER ERNEST ...               |                                                  |
| 2141    | A. 1891, May 23<br>F. 1897, May 31   | *GREEN, EDMUND HORACE ... ..               | 17, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.                     |
| 2584    | A. 1893, Oct. 4<br>F. 1897, May 31   | *GREEN, FREDERICK ALGERNON ...             | 17, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.                     |
| 690     | 1882, Jan. 16                        | GREEN, JAMES ... ..                        | 22, Chancery Lane, W.C.                          |
| 3149    | 1897, Feb. 17                        | GREENWOOD, JOSEPH ... ..                   | Royal Engineer Office, Fishergate, York          |
| 3150    | 1897, Feb. 17                        | GREGORY, ALFRED ... ..                     | War Office, Horse Guards, Whitehall S.W.         |
| 2955    | A. 1895, Oct. 24<br>F. 1896, June 26 | *GREGSON, GEORGE ERNEST ... ..             | 11, Chapel Street, Preston, Lancashire           |
| 2257    | 1891, Nov. 4                         | GREGSON, WILLIAM ... ..                    | Gainford, Darlington, Co. Durham.                |
| 1087    | 1884, Feb. 11                        | GRELLIER, HARLEY MAIR ... ..               | 6, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W., and Epsom Surrey.    |
| 371     | 1875, Jan. 18                        | GREY, CHARLES GREY, M.A.<br>(Durham)       | 8, Lansdowne Terrace, Ballsbridge Dublin.        |
| 2673    | A. 1894, Oct. 30<br>F. 1896, May 11  | *GRIFFIN, ALFRED ... ..                    | 34, Coleman Street, E.C.                         |
| 2073    | 1891, May 23                         | GRIFFIN, HAROLD ... ..                     | 54, High Street, Battersea, S.W.                 |
| 1714    | 1890, Feb. 10                        | GRIFFITHS, EDWARD ... ..                   | 2, Grove Villas, Barnes, S.W.                    |
| 4179    | A. 1903, Oct. 28<br>F. 1904, Nov. 14 | *GRIFFITHS, OWEN ... ..                    | 22, Henrietta Street, W.C.                       |
| 1736    | 1890, Feb. 24                        | GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM ... ..                  | Gelley-Wernon Estate, Llanelli, Carmarthenshire. |



| Date of Election<br>and of Transfer. | FELLOWS.                            | Address.                                                                                 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | GRIGGS, ROBERT, A.R.I.B.A. ...      | 11, Gray's Inn Square, W.C.                                                              |
| 1889, Apr. 1                         | GRIMLEY, EDWIN FEARN ...            | 40, Temple Street, Birmingham.                                                           |
| 1889, Apr. 1                         | GRIMLEY, THOMAS ...                 | 40, Temple Street, Birmingham.                                                           |
| A. 1898, Oct. 29<br>F. 1901, Dec. 9  | *GRIPPER, JOSEPH EDWARD...          | Pier Hotel Chambers, Herne Bay, Kent.                                                    |
| 1892, Feb. 26                        | GROGAN, HENRY THOMAS ...            | 101, Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.                                                   |
| 1890, May 29                         | GROSE, VINCENT J., F.R.I.B.A. ...   | 13, Railway Approach, S.E.                                                               |
| A. 1890, Feb. 10<br>F. 1893, Jan. 23 | *GROVER, ARTHUR... ..               | 11, Cecil Court, Charing Cross Rd., W.C.                                                 |
| A. 1899, Jan. 23                     | *GROVER, PHILIP GORDON ...          | Eastbrook Lodge, Lyminge S.O., Kent.                                                     |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | GRUNING, EDWARD A., F.R.I.B.A.      | 25, Gresham House, Old Broad St., E.C.                                                   |
| 1890, Feb. 24                        | GUDGEON, GEORGE EDWARD ...          | Estate Agency Offices, Winchester, Hants.                                                |
| 1904, Oct. 27                        | GUINNESS, GERALD SEYMOUR ...        | 16, College Green, Dublin.                                                               |
| 1904, Oct. 27                        | GUINNESS, HOWARD RUNDELL ...        | 16, College Green, Dublin.                                                               |
| A. 1889, Jan. 14<br>F. 1900, May 21  | *GUNTER, JAMES ... ..               | Estate Office, Glasbury, Radnorshire.                                                    |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | HABGOOD, HENRY CHARLES ...          | Witney, Oxfordshire.                                                                     |
| 1874, Mar. 16                        | HADDOCK, ROLAND ... ..              | 44, Stephen's Road, Tunbridge Wells,<br>Kent.                                            |
| A. 1889, Dec. 9<br>F. 1893, Aug. 9   | *HADLEY, FRANK ... ..               | 134, Edmund Street, Birmingham.                                                          |
| A. 1892, Nov. 28<br>F. 1896, Oct. 1  | *HAIGH, THOMAS FREDERICK ...        | 2, Friar Lane, Leicester.                                                                |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | HALE, RAYMOND HENRY ... ..          | 33, Old Queen Street, S.W.                                                               |
| 1904, Oct. 27                        | HALL, DAVID ... ..                  | 18, South Mall, Cork.                                                                    |
| 1881, May 2                          | HALL, ERNEST ... ..                 | 56, Commercial Rd., Portsmouth, Hants.                                                   |
| A. 1896, Oct. 28<br>F. 1897, June 28 | *HALL, JOHN HERBERT ... ..          | 6, South St., Albert Square, Manchester,<br>and 2, Dunham Road, Altrincham,<br>Cheshire. |
| 1883, Apr. 16                        | HALL, WALTER ... ..                 | 38, Chancery Lane, W.C.                                                                  |
| A. 1886, Jan. 11<br>F. 1891, June 29 | *HALL, WILLIAM TIMOTHY ... ..       | College Hill, Shrewsbury.                                                                |
| 1884, May 26                         | HALLETT, WILLIAM BROWN ...          | 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., and 278,<br>Holloway Road, N.                           |
| A. 1889, Apr. 1<br>F. 1891, Dec. 7   | *HALL-JONES, FREDERICK ... ..       | Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street,<br>S.W., and 35, The Broadway, Ealing, W.          |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | HAMILTON, ARTHUR ... ..             | 40, Lower Dominick Street, Dublin.                                                       |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | HAMILTON, EDWARD CHETWOOD,<br>MAJOR | Woodstock Estate Offices, Inistioge, Co.<br>Kilkenny.                                    |
| 1890, Feb. 24                        | HAMILTON, JOHN ... ..               | 23 and 24, Wormwood Street, E.C.                                                         |
| 1898, Feb. 18                        | HAMILTON, ROBERT ... ..             | Lands Valuation Office, Greenock, Ren-<br>frewshire.                                     |



| Dip. No.    | Date of Election and of Transfer.    | FELLOWS.                                                   | Address.                                                                   |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3151        | 1897, Feb. 17                        | HAMMOND, ROBERT WILLIAM ...                                | Hibernian Hotel, Cork.                                                     |
| 2143        | A. 1891, May 23<br>F. 1896, Jan. 6   | *HAMPTON, GEORGE FREDK. WM.                                | 2 and 3, Cockspur Street, S.W.                                             |
| 2265        | 1891, Nov. 4                         | HAMPTON, WILLIE THOMAS ...                                 | Swan St., Loughboro', Leicestershire                                       |
| 1687        | 1890, Jan. 6                         | HANKINSON, THOMAS JAMES ...                                | Richmond Chambers, Bournemouth<br>Hants.                                   |
| 892         | A. 1883, Feb. 12<br>F. 1889, Jan. 14 | *†HANSELL, REGINALD GODDARD                                | 5, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.                                           |
| 2366        | 1891, Nov. 4                         | HANSON, JOHN HENRY, A.M.I.C.E.                             | 20, Ramsden Street, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.                               |
| 642         | 1881, Dec. 19                        | HARDCASTLE, FREDERICK HENRY<br>APPLETON, A.R.I.B.A. ... .. | 5, Old Queen Street, S.W.                                                  |
| 481         | A. 1877, Mar. 26<br>F. 1882, Dec. 18 | HARDING, EDWARD ERNEST ...                                 | 66, Cannon Street, E.C.                                                    |
| 2805        | 1895, Sept. 2                        | HARDMAN, EDWARD CHAMBRÉ ...                                | 14, Molesworth Street, Dublin.                                             |
| 1482        | 1888, Apr. 30                        | HARDY, RICHARD THOMAS ASH                                  | Land Agency and Estate Offices, Canal<br>Street, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire. |
| 1613        | 1889, Apr. 1                         | HARGRAVES, STEPHEN ... ..                                  | Brabyns Estate Office, Manor House,<br>Marple, Cheshire.                   |
| 2007        | 1891, Mar. 14                        | HARLE, JOHN JOSEPH ... ..                                  | Tortworth Estate Office, Fallowfield,<br>Gloucester.                       |
| 614<br>4320 | A. 1881, Feb. 21<br>F. 1904, Oct. 27 | HARPER, EDGAR JOSIAH ... ..                                | County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.                                          |
| 2267        | 1891, Nov. 4                         | HARPUR, WILLIAM, M.I.C.E. ...                              | Town Hall, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.                                        |
| 496         | A. 1878, Jan. 28<br>F. 1883, Oct. 11 | HARRINGTON, GEORGE FREDERICK                               | 16, Abchurch Lane, E.C.                                                    |
| 990         | 1883, Dec. 17                        | HARRIS, JAMES ... ..                                       | Winchester, Hants.                                                         |
| 3189        | 1897, Oct. 26                        | *HARRISON, CHARLES ... ..                                  | 179, Horninglow Street, Burton-upon<br>Trent, Staffordshire.               |
| 4125        | 1903, Oct. 28                        | *HARRISON, FREDERICK ... ..                                | 3, Welford Road, Leicester.                                                |
| 2676        | A. 1894, Oct. 30<br>F. 1901, Apr. 29 | *HARRISON, GEORGE JOHN<br>ROBERTSON... ..                  | 77, Union Grove, Clapham, S.W.                                             |
| 1739        | 1890, Feb. 24                        | HARRISON, JAMES THOMAS ... ..                              | Town Hall Offices, Buckingham.                                             |
| 3232        | A. 1897, Oct. 26<br>F. 1899, Dec. 11 | *HARRISON, JOHN EDWARD ... ..                              | Estate Office, Allestree, near Derby                                       |
| 2075        | 1891, May 23                         | HARRISON, RICHARD CREESE,<br>F.R.I.B.A. ... ..             | 103, Cannon Street, E.C.                                                   |
| 1812        | 1890, May 29                         | HARSTON, ARTHUR ... ..                                     | 15, Leadenhall Street, E.C.                                                |
| 3296        | 1898, Feb. 18                        | HART, PATRICK CAMPBELL,<br>A.M.I.C.E. ... ..               | 134, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.                                          |
| 3464        | 1899, Feb. 16                        | HART, JOHN ... ..                                          | Cowie Mains, Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.                                  |
| 263         | 1871, Feb. 27                        | HART, WILLIAM FREDERICK ...                                | Lambeth Waterworks, Brixton Hill, S.W.                                     |
| 2730        | 1895, Mar. 6                         | HARTLEY, HENRY ... ..                                      | Bristow Chambers, 8, Harrington Street,<br>Liverpool.                      |
| 2806        | 1895, Sept. 2                        | HARVEY, JAMES GEO. MOREWOOD                                | Northern Bank Buildings, London                                            |
| 523         | A. 1878, Dec. 9<br>F. 1890, Jan. 6   | HARVEY, JOHN JAMES SAYER ...                               | 80, Castle Street, Canterbury, Kent                                        |
| 1551        | A. 1889, Jan. 14<br>F. 1891, Oct. 15 | HASKINS, WILLIAM ALBION... ..                              | 12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.                                        |

| Date of Election<br>and of Transfer. | FELLOWS.                                   | Address.                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1873, May 19                         | HASLAM, DRYLAND ... ..                     | Friar Street Chambers, Reading, Berks.                                      |
| 1889, Dec. 9                         | *HASLAM, DRYLAND, JUN. ... ..              | Friar Street Chambers, Reading, Berks.                                      |
| 1893, Aug. 9                         |                                            |                                                                             |
| 1883, May 25                         | *HASLUCK, LANCELOT GERALD ... ..           | Green Hill Park, New Barnet, Herts.                                         |
| 1889, Apr. 1                         |                                            |                                                                             |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | HAWKER, HARRY EDWIN ... ..                 | St. Peter's Chambers, Bournemouth,<br>Hants.                                |
| 1888, Mar. 19                        | HAWKINS, CHARLES ... ..                    | Downham Market, Norfolk.                                                    |
| 1900, Oct. 30                        | *HAWKINS, LANCELOT GOULDER ... ..          | Downham Market, Norfolk.                                                    |
| 1903, July 1                         |                                            |                                                                             |
| 1889, Mar. 18                        | HAWLEY, SIR HENRY MICHAEL,<br>BART. ... .. | Tumby Lawn, Boston, Lincolnshire.                                           |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | HAYNES, HENRY ... ..                       | Estate Office, Clifton, Nottingham.                                         |
| 1888, Dec. 10                        | HAYTON, JOSEPH WILLIAM ... ..              | 9, Bank Street, Carlisle, Cumberland.                                       |
| 1891, Jan. 17                        |                                            |                                                                             |
| 1894, Apr. 2                         | *HAYWARD, FREDERICK GEORGE ... ..          | Market Square, Dover, Kent.                                                 |
| 1881, Dec. 19                        | HAYWARD, HENRY ... ..                      | Dover, Kent.                                                                |
| 1897, Oct. 26                        | *HAYWARD, THOMAS WILLIAM                   | Municipal Buildings, Lavender Hill,<br>S.W.                                 |
| 1900, June 27                        | ALFRED, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.               |                                                                             |
| 1885, Feb. 23                        | HAYWOOD, WILLIAM MATTHEWS                  | 9, West Street, Hereford.                                                   |
| 1889, Dec. 9                         |                                            |                                                                             |
| 1891, May 25                         | *HEAD, JOHN GEORGE ... ..                  | 7, Upper Baker Street, N.W.                                                 |
| 1898, Oct. 29                        | *HEALING, OSWALD JUDD ... ..               | 21, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.                                    |
| 1901, Apr. 29                        |                                            |                                                                             |
| 1882, Dec. 18                        | HEARD, HERBERT ... ..                      | Shepton Mallet, Somerset.                                                   |
| 1904, Oct. 27                        | HEARD, RICHARD ... ..                      | 15, South Mall, Cork.                                                       |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | HEARN, CHARLES RICHARD ... ..              | Annaghroe House, Caledon, Co. Tyrone.                                       |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | HEATH, HENRY ... ..                        | 34, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.                                                 |
| 1898, Oct. 29                        | *HEATH, HENRY CUBITT ... ..                | 142, Grange Road, Bermondsey, S.E.                                          |
| 1903, Dec. 7                         |                                            |                                                                             |
| 1882, Jan. 16                        | HEATON, GEORGE HERBERT ... ..              | Endon, near Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffs.                                       |
| 1881, Apr. 4                         | HEBBLETHWAITE, LOUIS ... ..                | Conservancy Buildings and Anlaby Road,<br>Hull, Yorkshire.                  |
| 1886, Dec. 6                         | HEDLEY, JOHN HUNT ... ..                   | 7, Ashbrook Terrace, Sunderland.                                            |
| 1884, Feb. 11                        | HEDLEY, ROBERT WILKIN ... ..               | 41, Parliament Street, S.W., & 31A,<br>Colmore Row, Birmingham.             |
| 1890, Feb. 24                        | HEELIS, WILLIAM ... ..                     | 26, Budge Row, E.C.                                                         |
| 1896, June 2                         | *HEMPHILL, CHARLES GEORGE                  | 11, Ely Place, Dublin.                                                      |
| 1902, Sept. 30                       | CATHCART ... ..                            |                                                                             |
| 1886, Dec. 6                         | HENDRIKS, HENRY ... ..                     | 43, Cannon Street, Birmingham, and 9,<br>Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S.W. |
| 1903, Oct. 28                        | *HENNIKER, FREDERICK SIBERT ... ..         | Homeleigh, 6, Onseley Road, Balham<br>Park Road, S.W.                       |
| 1904, Nov. 14                        |                                            |                                                                             |
| 1899, Feb. 16                        | HENRY, JAMES ... ..                        | Lands Valuation Office, City Chambers,<br>Glasgow.                          |
| 1887 Mar. 7                          | HEPPER, JOHN ... ..                        | East Parade, Leeds, Yorkshire.                                              |
| 1884, Dec. 8                         | HERBERT, ALLAN ... ..                      | The Market Place, Andover, Hants.                                           |
| 1896, June 2                         | *HERN, SAMUEL ... ..                       | 93, St. Mary Street, Cardiff, Glamorgan-<br>shire.                          |

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|----------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1435     | 1888, Jan. 9                         | HESKETT, WILLIAM JAMES ... ..        | St. Andrew's Churchyard, Penrith, Viaduct Chambers, Carlisle, Cumberland.         |
| 2679     | A. 1894, Oct. 30<br>F. 1895, Dec. 9  | *HEWARD, ERNEST JAMES ... ..         | 52, Wickham Road, Brockley, S.E.                                                  |
| 4120     | 1903, Oct. 28                        | HEWITT, FREDERIC THOMAS BAINES       | Royal Engineer Office, Bordon, Wood Forest, Hampshire.                            |
| 2808     | 1895, Sept. 2                        | HEWSON, GEORGE RAWDON MAURICE ... .. | Dromahair, Co. Leitrim.                                                           |
| 4107     | 1903, Feb. 20                        | *HIBBERT, JOSEPH VICTOR ... ..       | 77, Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E.                                                   |
| 1715     | 1890, Feb. 10                        | HICKMAN, THOMAS ... ..               | College Court, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.                                            |
| 2077     | 1891, May 23                         | HICKSON, STEPHEN WESTBY ... ..       | Telephone Buildings, 31, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.                              |
| 1065     | 1884, Jan. 28                        | HIGGINS, FREDERIC ... ..             | Alford, Lincolnshire.                                                             |
| 1674     | A. 1889, Dec. 9<br>F. 1891, May 25   | *HIGGINS, GEORGE ... ..              | 12, Finchley Rd., St. John's Wood, Middlesex.                                     |
| 2078     | 1891, May 23                         | HILL, THOMAS NELSON ... ..           | 180, Hope Street, Glasgow.                                                        |
| 1311     | 1886, Mar. 22                        | HILL, WILLIAM BURROUGH ... ..        | 62, Above Bar, Southampton, Hampshire.                                            |
| 1303     | A. 1886, Jan. 25<br>F. 1890, Mar. 24 | HILLIARD, GEORGE EDWARD ... ..       | Chelmsford, Essex.                                                                |
| 1388     | 1887, Apr. 18                        | HILTON, JOHN ... ..                  | 30, Budge Row, E.C., and 17, Montpelier Row, Blackheath, S.E.                     |
| 3545     | A. 1899, Oct. 30<br>F. 1905, May 15  | *HINCHSLIFF, EDWARD ROBERT ... ..    | Urban District Council Office, 11, Glamorganshire.                                |
| 2079     | 1891, May 23                         | HINCKS, HENRY THORP ... ..           | Wigston Hall, Leicester.                                                          |
| 3695     | A. 1900, Oct. 30<br>F. 1901, Nov. 25 | *HINDMARSH, RALPH FREDERICK ... ..   | Tyne Improvement Commission, Engineer's Office, Piers Works, Shields, Co. Durham. |
| 2273     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | HINDS, HENRY ... ..                  | 57, Queen Street, Ramsgate, Kent.                                                 |
| 671      | A. 1881, Dec. 19<br>F. 1883, Nov. 12 | HINE, GEORGE ERNEST ... ..           | 5, Waterloo Place, S.W.                                                           |
| 900      | 1883, Feb. 26                        | HINE, GEORGE THOMAS ... ..           | 35, Parliament Street, S.W., and Victoria Street, Nottingham.                     |
| 1782     | 1890, Apr. 14                        | HIPPISLEY, EDWIN MAGGS ... ..        | 4, Chamberlain Street, Wells, Somerset.                                           |
| 1783     | 1890, Apr. 14                        | HIPPISLEY, WILLIAM JOHN ... ..       | 12, Chamberlain Street, Wells, Somerset.                                          |
| 815      | 1882, May 22                         | HITCHCOX, WILLIAM ... ..             | Bank Chambers, Newport, Monmouthshire.                                            |
| 1769     | 1890, Mar. 24                        | HOBBS, JOHN ... ..                   | Estate Office, Ashford, Kent.                                                     |
| 518      | 1878, Dec. 9                         | HOBGEN, FRANCIS NEALE ... ..         | East Street, Chichester, Sussex.                                                  |
| 2080     | 1891, May 23                         | HOBGEN, THOMAS CECIL ... ..          | Highleigh, Sidlesham, near Chichester, Sussex.                                    |
| 888      | 1883, Feb. 12                        | HOBSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM ... ..     | 79, Coleman Street, E.C.                                                          |
| 2008     | 1891, Mar. 14                        | HOBSON, HARRY ... ..                 | Swinefleet, near Goole, Yorkshire.                                                |
| 4321     | 1904, Oct. 27                        | HODGSON, HARRY MOORE ... ..          | Chief Surveyor, Civil Engineer-in-Chief, Department, The Admiralty, S.W.          |
| 519      | 1878, Dec. 9                         | HODSON, GEORGE, M.I.C.E. ... ..      | Loughborough, and Abbey Buildings, Princes Street, Westminster, S.W.              |
| 2810     | 1895, Sept. 2                        | HODSON, GILBERT NEVILLE ... ..       | Ardbrae, Bray, Co. Wicklow.                                                       |

| Date of Election<br>and of Transfer. | FELLOWS.                                            | Address.                                                                     |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | HODSON, RICHARD EDMOND,<br>M.A. (Dublin) ... ..     | Coolfadda House, Bandon, Co. Cork.                                           |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | HODSON, WILLIAM ... ..                              | 7, Finsbury Square, E.C.                                                     |
| 1891, May 23                         | HOGGARTH, ARTHUR ... ..                             | Kendal, Westmoreland.                                                        |
| 1891, May 23                         | HOGGARTH, EDWIN ... ..                              | Midland Bank Chambers, Kendal, West-<br>moreland                             |
| 1882, Apr. 24                        | HOLBECH, ROBERT NEVILLE ...<br>(Member of Council)  | 21, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.                                              |
| 1874, Nov. 16                        | HOLDEN, JOHN, F.R.I.B.A. ... ..                     | 5, St. James's Square, Manchester.                                           |
| 1884, May 5                          | HOLIDAY, FREDERICK DEAN ... ..                      | Bicester, Oxfordshire.                                                       |
| 1893, Oct. 4                         |                                                     |                                                                              |
| 1897, Feb. 8                         | *HOLIDAY, PERCY CAVE ... ..                         | Bicester, Oxfordshire.                                                       |
| 1898, Oct. 29                        |                                                     |                                                                              |
| 1901, July 2                         | *HOLL, MACKINTOSH MELENG ... ..                     | Delmore, Caterham Valley, Surrey.                                            |
| 1883, Feb. 12                        | HOLLAND, THOMAS JAMES, JUN... ..                    | 14, Raleigh Gardens, Brixton Hill, S.W.                                      |
| 1889, Nov. 11                        |                                                     |                                                                              |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | HOLLINGSWORTH, ARTHUR<br>AUGUSTUS ... ..            | 62, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.                                              |
| 1897, Oct. 26                        | *HOLLIS, WALTER DAWSON ... ..                       | 26, Park Row, Leeds, Yorkshire.                                              |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | HOLLOWAY, HARRY HOWNAM ... ..                       | Market Harborough, Leicestershire.                                           |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | HOLMAN, GEORGE EDWARD ... ..                        | 6, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.                                           |
| 1885, Nov. 9                         | HOLME, JOHN ... ..                                  | Owlet Ash, Milnthorpe, Westmoreland.                                         |
| 1891, Mar. 14                        | HOLMES, MONTAGU ... ..                              | 33, Paternoster Row, E.C.                                                    |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | HOLMES, WILLIAM EDEN ... ..                         | 69, Dann Street, Dublin.                                                     |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | HOMAN, FRANKLIN GEORGE ... ..                       | 184, Eastgate, Rochester, Kent.                                              |
| 1889, Feb. 25                        |                                                     |                                                                              |
| 1897, May 31                         | *HOMAN, HUBERT FRANKLIN ... ..                      | 184, Eastgate, Rochester, Kent.                                              |
| 1890, Feb. 24                        | HONEYBALL, FRED. THOMAS ... ..                      | Deal, Kent.                                                                  |
| 1901, Oct. 29                        |                                                     |                                                                              |
| 1903, May 18                         | *HOOD, HERBERT CHARLES ... ..                       | 318, Commercial Road, E.                                                     |
| 1896, Oct. 28                        |                                                     |                                                                              |
| 1900, Dec. 10                        | *†HOOD, THOMAS, JUN. ... ..                         | High Street, Coldstream, Berwick, N.B.                                       |
| 1896, June 2                         | *HOOD, WALTER RICHARD ... ..                        | 37, Walbrook, E.C.                                                           |
| 1899, Oct. 30                        |                                                     |                                                                              |
| 1901, July 2                         | *HOOLEY, ARTHUR JOHN ... ..                         | The College, All Saints', Derby.                                             |
| 1888, Jan. 23                        |                                                     |                                                                              |
| 1896, Jan. 6                         | *HOOPER, CECIL HENRY ... ..                         | Church House, Shoreham, Sevenoaks,<br>Kent.                                  |
| 1895, Oct. 24                        |                                                     |                                                                              |
| 1899, Nov. 13                        | *HOOPER, EDGAR WILFRED ... ..                       | 15, High Street, East Grinstead, Sussex.                                     |
| 1899, Oct. 30                        |                                                     |                                                                              |
| 1900, Oct. 1                         | *HOPE, ARTHUR ERNEST ... ..                         | Great Eastern Railway Land Agent's<br>Office, Liverpool Street Station, E.C. |
| 1884, Feb. 11                        |                                                     |                                                                              |
| 1889, Jan. 28                        | HOPE, WILLIAM ELLIOTT ... ..                        | 7, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street,<br>E.C.                             |
| 1889, Dec. 9                         | HOPKINS, ALFRED JAMES ... ..                        | 37, Mortimer St., Cavendish Square, W.                                       |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | HOPKINSON, ALFRED, A.M.I.C.E.                       | 15, Agar Street, Bury, Lancashire.                                           |
| 1891, Mar. 14                        | HORNE, EDMUND ... ..                                | High Street, Hounslow, Middlesex.                                            |
| 1882, Apr. 24                        | *HORNE, WILLIAM EDGAR ... ..<br>(Member of Council) | 85, Gresham Street, E.C. and 8,<br>Delahay Street, S.W.                      |

| Dip. No. | Date of Election and of Transfer.    | FELLOWS.                        | Address.                                                  |
|----------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1390     | 1887, May 9                          | HORNOR, CHARLES JARED ... ..    | 32, Prince of Wales' Road, Norfolk.                       |
| 1391     | 1887, May 9                          | HORNOR, FRANCIS... ..           | Queen Street, Norwich, Norfolk.                           |
| 1826     | 1890, May 29                         | HORSEY, FREDERICK JOHN TERRY    | 11, Billiter Square, E.C.                                 |
| 174      | 1869, Feb. 22                        | HORSFALL, RICHARD ... ..        | 22A, Commercial St., Halifax, Yorksh.                     |
| 1761     | 1890, Mar. 10                        | HORSFALL, RICHARD EDGAR ...     | 22A, Commercial St., Halifax, Yorksh.                     |
| 2283     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | HORSFIELD, J. NIXON ... ..      | The Summit, Avenue Elmers, Surb. Hill.                    |
| 2812     | 1895, Sept. 2                        | HOSFORD, EDWARD HENRY POE       | 76, George Street, Limerick, Ireland.                     |
| 3849     | A. 1901, Oct. 29<br>F. 1902, July 14 | *HOSKINS, MARCUS ... ..         | Council Offices, Mumbles, Glamorgan shire.                |
| 3505     | 1899, Oct. 30                        | *HOUGHTON, THOMAS MARCUS ...    | 311, Clapham Road, S.W.                                   |
| 1940     | 1891, Jan. 17                        | HOUGHTON, WILLIAM ... ..        | 58, Old Broad Street, E.C.                                |
| 1587     | 1889, Feb. 25                        | HOVENDEN, HENRY EDWARD ...      | 30, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.                      |
| 2085     | 1891, May 23                         | HOWARD, HARRY ... ..            | Town Offices, Littlehampton, Sussex.                      |
| 3297     | 1898, Feb. 18                        | HOWATT, WILLIAM ... ..          | 146, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.                            |
| 3699     | A. 1900, Oct. 30<br>F. 1904, Mar. 21 | *HOWES, ARTHUR BURNABY ...      | 193, High Road, Balham, S.W.                              |
| 171      | A. 1869, Feb. 8<br>F. 1883, Mar. 12  | HUBBERSTY, HENRY ALFRED ...     | Buxton, Derbyshire.                                       |
| 3389     | A. 1898, Oct. 29<br>F. 1904, Jun. 28 | *HUDSON, ALBERT WILLIAM... ..   | 87, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.                               |
| 936      | 1883, Apr. 30                        | HUDSON, ARTHUR BYRNE ... ..     | 16, Godliman Street, E.C.                                 |
| 2086     | 1891, May 23                         | HUDSON, EDW. WM., A.R.I.B.A.... | 76, Fellows Rd. N.W., & Hove, Sussex.                     |
| 1609     | 1889, Mar. 18                        | HUGMAN, CHARLES EADY ... ..     | 9, Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S.W.                     |
| 2816     | 1895, Sept. 2                        | HUMPHREYS, DANIEL PEARD ...     | 80, South Mall, Cork, Ireland.                            |
| 627      | 1881, Dec. 5                         | HUMPHREYS, HENRY ... ..         | Woodhouse, Loughborough, Leicestershire.                  |
| 2087     | 1891, May 23                         | HUMPHREYS, JOHN HENRY ...       | Woodhouse, Loughborough, Leicestershire.                  |
| 2088     | 1891, May 23                         | HUNT, FREDERICK COPE ... ..     | 6, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.                        |
| 2287     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | HUNT, FRED. WM. H., F.R.I.B.A.  | 30, York Place, Portman Square, W.                        |
| 3551     | A. 1899, Oct. 30<br>F. 1902, Dec. 8  | *HUNT, GEORGE WHITAKER ... ..   | Estate Office, Holme Lacy, Herefordshire.                 |
| 2089     | 1891, May 23                         | HUNT, THOMAS ... ..             | Baldock Street, Ware, Herts.                              |
| 2813     | 1895, Sept. 2                        | HUNT, WILLIAM LEWIS ... ..      | 83, George Street, Limerick, Ireland.                     |
| 1941     | 1891, Jan. 17                        | HUNTER, CECIL ... ..            | Cricklewood, Middlesex.                                   |
| 2288     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | HURRELL, JOHN WEYMOUTH ...      | 25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.                        |
| 1016     | A. 1883, Dec. 17<br>F. 1891, Jan. 5  | HUSKINSON, THOMAS WILLIAM ...   | Epperstone Manor, Nottingham.                             |
| 1182     | A. 1884, May 19<br>F. 1889, Dec. 9   | HUSSEY, ROBERT ... ..           | Eastfields, near Lichfield, Staffordshire.                |
| 2814     | 1895, Sept. 2                        | HUSSEY, SAMUEL MURRAY ... ..    | 18, Elvaston Place, S.W., and Edenburgortalea, Co. Kerry. |
| 2818     | 1895, Sept. 2                        | HUTCHINS, SAMUEL NEWBURGH...    | Ardnagashel, Bantry, Co. Cork.                            |



| Date of Election<br>and of Transfer.            | FELLOWS.                                                             | Address.                                                                           |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1880, Jan. 19                                   | I'ANSON, EDWARD BLAKEWAY,<br>F.R.I.B.A. ( <i>Member of Council</i> ) | 7A, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.                                                   |
| 1884, Apr. 21                                   | INGE, CHARLES HENRY ... ..                                           | Broom Leasoe, Whittington, Lichfield,<br>Staffordshire.                            |
| 1873, Feb. 10<br>1882, Jan. 16                  | INGRAM, WALTER FIELDE ... ..                                         | 2, St. Andrew's Place, Lewes, Sussex,<br>and Radlett, Hertfordshire.               |
| 1882, Dec. 18                                   | INMAN, MARSHALL NISBET ... ..                                        | 7, Bedford Row, W.C.                                                               |
| 1891, Nov. 4                                    | INMAN, WILLIAM NUTTER ... ..                                         | 126, Maida Vale, W.                                                                |
| 1891, Nov. 4                                    | IRELAND, EDWIN BENJAMIN ... ..                                       | Guestwick, East Dereham, Norfolk.                                                  |
| 1895, Sept. 2                                   | IRVINE, HY., LIEUT.-COL. ... ..                                      | Omagh, Co. Tyrone.                                                                 |
| 1897, Oct. 26                                   | *ISTED, SAMUEL EVELAND ... ..                                        | Royal Engineer Office, R.M. College,<br>Camberley, Surrey.                         |
| 1891, Jan. 17                                   | JACKSON, BENJAMIN WHITEHEAD                                          | Elcho House, Halifax, Yorkshire.                                                   |
| 1880, Feb. 16                                   | JACKSON, CHARLES ... ..                                              | 23, Brazenrose Street, Manchester.                                                 |
| 1903, Oct. 28                                   | JACKSON, HENRY ... ..                                                | Longdene, Haslemere, Surrey.                                                       |
| 1887, Dec. 19                                   | JACKSON, WILLIAM TRESS ... ..                                        | 117, High Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.                                             |
| 1891, Nov. 4                                    | JAMES, CHRISTIAN HUGH ... ..                                         | Rudchester, Wylam-on-Tyne, Northum-<br>berland.                                    |
| 1895, Sept. 2                                   | JAMESON, ROBT. WILLIAM ... ..                                        | Estates Office, Foynes, Co. Limerick.                                              |
| 1894, Oct. 30<br>1899, June 26                  | *JARMAN, WILLIAM ... ..                                              | 15, Harlesden Gardens, Harlesden, N.W.                                             |
| 1892, Nov. 28<br>1898, Oct. 3                   | *JARMAN, FRANK WILMOT ... ..                                         | 4, High Street, Croydon.                                                           |
| 1886, Jan. 25                                   | JEANS, MARK ... ..                                                   | Marlborough, Wilts.                                                                |
| 1893, Oct. 4<br>1895, Nov. 25                   | *JEFFREE, SYDNEY ... ..                                              | 9, Southampton St., Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.                                           |
| 1895, Oct. 24<br>1897, May 31                   | *JENKIN, ARTHUR PEARSE ... ..                                        | Trewirgie, Redruth, Cornwall.                                                      |
| 1891, Nov. 4                                    | JENKINS, OSWALD ... ..                                               | 57, Colmore Row, Birmingham.                                                       |
| 1897, Oct. 26<br>1903, Dec. 7                   | *JENKINS, RICHARD JAMES ... ..                                       | Town Hall, Portsmouth, Hampshire.                                                  |
| 1893, Oct. 4                                    | *JENKINSON, JOHN ... ..                                              | 1, Princes Street, Westminster, S.W.                                               |
| 1895, Nov. 25<br>1897, Feb. 17<br>1899, Mar. 20 | *JENKINSON, WILLIAM ERIC LEIGH                                       | 6, Moorgate Street, E.C.                                                           |
| 1882, Feb. 13                                   | JENKINSON, WILLIAM WILBER-<br>FORCE ... ..                           | 6, Moorgate Street E.C.                                                            |
| 1894, Oct. 30<br>1897, Nov. 8                   | *JENNER, WILLIAM ... ..                                              | 1, Western Road, Hove, Brighton, Sussex.                                           |
| 1896, June 2<br>1900, June 27                   | *JENNINGS, FITZ-LAURENCE PER-<br>CIVAL DUDLEY                        | 34, Osnaburgh Street, N.W.                                                         |
| 1891, Mar. 11                                   | JENNINGS, WILLIAM JOSEPH ...                                         | 4, St. Margaret's St., Canterbury, Kent.                                           |
| 1896, Oct. 28                                   | JEROME, THOMAS STROUD, I.S.O.                                        | Mandora, Effingham Road, Surbiton,<br>Surrey, and Horse Guards, Whitehall,<br>S.W. |
| 1883, Dec. 17                                   | JEUDWINE, WILLIAM WYNNE ...                                          | Chesterfield, Derbyshire.                                                          |
| 1892, Nov. 28<br>1896, Nov. 23                  | *JOHNSON, BERNARD MARR ... ..                                        | 9, Whitehall Place, S.W.                                                           |



| Dip. No. | Date of Election and of Transfer.    | FELLOWS.                           | Address.                                                     |
|----------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 963      | A. 1883, May 25<br>F. 1885, Jan. 26  | *JOHNSON, HENRY ... ..             | 35, Coleman Street, E.C.                                     |
| 2821     | 1895, Sept. 2                        | JOHNSON, JOCELYN OTWAY ... ..      |                                                              |
| 3392     | A. 1898, Oct. 29<br>F. 1903, July 1  | *JOHNSTON, REGINALD ... ..         | 50, Moorgate Street, E.C.                                    |
| 1420     | A. 1887, Dec. 19<br>F. 1894, May 28  | *JOHNSTON, WALTER HENRY... ..      | County Offices, Auditors' Department<br>Preston, Lancashire. |
| 4011     | A. 1902, Oct. 28<br>F. 1904, Jan. 25 | *JOHNSTONE, AUGUSTUS FREDERIC      | Whitechester, Arundel Road, Eastbourne<br>Sussex.            |
| 3466     | 1899, Feb. 16                        | JOHNSTONE, JAMES ... ..            | Alloway Cottage, Ayr, Ayrshire.                              |
| 2296     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | JOLLY, JOHN HAWKINS... ..          | 1, Dalton Terrace, The Mount, York.                          |
| 1463     | A. 1888, Feb. 20<br>F. 1891, May 25  | *JONAS, HARRY MARSHALL ... ..      | 27, Market Place, Cambridge.                                 |
| 195      | A. 1869, Apr. 5<br>F. 1878, Feb. 25  | JONAS, HENRY ... ..                | 23, Pall Mall, S.W.                                          |
| 1265     | 1885, Apr. 20                        | JONES, CHARLES, M.I.C.E. ... ..    | The Lodge, Culmington Road, Ealing.                          |
| 777      | 1882, Mar. 13                        | JONES, CHARLES FREDERICK ... ..    | Eldon Chambers, 30, Fleet Street, E.C.                       |
| 3103     | A. 1896, Oct. 28<br>F. 1898, Dec. 12 | *JONES, ERNEST JOEL ... ..         | 53, Maida Vale, W.                                           |
| 1703     | 1890, Jan. 27                        | JONES, FRANCIS WILLIAM ... ..      | 2, Frewin Court, Corn Market St., Oxford.                    |
| 964      | A. 1883, May 25<br>F. 1886, Nov. 8   | *†JONES, HENRY ARTHUR ... ..       | 49, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.                             |
| 1849     | 1890, Nov. 22                        | JONES, ISAAC M., A.M.I.C.E. ... .. | The Town Hall, Chester.                                      |
| 673      | A. 1881, Dec. 19<br>F. 1891, May 25  | JONES, THOMAS, M.I.C.E. ... ..     | 1, Princes Street, Westminster, S.W.                         |
| 1349     | 1887, Jan. 10                        | JONES, WALTER BUTLER CLOUGH        | Mynydd, Ednyfed, Criccieth, N. Wales.                        |
| 2013     | 1891, Mar. 14                        | JONES, WILLIAM EDWARD ... ..       | Anglesey Estate Office, Craig, Llan<br>P.G., Anglesey.       |
| 2297     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | JOPLING, JOSEPH ... ..             | Wallington, Surrey.                                          |
| 2298     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | JOSELAND, CHARLES ... ..           | Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, W.<br>cestershire.            |
| 1467     | 1888, Mar. 5                         | JOSEPH, DELISSA, F.R.I.B.A. ... .. | Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C.                      |
| 1106     | 1884, Feb. 25                        | JOYCE, JOHN HALL ... ..            | Blackfordby, near Burton-on-Trent, S.<br>fordshire.          |
| 412      | A. 1875, Dec. 13<br>F. 1887, Mar. 21 | KAYE, JOHN EDWARD ... ..           | Bretton Lodge, Wakefield, Yorkshire.                         |
| 3010     | 1896, Jan. 21                        | KEANE, MARCUS ... ..               | Beech Park, Ennis, Co. Clare.                                |
| 1190     | 1884, May 26                         | KEDGLEY, CHARLES ... ..            | Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, E.C.                       |
| 580      | 1880, Nov. 8                         | KEIRLE, ROBERT, F.R.I.B.A. ... ..  | Clarefield, Sunningdale, Ascot, Berks.<br>shire.             |
| 3676     | 1901, Feb. 21                        | *KELLY, JOHN GEORGE... ..          | West View, Pontefract, Yorkshire.                            |
| 2823     | 1895, Sept. 2                        | KELLY, RICHARD HENRY ... ..        | 21, The Mall, Waterford.                                     |
| 1904     | A. 1890, Nov. 22<br>F. 1892, July 4  | *KEMP-SMITH, JAMES FRED ... ..     | Orsett, Essex.                                               |
| 1716     | 1890, Feb. 10                        | KENNEDY, JAMES ... ..              | 25, Bedford Row, W.C.                                        |
| 1191     | 1884, May 26                         | KENT, GEORGE EDWARD ... ..         | "Normanhurst," Cavendish Road, S.<br>sea, Hants.             |

| Date of Election<br>and of Transfer. | FELLOWS.                             | Address.                                                           |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | KENWRICK, GEORGE ... ..              | 83, Colmore Row, Birmingham.                                       |
| A. 1897, Oct. 26                     | *KERR, JOHN MURRAY ... ..            | City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall,<br>Manchester.                  |
| F. 1901, Apr. 29                     |                                      |                                                                    |
| 1898, Oct. 29                        | *KERRUSH, WILLIAM MALTBY ... ..      | 21, Athol Street, Douglas, Isle of Man.                            |
| 1889, Apr. 1                         | KERSEY, ALEX. H., F.R.I.B.A. ... ..  | 21, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.                                        |
| 1890, Nov. 22                        | KIDWELL, JOHN ... ..                 | St. Margaret's Bank, Rochester, Kent.                              |
| A. 1894, Oct. 30                     | *KILLICK, ANTHONY EDWARD ... ..      | 29, Terminus Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.                             |
| F. 1903, Sept. 28                    | KINCAID, JAMES STEWART ... ..        | 7, Leinster Street, Dublin.                                        |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | KINCAID, JOSEPH WESTBY ... ..        | 7, Leinster Street, Dublin.                                        |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        |                                      |                                                                    |
| A. 1884, Mar. 10                     | *KING, ALFRED ... ..                 | 12, Princes Street, Westminster, S.W.                              |
| F. 1888, Dec. 10                     |                                      |                                                                    |
| 1883, Jan. 29                        | KING, FRANK HULME ... ..             | Horsham, Sussex.                                                   |
| 1884, May 26                         | KING, HENRY ... ..                   | Stourbridge, Worcestershire.                                       |
| 1884, May 26                         | KING, THOMAS ... ..                  | Pembroke House, Portsmouth, Hants.                                 |
| A. 1896, Oct. 28                     | *KINGSFORD, PERCY HAMILTON ... ..    | 24, High Street, Canterbury, Kent.                                 |
| F. 1901, Feb. 11                     |                                      |                                                                    |
| 1882, May 8                          | KINGSTON, SAMUEL ... ..              | Spalding, Lincoln.                                                 |
| 1888, Nov. 26                        | KIRBY, EDMUND, F.R.I.B.A. ... ..     | 5, Cook Street, Liverpool.                                         |
| A. 1899, Feb. 16                     | *KIRBY, EDMUND FRANCIS JOSEPH ... .. | 5, Cook Street, Liverpool.                                         |
| F. 1903, Sept. 28                    |                                      |                                                                    |
| A. 1896, Jan. 21                     | *KIRK, JOHN WRIGHT ... ..            | Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street,<br>S.W.                      |
| F. 1900, Nov. 26                     |                                      |                                                                    |
| 1898, Feb. 18                        | KIRKWOOD, CHARLES ... ..             | 67, West Regent Street, Glasgow.                                   |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | KITTOW, JOHN ... ..                  | West Holm, Launceston, Cornwall.                                   |
| 1892, Feb. 26                        | KNIGHT, EDGAR WALSH ... ..           | 48, South Street, Greenwich, S.E.                                  |
| A. 1892, Nov. 28                     | *KNIGHT, GEORGE EDWARD ... ..        | 3, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.                                      |
| F. 1901, Nov. 25                     | KNIGHT, HENRY ST. JOHN ... ..        | Royal Engineer Office, Gosport, Hamp-<br>shire.                    |
| 1896, Oct. 28                        |                                      |                                                                    |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | KNIGHT, MAURICE CHARLES ... ..       | The Grange, Ballymena, Co. Antrim,<br>Ireland.                     |
| A. 1899, Oct. 30                     | *KNOWLES, GEORGE POTTER, ... ..      | L.C.C. Engineers' Department, County<br>Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W. |
| F. 1904, Sept. 29                    | A.M.I.C.E.                           |                                                                    |
| A. 1882, Dec. 18                     | KNOWLES, HENRY ... ..                | Egerton House, The Spa, Gloucester.                                |
| F. 1889, Dec. 9                      |                                      |                                                                    |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | KNOX, ALBERT FREDERIC ... ..         | Estate Office, Ballina, Co. Mayo.                                  |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | KNOX, ALBERT HENRY ... ..            | Estate Office, Ballina, Co. Mayo.                                  |
| 1897, Oct. 26                        | KNOX, ALEXANDER ... ..               | 53, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.                                      |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | KNOX, EDWARD ERNEST ... ..           | 8, Milward Terrace, Bray, Ireland.                                 |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | KNOX, ERNEST HENRY ... ..            | Greenwood Park, Crossmolina, R.S.O.,<br>Co. Mayo.                  |
| 1899, Feb. 16                        | LAING, DAVID TAYLOR ... ..           | 20, Bridge Street, Glasgow.                                        |
| A. 1895, Oct. 24                     | *LAKE, CUTHBERT JOSEPH ... ..        | 25, Bucklersbury, E.C.                                             |
| F. 1899, June 26                     |                                      |                                                                    |

| Dip.<br>No. | Date of Election<br>and of Transfer.  | FELLOWS.                                    | Address.                                                      |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2972        | A. 1895, Oct. 24<br>F. 1896 Oct. 1    | *LAKIN-SMITH, ERNEST... ..                  | Colmore House, 21, Waterloo Street<br>Birmingham.             |
| 1553        | A. 1889, Jan. 14<br>F. 1891, Dec. 7   | *LAMBERT, GODFREY CHARLES ...               | 10, Basinghall Street, E.C.                                   |
| 2307        | 1891, Nov. 4                          | LAMMIE, GEORGE ... ..                       | 138, Hope Street, Glasgow.                                    |
| 1398        | 1887, Dec. 5                          | LANCASTER, CHARLES HOLLAND                  | Union Offices, Brougham Terrace, W.<br>Derby Road, Liverpool. |
| 2591        | A. 1893, Oct. 4<br>F. 1899, Oct. 2    | *LANCASTER, JOHN ROY ... ..                 | 85, Gresham Street, E.C.                                      |
| 2090        | 1891, May 23                          | LANE, ERNEST LACAN ... ..                   | 81, Old Christchurch Rd., Bournemouth<br>Hants.               |
| 1688        | 1890 Jan. 6                           | LANG, CHARLES AUGUSTUS... ..                | 3, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.                               |
| 762         | 1882, Feb. 27                         | LANGRIDGE, GEORGE .. ..<br>(Vice-President) | The Broadway, Tunbridge Wells, Kent                           |
| 3838        | A. 1901, Oct. 29<br>F. 1905, May 15   | *LANGRIDGE, WALTER FREDERICK                | The Broadway, Tunbridge Wells, Kent                           |
| 1645        | 1889, Dec. 9                          | LARMUTH, GEORGE HORATIO ...                 | Wilton Chambers, 10, St. Ann's Square<br>Manchester.          |
| 3559        | A. 1899, Oct. 30<br>F. 1902, July 1   | *LATHAM, ALBERT TUMMONS ...                 | 100, High Street, Croydon, Surrey.                            |
| 2015        | 1891, Mar. 18                         | LATTER, HUGH ROBINSON ... ..                | The Town Hall, Bromley, Kent.                                 |
| 145         | 1868, Nov. 9                          | LAURANCE, JOHN ... ..                       | Shortacre, Peterborough, Northampton<br>shire.                |
| 2031        | 1891, May 23                          | LAWRANCE, WALTER ... ..                     | 13, Hart Street, Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.                         |
| 1944        | 1891, Jan. 17                         | LAWRENCE, ARTHUR ... ..                     | Great Marlow, Bucks.                                          |
| 1019        | A. 1883, Dec. 17<br>F. 1889, Nov. 11  | LAWRENCE, WILLIAM ROBERT ...                | 57 & 58, Chancery Lane, W.C.                                  |
| 4206        | A. 1903, Oct. 28<br>F. 1904, Sept. 29 | *LEANING, AUBREY RUPERT SID-<br>NEY... ..   | 7, Southampton Street, Bloomsbury<br>Square, W.C.             |
| 1970        | A. 1891, Jan. 17<br>F. 1895, Mar. 4   | *LEANING, HENRY JOHN ... ..                 | 28, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.                            |
| 2690        | A. 1894, Oct. 30<br>F. 1895, Nov. 25  | *LEANING, WILLIAM ARTHUR ...                | 28, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.                            |
| 2645        | 1894, Oct. 30                         | *LEATHER, GEORGE HERBERT ...                | North British Buildings, East Parade<br>Leeds, Yorkshire.     |
| 3244        | A. 1897, Oct. 26<br>F. 1900, Oct. 1   | *LEATHER, WILLIAM BEAUMONT ...              | The Hollies, Leeds, Yorkshire.                                |
| 2975        | A. 1895, Oct. 24<br>F. 1900, Nov. 12  | *LEE, ERNEST EDWARD ARTHUR                  | 29, Basinghall Street, E.C.                                   |
| 332         | 1874, Feb. 2                          | LEE, FREDERICK ... ..                       | 12, Little College Street, S.W.                               |
| 1354        | A. 1887, Jan. 10<br>F. 1893, Nov. 13  | *LEE, JOHN WILFRID ... ..                   | Town Hall, Haverstock Hill, N.W.                              |
| 1610        | 1889, Mar. 18                         | LEE, PHILIP SHIRLING... ..                  | 35, Craven Street, W.C., and Oakham<br>Woodford, Essex.       |
| 1090        | 1884, Feb. 11                         | LEE, WILLIAM ... ..                         | 143½, High Street, Guildford, Surrey                          |
| 3859        | A. 1901, Oct. 29<br>F. 1904, Feb. 22  | *LEE-NORMAN, ALEXANDER HENRY                | Corbollis, Ardee, Co. Louth.                                  |
| 2927        | 1895, Oct. 21                         | *LEEDER, ERNEST HOLTHAM ...                 | 46, Waterloo Street, Swansea, Glamorgan<br>shire.             |
| 4332        | 1904, Oct. 27                         | LE FANU, VICTOR CHARLES ...                 | Estate Office, Bray, Co. Wicklow.                             |
| 2016        | 1891, Mar. 14                         | LEGARD, DIGBY CHARLES ... ..                | Highbury Hall, Lincoln.                                       |

| Date of Election<br>and of Transfer. | FELLOWS.                                          | Address.                                                                                      |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1882, Dec. 18                        | LEMON, JAMES, M.I.C.E.,<br>F.R.I.B.A. ... ..      | Southampton, Hants.                                                                           |
| 1882, Jan. 30                        | LEPPER, JOHN HARRAGE ... ..                       | 10, Market Square, Bromley, Kent.                                                             |
| A. 1873, Jan. 27<br>F. 1882, Apr. 24 | LERMIT, ALFRED WILLIAM... ..                      | Singapore, Straits Settlement.                                                                |
| A. 1902, Feb. 20<br>F. 1905, May 15  | *LESLIE, HENRY GEORGE ... ..                      | 34, Ely Place, Holborn Circus, E.C.                                                           |
| 1904, Oct. 27                        | L'ESTRANGE, HENRY G. ... ..                       | The Estates Office, Sligo.                                                                    |
| 1881, Dec. 19                        | LIGHTFOOT, FRANCIS LOWRY,<br>B.A. (Oxon.) ... ..  | 23, Abingdon Street, S.W.                                                                     |
| 1883, Feb. 26                        | LIGHTFOOT, HENRY LE BLANC,<br>M.A. (Oxon.) ... .. | Corpus Christi College, Oxford.                                                               |
| 1889, Dec. 9                         | LINAKER, CHARLES EDWARD ... ..                    | Frodsham, Cheshire.                                                                           |
| 1887, Dec. 19                        | LISTER-KAYE, CHARLES WILKIN-<br>SON ... ..        | Osberton, Worksop, Notts.                                                                     |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | LITTLE, WILLIAM ... ..                            | Hutton Hall, Penrith, Cumberland.                                                             |
| A. 1883, May 21<br>F. 1888, Apr. 16  | LITTLE, WILLIAM DAVIS ... ..                      | Middleton Stoney, Bicester, Oxon.                                                             |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | LITTLEWOOD, LIONEL ... ..                         | Ashted, near Epsom, Surrey.                                                                   |
| 1891, May 23                         | LLEWELLIN, DAVID MORGAN ... ..                    | Glanwern Offices, Pontypool.                                                                  |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | LLOYD, AVERELL ... ..                             | Benburd, Moy, Co. Tyrone.                                                                     |
| A. 1898, Oct. 29<br>F. 1901, Dec. 9  | *LLOYD, DONALD ... ..                             | 63, Sidney Street, Cambridge.                                                                 |
| 1892, Feb. 26                        | LLOYD, GEORGE HAMILTON,<br>A.M.I.C.E. ... ..      | Care of T. Scrivener, Esq., United<br>African Lands, 20, Bucklersbury, E.C.                   |
| 1881, Dec. 19                        | LOCK, WILLIAM HENRY ... ..                        | Instow, North Devon.                                                                          |
| 1899, Feb. 16                        | LOCKHART, PETER ... ..                            | Estate Office, Corby Castle, Carlisle,<br>and Blackwood House, Ecclefechan,<br>Dumfriesshire. |
| A. 1899, Oct. 30<br>F. 1903, Nov. 9  | *LOFTHOUSE, ALBERT WILSON ... ..                  | 62, Albert Road, Middlesborough,<br>Yorkshire.                                                |
| A. 1884, May 5<br>F. 1891, June 29   | LOFTS, HENRY FAIRLAM ... ..                       | 130, Mount St., Grosvenor Square, W.                                                          |
| 1899, Feb. 16                        | LOGAN, JAMES ... ..                               | Coltness, Wishaw, Lanarkshire.                                                                |
| A. 1899, Oct. 30<br>F. 1900, Nov. 12 | *LOMAS, ALBERT DANIEL ... ..                      | Estate Department, Lancashire and<br>Yorkshire Railway, Manchester.                           |
| 1904, Oct. 27                        | LONGFIELD, HENRY FOSTER ... ..                    | Grange Erin, Douglas, Cork.                                                                   |
| A. 1891, Nov. 4<br>F. 1895, July 8   | *LONGSDON, ERNEST MOREWOOD ... ..                 | Town Hall, Bakewell.                                                                          |
| 1884, Apr. 21                        | LOOKER, JOHN ... ..                               | Hinton Lodge, Cavendish Avenue, Cam-<br>bridge, and High Street, Huntingdon.                  |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | LORING, JOHN ... ..                               | The Cottage, Doddington, Nantwich,<br>Cheshire.                                               |
| 1887, Nov. 14                        | LOVEGROVE, HENRY, A.R.I.B.A....                   | 18, Foxgrove Road, Beckenham, Kent,<br>and 124, High Street, Shoreditch, E.                   |
| 1890, May 29                         | LOVEYS, ARTHUR CLAMPITT ... ..                    | Moretonhampstead, Devon.                                                                      |
| A. 1884, Mar. 10<br>F. 1891, Feb. 16 | LOW, ROBERT JOHN ... ..                           | 49, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., & St.<br>Albans, Hertfordshire.                                  |
| A. 1892, Nov. 28<br>F. 1897, June 28 | *LUCAS, JOHN ARCHIBALD ... ..                     | Guildhall Chambers, High Street, Exeter,<br>Devonshire.                                       |



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|----------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1648     | 1889, Dec. 9                          | LUCAS, WILLIAM EDWARD ... ..                     | Bexley, Kent.                                                              |
| 1742     | 1890, Feb. 24                         | LUDLOW, WALTER ROBERT ... ..                     | Dorridge, Knowle, Warwick, and 10 Temple Street, Birmingham.               |
| 3567     | A. 1899, Oct. 30<br>F. 1900, June 27  | *LUKER, DYNELEY ... ..                           | 19, Basinghall Street, E.C.                                                |
| 2095     | 1891, May 23                          | LYNAM, CHARLES, F.R.I.B.A. ...                   | Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire.                                             |
| 3569     | A. 1899, Oct. 30<br>F. 1903, Jan. 26  | *LYNES, HUMPHREY DOD ... ..                      | The Halkyn Estate Office, Holywell Flintshire.                             |
| 3308     | 1898, Feb. 18                         | LYONS, FRANCIS OLIVER, M.A. (Dublin) ... ..      | 6, Ely Place, Dublin.                                                      |
| 1743     | 1890, Feb. 24                         | LYWOOD, EDWIN ... ..                             | Norman Court, Clatford, Andover, Hants                                     |
| 2315     | 1891, Nov. 4                          | MACCALLUM, ALEXANDER DUNCAN                      | 12, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.                                            |
| 3170     | 1899, Feb. 16                         | MCCALLUM, JAMES ... ..                           | Town Hall, Motherwell, Lanarkshire.                                        |
| 2393     | A. 1894, Oct. 30<br>F. 1895, Sept. 23 | *MC CARTHY, HENRY ROBERT ...                     | 67, Crouch Hill, N.                                                        |
| 3032     | 1896, June 2                          | M'CLINTOCK, ARTHUR ... ..                        | Rathoinden, Leighlinbridge, Co. Carlow                                     |
| 2836     | 1895, Sept. 2                         | MCCLINTOCK, CHARLES EDWARD<br>LIEUT.-COL. ... .. | Glendaragh, Crumlin, Co. Antrim.                                           |
| 4334     | 1901, Oct. 27                         | MCCLURE, ROBERT ... ..                           | Estates Office, Glenhazel, Kenmare, Co. Kerry.                             |
| 2322     | 1891, Nov. 4                          | MCCRACKEN, WILLIAM ... ..                        | Englesea House, Crewe.                                                     |
| 2837     | 1895, Sept. 2                         | MCCULLAGH, JAMES W. ... ..                       | Glasslough, Co. Monaghan.                                                  |
| 2838     | 1895, Sept. 2                         | MCDONALD, ALLAN, M.A. (Dublin)                   | Glenarm, Co. Antrim.                                                       |
| 3472     | 1899, Feb. 16                         | MACDONALD, RANALD RODERICK                       | 16, Union Terrace, Aberdeen.                                               |
| 2096     | 1891, May 23                          | MACDOUGALL, ROBERT ... ..                        | 138, West Regent Street, Glasgow.                                          |
| 2323     | 1891, Nov. 4                          | MCINTYRE, PETER ... ..                           | Gwydyr Ucha, Llanrwst, North Wales.                                        |
| 1615     | 1889, Apr. 1                          | MACIVER, COLIN ... ..                            | 23, Bold Street, Warrington, Lancashire.                                   |
| 3474     | 1899, Feb. 16                         | MACKENZIE, DONALD FALCONER                       | Estate Office, Mortonhall, Liberton Midlothian.                            |
| 1622     | 1889, Apr. 29                         | MCLEAN, DONALD ... ..                            | Dunrobin Estate Office, Golspie, Sutherlandshire.                          |
| 3175     | 1899, Feb. 16                         | MACLENNAN, WILLIAM ... ..                        | Grainbank, Kirkwall, Orkney Islands.                                       |
| 2928     | 1895, Oct. 24                         | *MACNICOLL, DOUGLAS HENRY ...                    | Derwas, Abergele, Denbighshire.                                            |
| 3476     | 1899, Feb. 16                         | MACPHERSON, WILLIAM ... ..                       | Montrose Estates Office, Catter House Drymen, Stirlingshire.               |
| 2593     | A. 1893, Oct. 4<br>F. 1896, Oct. 1    | MADDOX, HARRY EDWARD ... ..                      | c/o George Maddox, Cottessmore, Gainsborough Gardens, Hampstead Heath N.W. |
| 2317     | 1891, Nov. 4                          | †MADGE, JOHN ... ..                              | Somerset House, Chard, Somersetshire                                       |
| 3012     | 1896, Jan. 21                         | MAHON, GEORGE GILBERT ... ..                     | The Rent Office, Ahascragh, Co. Galway                                     |
| 3179     | 1897, Oct. 26                         | MAKINS, WILLIAM ALEXANDER ...                    | 79, West Regent Street, Glasgow.                                           |

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|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | MALLETT, WILLIAM ROBERT ...                 | 8, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.                                          |
| 1904, Oct. 27                        | *MALTBY, CHARLES MIDLAM ...                 | Albert Gate Mansions, 201, Knightsbridge, S.W.                                     |
| 1869, Jan. 25                        | MANN, CHARLES JOHN ...                      | 29, Great George Street, S.W.                                                      |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | MANN, JABEZ, A.M.I.C.E. ...                 | Sevenoaks, Kent.                                                                   |
| 1890, Apr. 14                        | MANN, J. BAGSHAW ...                        | 12, Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W.                                                    |
| A. 1889, Jan. 14<br>F. 1893, Feb. 6  | *MANN, ROBERT BAGSHAW ...                   | 29, Great George Street, S.W.                                                      |
| 1891, Jan. 17                        | MANNERS, HENRY ALFRED ...                   | 23, St. Peter's Hill, Grantham, Lincolnshire.                                      |
| 1889, Apr. 1                         | MARGERESON, CHARLES FREDERIC                | New Square, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.                                              |
| 1891, Jan. 17                        | MARKS, HYMAN ...                            | 19, Ludgate Hill, E.C.                                                             |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | MARMION, THOMAS HENRY ...                   | Estates Office, Cappoquin, Co. Waterford.                                          |
| 1900, Oct. 30                        | *MARRIOTT, ARTHUR SUTCLIFFE                 | West Park Street, Dewsbury, Yorkshire.                                             |
| A. 1877, Jan. 15<br>F. 1889, Dec. 9  | MARRIOTT, GEORGE WHARTON ...                | 13, St. George's Road, S.W.                                                        |
| A. 1881, Nov. 14<br>F. 1884, Nov. 10 | MARSHALL, LIONEL HASLER ...                 | Chippenham, Wilts.                                                                 |
| 1890, Apr. 14                        | MARSHALL, PETER ...                         | 3, Hartshead, Sheffield, Yorkshire.                                                |
| A. 1894, Feb. 23<br>F. 1897, Oct. 4  | *MARTIN, ALFRED JOHN ...                    | c/o Rawlence and Squarey, 15, Great George Street, S.W.                            |
| 1883, Nov. 12                        | MARTIN, GEORGE DENNIS ...                   | 3, Pall Mall East, S.W.                                                            |
| 1876, Mar. 20                        | MARTIN, GILSON ...                          | Chatsworth, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.                                              |
| A. 1889, Jan. 14<br>F. 1896, Jan. 6  | *MARTIN, HEBER GAMBLING ...                 | Littleport, Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire.                                           |
| 1875, Jan. 4                         | MARTIN, HOWARD ...<br>(Vice-President)      | 27, Chancery Lane, W.C., and Elstree, Nutfield, Surrey.                            |
| 1889, Dec. 9                         | MARTIN, ROBERT FREWEN ...                   | Mountsorrel, Loughborough, Leicestershire.                                         |
| A. 1893, Oct. 4<br>F. 1898, Mar. 21  | *MARTIN, SAMUEL ...                         | 27, Chancery Lane, W.C.                                                            |
| A. 1888, Dec. 10<br>F. 1892, July 4  | *†MARTIN, THOMAS ...                        | Hampden Club, Phoenix Street, N.W., and "Senlac," Baldslow Road, Hastings, Sussex. |
| 1889, Feb. 25                        | MARVIN, ALBERT EDWARD ...                   | Marl Hill, Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight.                                             |
| 1899, Feb. 16                        | MARWICK, THOMAS PURVES ...                  | 43, York Place, Edinburgh.                                                         |
| 1889, Mar. 4                         | MASON, CHARLES ...                          | Westgate, Louth, Lincolnshire.                                                     |
| 1884, Feb. 11                        | MASON, WILLIAM ARTHUR ...                   | 31A, Colmore Row, Birmingham.                                                      |
| A. 1885, Dec. 7<br>F. 1888, Nov. 12  | *MASSIE, FRANK, A.M.I.C.E. ...              | Tetley House, Kirkgate, Wakefield, Yorkshire.                                      |
| 1882, Jan. 16                        | MASTERMAN, GEORGE HUGHES ...                | 35, Coleman Street, E.C.                                                           |
| A. 1900, Oct. 30<br>F. 1901, Nov. 25 | *MATHER, JAMES ...                          | Strabane, Brodick, N.B.                                                            |
| 1883, Dec. 17                        | MATHEWS, JOSEPH DOUGLASS,<br>F.R.I.B.A. ... | 11, Dowgate Hill, E.C.                                                             |



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|----------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2536     | A. 1893, Oct. 4<br>F. 1896, Apr. 13   | *MATHEWS, LEWIS OSLER, M.A.<br>( <i>Cantab.</i> ) ... .. | 12, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.                                       |
| 3570     | A. 1899, Oct. 30<br>F. 1900, Oct. 1   | *MATTHEWS, DOUGLAS SAMUEL ...                            | Gwydir Chambers, 104, High Holborn W.C.                                |
| 2840     | 1895, Sept. 2                         | MAUDE, ANTHONY FRITZ ... ..                              | Hillsborough, Co. Down.                                                |
| 2842     | 1895, Sept. 2                         | MAUDE, CHRISTOPHER HUGH ...                              | Lenaghan, Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh.                                  |
| 2841     | 1895, Sept. 2                         | MAUDE, MAURICE... ..                                     | Lenaghan, Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh.                                  |
| 2843     | 1895, Sept. 2                         | MAUNSELL, RICHARD EDWARD ...                             | 9, Ely Place, Dublin.                                                  |
| 3866     | A. 1901, Oct. 29<br>F. 1902, Sept. 30 | *MAXWELL, DAVID BENJAMIN ...                             | Shrubland Park, Coddendam, Ipswich Suffolk.                            |
| 1356     | A. 1887, Jan. 10<br>F. 1890, Jan. 6   | *MAXWELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM ...                            | 25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.                                     |
| 2844     | 1895, Sept. 2                         | MAXWELL, HENRY PERCEVAL ...                              | Lansdowne Lodge, Kenmare, Co. Kerry.                                   |
| 3333     | 1898, Oct. 29                         | *MAXWELL, JOSEPH ARCHIBALD...                            | 21, Marlborough Road, Banbury, Oxfordshire.                            |
| 3188     | 1897, Oct. 26                         | MAY, FRANCIS JOHN CHARLES...                             | 8-11, Pavilion Buildings, Brighton Sussex.                             |
| 4031     | A. 1902, Oct. 28<br>F. 1905, July 3   | *MAY, PHILIP JOHN ... ..                                 | Ivy House, Saxmundham, Suffolk.                                        |
| 2320     | 1891, Nov. 4                          | MAY, THOMAS HENRY ... ..                                 | Haslin House, Harpur Hill, Buxton Derbyshire.                          |
| 3571     | A. 1899, Oct. 30<br>F. 1903, May 18   | *MEABY, THOMAS JAMES, JUN. ...                           | Cockington, Near Torquay, Devonshire.                                  |
| 1948     | 1891, Jan. 17                         | MEADE, THOMAS DE COURCY,<br>M.I.C.E. ... ..              | The Town Hall, Manchester.                                             |
| 2534     | A. 1892, Nov. 28<br>F. 1893, Aug. 9   | *MELLENFIELD, JAMES HENRY ...                            | 517, Hackney Road, N.E.                                                |
| 2098     | 1891, May 23                          | MELLER, WILLIAM GALLOWAY ...                             | 22, Cooper Street, Manchester.                                         |
| 552      | 1879, Dec. 8                          | MELLERSH, ALFRED WILLIAM ...                             | Godalming, Surrey.                                                     |
| 1949     | 1891, Jan. 27                         | MELLOR, THOMAS HENRY ... ..                              | 1, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.                                        |
| 1417     | A. 1888, Jan. 23<br>F. 1902, Sept. 30 | *†MELROSE, FRANK ... ..                                  | 14, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.                                      |
| 1379     | 1887, Mar. 7                          | MENZIES, WILLIAM ... ..                                  | Golspie, Englefield Green, Surrey.                                     |
| 2696     | A. 1894, Oct. 30<br>F. 1897, June 28  | *MERCER, CHARLES EDWARD ...                              | Estate Office, S.E. Railway, Tooley Street London Bridge Station, S.E. |
| 4335     | 1904, Oct. 27                         | MEREDITH, LEWIS BOYLE ... ..                             | Graiginconnan, Bray, Co. Wicklow.                                      |
| 1972     | A. 1891, Jan. 17<br>F. 1894, Dec. 10  | *MERRY, ARTHUR WALKER ... ..                             | 17, High Street, Leighton Buzzard.                                     |
| 2099     | 1891, May 23                          | MERRY, THOMAS ... ..                                     | 2, Guildhall Road, Northampton.                                        |
| 2646     | 1894, Oct. 30                         | *MESSENGER, HENRY ... ..                                 | 77, Chancery Lane, W.C.                                                |
| 764      | 1882, Feb. 27                         | MESSENGER, WILLIAM HARRY ...                             | Town Hall Chambers, Guildford, Surrey.                                 |
| 1223     | 1884, Dec. 8                          | *†MICHELMORE, ALFRED ... ..                              | Berry Pomeroy Estate Office, Totnes Devon.                             |
| 1493     | 1888, Nov. 12                         | MIDDLETON, REGINALD EMPSON...                            | 17, Victoria Street, S.W.                                              |
| 697      | 1882, Jan. 16                         | MILLAR, CHARLES WILLIAM ... ..                           | 46, Pall Mall, S.W.                                                    |
| 2326     | 1891, Nov. 4                          | MILLAR, WILLIAM GALT ... ..                              | Friar Street, Reading, Berks.                                          |
| 2327     | 1891, Nov. 4                          | MILLARD, EDWARD ... ..                                   | 47, Finsbury Circus, E.C.                                              |
| 3070     | 1896, Oct. 28                         | *MILLER, JOHN EZRA, A.M.I.C.E.                           | 17, Fawcett Street, Sunderland, Durham.                                |

† Special Sanitary Science Certificate.

‡ Special Forestry Certificate.

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|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. 1900, Oct. 30<br>F. 1903, Dec. 7  | *MILLS, ARTHUR ERNEST ... ..                        | General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place,<br>Dublin.                           |
| 1884, May 19                         | MILLS, SAMUEL MEALING ... ..                        | Orford Hill, Norwich, Norfolk.                                               |
| 1886, Feb. 22                        | MILLS, WILLIAM EDWARD ... ..                        | 57, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead,<br>Cheshire.                                |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | MILLYARD, JOHN WILLIAM ... ..                       | Estate Office, Saltmarshe Castle,<br>Bromyard, Herefordshire.                |
| A. 1891, Nov. 4<br>F. 1892, Oct. 12  | *MITCHELL, GEORGE SHARMAN ... ..                    | Upper Adhurst, Petersfield, Hants.                                           |
| A. 1884, Dec. 8<br>F. 1890, Nov. 10  | *MIXER, EDWARD ... ..                               | 44, Charing Cross, S.W.                                                      |
| 1890, Feb. 10                        | MONCKTON, HENRY PERCIVAL,<br>F.R.I.B.A. ... ..      | 32, Walbrook, E.C.                                                           |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | MONIER - WILLIAMS, STANLEY<br>FAITHFULL, A.R.I.B.A. | Bank Chambers, Forest Hill, S.E.                                             |
| 1891, Jan. 17                        | MONTAGU, HENRY HAVELOCK ... ..                      | 36, Coleman Street, E.C.                                                     |
| A. 1902, Oct. 28<br>F. 1904, Nov. 14 | *MOODY, HERBERT JOHN ... ..                         | 35, Brockman Road, Folkestone, Kent.                                         |
| 1890, Mar. 24                        | MOODY, THOMAS ... ..                                | 30, Cockspur Street, S.W.                                                    |
| 1889, Feb. 11                        | MOORE, ALFRED ... ..                                | 33, Mile End Road, E., and 7, Leaden-<br>hall Street, E.C.                   |
| A. 1884, May 5<br>F. 1888, May 14    | *MOORE, HAROLD EDWARD ... ..                        | 41, Bedford Row, W.C.                                                        |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | MORGAN, BENJAMIN BRAUFORD                           | 6, Bank Street, Norwich, Norfolk.                                            |
| 1890, Mar. 24                        | MORRIS, CHARLES ... ..                              | The Lodge, Radcliffe-on-Trent, Notts, &<br>27, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. |
| 1888, Jan. 23                        | MORRIS, EDWARD HENRY ... ..                         | Chirbury, Salop.                                                             |
| 1891, May 23                         | MORRIS, GEORGE FIELD ... ..                         | Madeira, Cambridge Park, Wanstead,<br>Essex.                                 |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | MORRIS, HAROLD GEORGE ... ..                        | 67 and 68, Cheapside, E.C.                                                   |
| A. 1892, Nov. 28<br>F. 1894, Oct. 10 | *MORRIS, RICHARD PERCIVAL ... ..                    | 7, Kenilworth Court, Putney, S.W.                                            |
| A. 1894, Oct. 30<br>F. 1899, Oct. 2  | *MORRIS, WILLIAM HENRY ... ..                       | Monksfield, Chirbury, Shropshire.                                            |
| A. 1884, Mar. 10<br>F. 1891, Jan. 5  | MOSS, THOMAS WALTER ... ..                          | 7, Gray's Inn Place, Gray's Inn, W.C.                                        |
| A. 1890, Nov. 22<br>F. 1893, Apr. 10 | *MOULD, GRAHAM HARLEY ... ..                        | 3, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.                                            |
| 1896, Oct. 28                        | MOXON, HERBERT WILLIAM ... ..                       | Royal Engineer Office, Hong Kong.                                            |
| A. 1883, May 25<br>F. 1891, Oct. 15  | MOYES, JOHN HELENUS ... ..                          | 66, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.                                          |
| A. 1891, May 23<br>F. 1892, May 30   | *MÜLLER, JOHN JOSEPH, A.R.I.B.A.                    | 6, Melrose Avenue, Cricklewood, N.W.                                         |
| 1891, Mar. 14                        | MUNDY, HERBERT ... ..                               | Manvers Street, Trowbridge, Wilts.                                           |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | MUNDY, THOMAS EDWARD, A.R.I.B.A.                    | 6, Lincoln Street, Sloane Square, S.W.                                       |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | MUNRO, DANIEL ... ..                                | 39, Hope Street, Glasgow.                                                    |
| 1882, Feb. 27                        | MUNRO, PHILIP ... ..                                | 2, St. Stephen's Chambers, New Baldwin<br>Street, Bristol.                   |
| 1898, Oct. 29                        | MURDOCK, ROBERT ... ..                              | 91, Maxwell Road, Glasgow.                                                   |

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|----------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 2845     | 1895 Sept. 2                         | MURPHY, JAMES FRASER, MAJOR                        | Estate Office, Boyle, Co. Roscommon.                      |
| 3479     | 1899, Feb. 16                        | MURRAY, JOHN CAMPBELL ... ..                       | Pollock Estate Office, 53, Bothwell S. Glasgow.           |
| 3480     | 1899, Feb. 16                        | MURRAY, JOSEPH ... ..                              | Camperdown Estates Office, Dryburg Lochce, Forfarshire.   |
| 1952     | 1891, Jan. 17                        | MURRAY, WILLIAM ... ..                             | L.C.C. Education Department, 1 Charing Cross Road, W.C.   |
| 3481     | 1899, Feb. 16                        | MURRAY, WILLIAM WATSON ...                         | Catter House, Drymen, Stirlingshire.                      |
| 1591     | 1889, Feb. 25                        | NAPIER, HENRY BURROUGHS ...                        | Ashton Court Estate Office, Long Ashton Clifton, Bristol. |
| 164      | A. 1869, Jan. 25<br>F. 1882, Mar. 13 | NASH, ALFRED JAMES ... ..                          | Farnham, Surrey.                                          |
| 4336     | 1904, Oct. 27                        | NASH, SIR VINCENT, D.L. ... ..                     | 85, George Street, Limerick.                              |
| 2018     | 1891, Mar. 14                        | NEALE, GEORGE JAMES ... ..                         | 13, Lowndes Street, Belgravia, S.W.                       |
| 531      | 1879, Feb. 3                         | NEAME, FREDERICK ... ..                            | Macknade, Faversham, Kent.                                |
| 795      | 1882, Apr. 24                        | NEATE, ARTHUR WEBB ... ..                          | Albion House, Newbury, Berks, & Hungerford.               |
| 4059     | A. 1902, Oct. 28<br>F. 1904, June 28 | *NEILL, JAMES NEILL ... ..                         | 38, Park Row, Leeds, Yorkshire.                           |
| 3407     | A. 1898, Oct. 29<br>F. 1900, Feb. 12 | *NESBITT, JOHN OSCAR ... ..                        | 57, King Street, Manchester.                              |
| 2337     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | NEVETT, FRANCIS WALTER ... ..                      |                                                           |
| 2102     | 1891, May 23                         | NEW, EDW. VORLEY, A.R.I.B.A.                       | 62, George Street, Portman Square, W.                     |
| 1719     | 1890, Feb. 10                        | NEWILL, ROBERT HENRY ... ..                        | Lydbury North, Shropshire.                                |
| 1222     | A. 1903, Oct. 28<br>F. 1905, July 3  | *NEWLING, ARTHUR NOEL ... ..                       | Law Association Buildings, 14, Col Street, Liverpool.     |
| 1276     | 1885, Dec. 7                         | NEWMAN, ARTHUR HARRISON, F.R.I.B.A. ... ..         | 19A, Tooley St., London Bridge, S.E.                      |
| 856      | A. 1882, Dec. 18<br>F. 1889, Nov. 11 | NEWMAN, CHARLES HENRY ... ..                       | 45 & 46, New Bond Street, W.                              |
| 2540     | A. 1892, Nov. 28<br>F. 1894, Oct. 10 | *NEWMAN, SAMUEL FRANK ... ..                       | 33 and 34, Savile Row, W.                                 |
| 2338     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | NEWMAN, THOMAS HARRY ... ..                        | Rayne, Essex.                                             |
| 566      | A. 1880, Jan. 19<br>F. 1886, Apr. 12 | NEWMARCH, HENRY CHARLES ...                        | 61, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.                            |
| 2846     | 1895, Sept. 2                        | NEWPORT, GEORGE BELLINGHAM                         | Rockview, Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny.                        |
| 739      | 1882, Feb. 13                        | NEWSON, HARRY CARSS ... ..                         | 57, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.                            |
| 3112     | A. 1896, Oct. 28<br>F. 1899, Mar. 20 | *NEWTON, EDWIN BENNETT BRIERLEY, A.M.I.C.E. ... .. | Town Hall, Paddington, W.                                 |
| 1020     | A. 1883, Dec. 17<br>F. 1889, Nov. 11 | NEWTON, THOMAS EDWIN ... ..                        | Bank Chambers, Winchester, Hants.                         |
| 3774     | A. 1894, Oct. 30<br>F. 1901, Oct. 29 | NICHOLLS, EDWARD ALFRED ...                        | Royal Engineer Office, Hong Kong, China.                  |
| 2340     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | NICHOLSON, WILLIAM ABERNETHY                       | 105, Cheapside, E.C.                                      |
| 2490     | 1892, Feb. 26                        | NOCK, BENJAMIN BOWEN ... ..                        | 48, Queen Street, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire.           |

| Date of Election<br>and of Transfer. | FELLOWS.                                    | Address.                                                     |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1891, Jan. 17                        | *NOCKOLDS, ALFRED GEORGE ...                | Saffron Walden, Essex.                                       |
| 1901, Apr. 29                        | NOCKOLDS, MARTIN ... ..                     | Saffron Walden, Essex.                                       |
| 1875, Apr. 26                        | NOEL, BYRON BRUCE ... ..                    | Ockham, Ripley, Surrey.                                      |
| 1885, Mar. 23                        | NORMAN, JAMES MAURICE ... ..                | Uxbridge, Middlesex.                                         |
| 1876, Mar. 20                        | NORTH, GEORGE ... ..                        | Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, S.W.                      |
| 1868, July 20                        | *NORTH, GEORGE FREDERIC ... ..              | Strathfield Saye, Mortimer, R.S.O.,<br>Berkshire.            |
| 1883, May 25                         | NORTHCROFT, HENRY ... ..                    | 9, Regent Street, S.W.                                       |
| 1889, Jan. 28                        | NORTON, THOMAS HERBERT, B.A.<br>(Oxon.)     | 10, Little College Street, Westminster,<br>S.W.              |
| 1891, Mar. 14                        | NOTLEY, RICHARD ALBERT ... ..               | 80, Cornhill, E.C.                                           |
| 1871, Feb. 13                        | NOTLEY, ROBERT PLEDGE,<br>F.R.I.B.A. ... .. | 35, Bucklersbury, E.C.                                       |
| 1882, Jan. 16                        | NOTTAGE, WILLIAM GRIGGS ...                 | Land Registry (Survey Department),<br>4, Clement's Inn, W.C. |
| 1881, Dec. 19                        | NUNN, WILLIAM BOLTON ... ..                 | George Street, Wexford, & Castlebridge.                      |
| 1887, Feb. 7                         | *NUTTALL, HERBERT ... ..                    | 20, Market Street, Bury, Lancashire.                         |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | *NUTTER, JOHN ... ..                        | Thornycroft, Lancaster Road, More-<br>cambe, Lancashire.     |
| 1895, Oct. 24                        |                                             |                                                              |
| 1898, May 2                          |                                             |                                                              |
| 1898, Oct. 29                        |                                             |                                                              |
| 1904, Dec. 12                        |                                             |                                                              |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | *OAKLEY, CHRISTOPHER PERCIVAL               | 10, Waterloo Place, S.W.                                     |
| 1894, Oct. 10                        | OAKLEY, EDWARD BENJAMIN ...                 | Westville, Parkstone, Dorset.                                |
| 1891, Mar. 14                        | *OAKLEY, JOHN HUBERT ... ..                 | 10, Waterloo Place, S.W.                                     |
| 1891, Jan. 17                        |                                             |                                                              |
| 1892, Dec. 5                         |                                             |                                                              |
| 1899, Oct. 30                        | *O'BRIEN, DONOUGH RICHARD ...               | 16, Upper Mallow Street, Limerick,<br>Ireland.               |
| 1901, Apr. 29                        |                                             |                                                              |
| 1891, Jan. 17                        | *OGDEN, MICHAEL GUY ... ..                  | 4, Hill Road, Wimbledon, S.W.                                |
| 1894, Jan. 22                        | *OGILVIE, ROBERT MATHEWSON                  | Hayward's Heath, Sussex.                                     |
| 1897, Oct. 26                        | OLDRIEVE, WILLIAM THOMAS ...                | H.M. Office of Works, Edinburgh.                             |
| 1899, Oct. 2                         | OLDROYD, LINLEY ... ..                      | Holm Lea, Cromwell Road, Scarborough,<br>Yorkshire.          |
| 1901, Oct. 29                        |                                             |                                                              |
| 1888, Mar. 5                         | OLIPHANT, GEORGE A. J. ... ..               | The Grange, Shrewton, Wiltshire.                             |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | OLIVER, CHARLES EDWARD ...                  | Selby Lodge, Consett, Co. Durham.                            |
| 1886, Feb. 22                        | ORGILL, JOHN BERWICK ... ..                 | 12, Walton Street, Pont Street, S.W.                         |
| 1898, Oct. 29                        | *ORWIN, CHARLES STEWART ...                 | Wye, Kent.                                                   |
| 1904, Sept. 29                       | *OSENTON, CHARLES ... ..                    | Leatherhead, Surrey.                                         |
| 1896, June 2                         |                                             |                                                              |
| 1899, June 26                        |                                             |                                                              |
| 1890, Nov. 22                        | *OSENTON, GEORGE ... ..                     | Stone Corner Farm, near Tenterden,<br>Kent.                  |
| 1892, Nov. 14                        |                                             |                                                              |
| 1904, Oct. 27                        | *OVITTS, GEORGE ANTHONY ... ..              | Town Hall, West Ham, E.                                      |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | OWEN, ARTHUR JOHN ... ..                    | Shanvaghey, Ballacolla, Queen's County.                      |
| 1890, Feb. 10                        | OWEN, HENRY ... ..                          | Dana Chambers, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.                       |

| Dip. No. | Date of Election and of Transfer.    | FELLOWS.                                           | Address.                                                                                    |
|----------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1098     | A. 1884, Feb. 11<br>F. 1890, Jan. 6  | OWEN, THOMAS HENRY RULE ...                        | High St., Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.                                                     |
| 183      | 1869, Mar. 8                         | OWEN, THOMAS RULE ... ..                           | High St., Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.                                                     |
| 1628     | 1889, Nov. 11                        | OWEN, WILLIAM SCOTT ... ..                         | Cefngwifed, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire.                                                  |
| 2021     | 1891, Mar. 14                        | PAGE, GEORGE FREDERICK... ..                       | Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames.                                                         |
| 1042     | 1884, Jan. 14                        | PAGE, ROBERT, F.R.I.B.A. ... ..                    | 9, Denman Street, London Bridge, S.                                                         |
| 2702     | A. 1891, Oct. 30<br>F. 1898, Jan. 24 | *†PAGE, STANLEY HATCH ... ..                       | 6, Queen Street, Ramsgate, Kent.                                                            |
| 406      | A. 1875, Nov. 8<br>F. 1881, Apr. 4   | PAIN, COARD SQUAREY... ..                          | 14, North John Street, Liverpool.                                                           |
| 2601     | A. 1893, Oct. 14<br>F. 1897, June 28 | *PAIN, GEORGE LLOYD ... ..                         | Keysworth Farm, Wareham, Dorset.                                                            |
| 966      | A. 1883, May 25<br>F. 1894, Oct. 10  | *PAIN, JAMES ... ..                                | 48, West Street, Fareham, Hants.                                                            |
| 1535     | A. 1888, Dec. 10<br>F. 1892, Oct. 12 | *†PALAMOUNTAIN, JOSEPH WM. ...                     | Cloverley Estate Office, Whitchurch, Sal.                                                   |
| 4228     | A. 1903, Oct. 28<br>F. 1904, June 28 | *PALMER, FREDERICK CHARLES<br>RICHARD ... ..       | H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, S.                                                     |
| 2495     | A. 1892, Feb. 26<br>F. 1901, July 2  | *PALMER, WILLIAM EDWARD<br>KING, A.R.I.B.A. ... .. | Huntingdon Lodge, New Malden, Surrey.                                                       |
| 1815     | 1890, May 29                         | PARK, PHILIP ... ..                                | Altadore, Preston, Lancashire.                                                              |
| 1383     | 1887 Mar. 21                         | PARKER, CHARLES ALFRED... ..                       | 21, Finsbury Circus, E.C., and Wood<br>Mortimer Place, Maldon, Essex.                       |
| 1269     | 1885, May 18                         | PARKER, JOHN, A.M.I.C.E. ... ..                    | Mansion House, Hereford.                                                                    |
| 2348     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | PARKER, STANLEY... ..                              | Birkbeck Bank Chambers, High Holborn, W.C.                                                  |
| 567      | A. 1880, Jan. 19<br>F. 1888, Jan. 9  | PARKER, THE HON. CECIL THOMAS                      | Eccleston, Chester.                                                                         |
| 1853     | 1890, Nov. 22                        | PARKIN, WILLIAM... ..                              | Babworth, Retford, Notts.                                                                   |
| 865      | 1883, Jan. 15                        | PARMETER, FRANK ... ..                             | Middle Lees, Clitheroe, Lancashire.                                                         |
| 2104     | 1891, May 23                         | PARNACOTT, ALFRED ... ..                           | The Ferns, Laurel Grove, Penge, S.E.<br>and 93, York Road, Westminster<br>Bridge Road, S.E. |
| 910      | 1883, Mar. 12                        | PARR, SAMUEL ... ..                                | New Broad Street House, E.C.                                                                |
| 2022     | 1891, Mar. 14                        | PARR, SAMUEL GEORGE ... ..                         | New Broad Street House, E.C.                                                                |
| 1679     | A. 1889, Dec. 9<br>F. 1893, Nov. 13  | *PARRIS, CHARLES JOHN ... ..                       | 65, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent<br>and Beechwood, Crowborough, Surrey.               |
| 1422     | A. 1887, Dec. 19<br>F. 1891, Mar. 16 | *PARRY, RICHARD, A.M.I.C.E. ...                    | 82, Victoria Street, S.W.                                                                   |
| 1503     | 1888, Nov. 26                        | PARSONS, FRANK DONISTHORPE...                      | The Mill, Milton, Melplash, R.<br>Dorsetshire.                                              |
| 1855     | 1890, Nov. 22                        | PARSONS, FREDERICK CECIL ...                       | 163, North Street, Brighton.                                                                |

† Special Sanitary Science Certificate.

‡ Special Forestry Certificate.



| Date of Election<br>and of Transfer. | FELLOWS.                                               | Address.                                                                             |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1890, Mar. 10                        | PARSONS, HENRY JOHN DONNE ...                          | 21, Southernhay West, Exeter.                                                        |
| 1883, May 25                         | PARSONS, ROBERT MAURICE PETERS                         | Misterton, Crewkerne, Somersetshire.                                                 |
| 1888, Dec. 10                        |                                                        |                                                                                      |
| 1890, Nov. 22                        | *PARTRIDGE, EDWARD JOHN ...                            | Bank Chambers, 39, George Street, Richmond, Surrey, & 50, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. |
| 1894, Oct. 10                        |                                                        |                                                                                      |
| 1896, Oct. 28                        | *PATCH, SHIRLEY HUTCHINS ...                           | The Chestnuts, Havelock Road, Addiscombe.                                            |
| 1899, Mar. 20                        |                                                        |                                                                                      |
| 1904, Oct. 27                        | *PATERSON, JOHN SALMON ...                             | 8, Queensberry Terrace, Cummertrees, Annan, Dumfriesshire.                           |
| 1883, May 25                         |                                                        |                                                                                      |
| 1888, May 14                         | *PAULL, ALAN ...                                       | 6, Quality Court, Chancery Lane, W.C.                                                |
| 1880, Dec. 13                        | PAYNE, ALEXANDER, F.R.I.B.A. ...                       | Norfolk House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.                                             |
| 1882, Jan. 30                        | PAYNE, FREDERICK ...                                   | 10, Market Square, Bromley, Kent.                                                    |
| 1901, Oct. 29                        |                                                        |                                                                                      |
| 1902, Dec. 8                         | *PEACE, JOHN CHALMERS ...                              | Silverburn, Underdale Road, Shrewsbury.                                              |
| 1893, Oct. 4                         |                                                        |                                                                                      |
| 1898, Jan. 24                        | *PEARCE, FRED W....                                    | Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Twickenham.                                            |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | PEAR, JOHN GRIGG ...                                   | North Curry, near Taunton, Somersetshire.                                            |
| 1896, Oct. 28                        |                                                        |                                                                                      |
| 1901, Feb. 11                        | *PEARSE, OCTAVIUS BURROUGHS                            | Newdegate Chambers, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.                                          |
| 1902, Oct. 28                        | *PEARSE, THOMAS WILLIAM ...                            | The Green, Modbury, South Devon.                                                     |
| 1904, Dec. 12                        |                                                        |                                                                                      |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | PEARSE, WILLIAM ...                                    | Stoliford, Modbury, Devon.                                                           |
| 1895, Oct. 24                        | *PEARSON, HARRY JOHN, A.R.I.B.A.                       | Architectural Department, Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.                    |
| 1896, Oct. 1                         |                                                        |                                                                                      |
| 1893, Oct. 4                         | *PEARSON, T. HOWARD ...                                | 52, Ventnor Villas, Hove, Sussex, & 1, Gray's Inn Place, W.C.                        |
| 1898, Jan. 10                        |                                                        |                                                                                      |
| 1885, May 18                         | PECK, WILLIAM ROLAND ...                               | 2 & 3, Cockspur Street, S.W.                                                         |
| 1897, Oct. 26                        | *PEEBLES, PHILIP ...                                   | Kalee, Shanghai, China.                                                              |
| 1904, Sept. 29                       |                                                        |                                                                                      |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | PEIRSON, GEORGE BRODRICK ...                           | Baldersby, S.O., Yorkshire.                                                          |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | PEIRSON, HENRY THOMAS ...                              | Brancepeth, Co. Durham.                                                              |
| 1891, May 23                         | PELLS, ARTHUR ...                                      | Beebles and Lowestoft, Suffolk.                                                      |
| 1889, Dec. 9                         | PEMBERTON, CHARLES OLIVER PAGET ...                    | 69, Temple Row, Birmingham.                                                          |
| 1868, June 15                        | PENFOLD, JOHN WORNHAM, F.R.I.B.A. (Vice-President) ... | 34, Great George Street, S.W.                                                        |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | PENROSE, JAMES EDWARD ...                              | Estate Office, Lismore Castle, Lismore.                                              |
| 1876, May 8                          | PEPPERCORN, JOHN HUTCHINSON                            | Manor House, Eaton Socon, St. Neots.                                                 |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | PERKINS, JOSEPH ...                                    | Frisby-on-the-Wreake, Leicester.                                                     |
| 1886, Dec. 6                         |                                                        |                                                                                      |
| 1891, May 25                         | *PERKINS, WALTER FRANK ...                             | The Auction Mart, Southampton, Hants.                                                |
| 1891, May 23                         | PERRIAM, ALFRED JOSEPH ...                             | 43, Cannon St., E.C., & "Verona House," Station Avenue, Herne Bay, Kent.             |



| Dip. No. | Date of Election and of Transfer.    | FELLOWS.                                 | Address.                                                          |
|----------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1252     | 1885, Feb. 9                         | *PETO, JAMES WINDER ... ..               | 6, Market Place, Reading, Berks.                                  |
| 3881     | A. 1901, Oct. 29<br>F. 1902, Dec. 8  | *PETER, ALBERT EDWARD... ..              | City Valuer's Office, Council House, Bristol, Gloucestershire.    |
| 428      | 1876, Feb. 21                        | PHILLIPS, FREDERICK HAMILTON             | Beechcroft, Temple Ewell, near Dover Kent.                        |
| 1652     | 1889, Dec. 9                         | PHILLIPS, WILLIAM EDWIN ... ..           | Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames.                               |
| 1013     | 1884, Jan. 14                        | PICKERING, WILLIAM CLOVES ... ..         | Rhewl House, Mostyn, Flintshire.                                  |
| 2357     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | PIERCY, HENRY ONSLOW ... ..              | The Elms, Lowthorpe.                                              |
| 1617     | 1889, Apr. 1                         | PIERSON, CHARLES ... ..                  | 29, Cooper Street, Manchester.                                    |
| 968      | A. 1883, May 25<br>F. 1886, Nov. 8   | *PILDITCH, PHILIP EDWARD ... ..          | 2, Pall Mall East, Charing Cross, S.W.                            |
| 1893     | A. 1890, Nov. 22<br>F. 1901, July 2  | *PINDER, RICHMOND ... ..                 | 49, Upper Baker Street, N.W.                                      |
| 3253     | A. 1897, Oct. 26<br>F. 1900, Oct. 1  | *PINEGER, JAMES REGINALD ... ..          | 6, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.                             |
| 1704     | 1890, Jan. 27                        | PINKS, EDWIN CHARLES ... ..              | Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.                        |
| 3119     | A. 1896, Oct. 28<br>F. 1897, Oct. 4  | *PINNEY, FREDERICK WYLBORNE DIGBY ... .. | 6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.                                   |
| 2023     | 1891, Mar. 14                        | POPPE, JOHN... ..                        | 19, St. Hilda's Terrace, Whitby, Yorkshire.                       |
| 2359     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | PORTER, JOHN MERRY... ..                 | Estate Office, Colwyn Bay, North Wales.                           |
| 2360     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | POSTON, HENRY ... ..                     | 39, Lombard Street, E.C.                                          |
| 1977     | A. 1891 Jan. 17<br>F. 1894, Nov. 12  | *POTTER, HERBERT GEORGE... ..            | 28, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W.                                 |
| 2361     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | POTTS, JAMES... ..                       | Estate Office, Workington, Cumberland.                            |
| 224      | 1870, Jan. 24                        | POUNDLEY, JOHN EDWARD ... ..             | Kerry, Newtown, Montgomeryshire.                                  |
| 2707     | A. 1894, Oct. 30<br>F. 1898, Oct. 3  | *POWELL, CHARLES REGINALD EVERDEN        | Bridge Chambers, Bideford, Devonshire.                            |
| 1856     | 1890, Nov. 22                        | POWELL, FREDERICK ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A.   | 344, Kennington Park Road, S.E., Agincourt Square, Monmouth.      |
| 1022     | A. 1883, Dec. 17<br>F. 1891, Mar. 2  | POWELL, HUBERT JOHN ... ..               | Hill Lodge, Lewes, Sussex.                                        |
| 342      | A. 1874, Feb. 16<br>F. 1880, Nov. 22 | POWELL, REGINALD HENRY ... ..            | St. Swithun's Lane, High Street, Lewes, Sussex.                   |
| 3033     | 1896, June 2                         | POWELL, ROBERT ... ..                    | Estate Office, Westport, Co. Mayo.                                |
| 2543     | A. 1892, Nov. 28<br>F. 1896, June 26 | *PRALL, HERBERT ALEXANDER ... ..         | Martin's Bank Chambers, Dartford, Kent.                           |
| 2362     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | PREEDY, FREDERIC ... ..                  | Caldecote, St. Neots, Huntingdonshire.                            |
| 1536     | A. 1888, Dec. 10<br>F. 1892, Dec. 5  | *PRESTON, SAMUEL DAVID ... ..            | Town Hall, Camberwell, S.E.                                       |
| 1781     | 1890, Apr. 14                        | PRICE, FRANCIS HOLBORROW GLYNN           | 7, Picton Place, Swansea, Glamorgan.                              |
| 2363     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | PRICE, JOHN, M.I.C.E. ... ..             | The Council House, Birmingham.                                    |
| 2544     | A. 1892, Nov. 28<br>F. 1895, Nov. 1  | *PRICE, RICHARD ARNOLD ... ..            | c/o Price, Arrow & Taylor, 3, Victoria Street, E.C.               |
| 2107     | 1891, May 23                         | PRIDMORE, ALBERT EDWARD ... ..           | 2, Broad Street Buildings, E.C., and High Street, Watford, Herts. |
| 1857     | 1890, Nov. 22                        | PRIDMORE, ARTHUR STIRLING ... ..         | 140, Junction Road, N.                                            |

| Date of Election<br>and of Transfer. | FELLOWS.                                   | Address.                                                  |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| A. 1894, Oct. 30                     | *PRITCHARD, HERBERT ALFRED ...             | The Laurels, Swansea, Glamorganshire.                     |
| P. 1899, Mar. 20                     | *PROTHEROE, ALFRED ERNEST ...              | 67 and 68, Cheapside, E.C.                                |
| P. 1903, Dec. 7                      |                                            |                                                           |
| A. 1894, Oct. 30                     | *PUGH-JONES, DAVID ... ..                  | Hawthorn, Llandaff, Glamorganshire.                       |
| A. 1900, Oct. 1                      |                                            |                                                           |
| 1885, Nov. 9                         | PUNCHARD, FREDERICK ... ..                 | Underley Estate Office, Kirkby Lonsdale,<br>Westmoreland. |
| 1890, Jan. 6                         |                                            |                                                           |
| 1895, Feb. 18                        | *PUNCHARD, FREDERICK BURT ...              | Fairbank, Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland.                  |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | PURCELL, WILLS W. ... ..                   | Clydavale, Mallow, Co. Cork.                              |
| 1884, Jan. 28                        | PURCHASE, EDWARD KEYNES ...                | 20 and 22, Maddox Street, Regent<br>Street, W.            |
| 1889, Jan. 28                        |                                            |                                                           |
| 1898, Feb. 18                        | PURDIE, ANTHONY .. ...                     | 241, West George Street, Glasgow.                         |
| 1895, Oct. 24                        |                                            |                                                           |
| 1897, Jan. 11                        | *PURVIS, CHARLES JAMES ... ..              | Deptford Bridge, S.E.                                     |
| 1896, Oct. 28                        |                                            |                                                           |
| 1903, Sept. 28                       | *PYLE, BENJAMIN THOMAS RICE                | 89, Northumberland Park, Tottenham, N.                    |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | QUIN, RICHARD ... ..                       | 9, Crosthwaite Park West, Kingstown,<br>Ireland.          |
| 1900, Oct. 30                        |                                            |                                                           |
| 1901, Nov. 25                        | *RAFFETY, HAROLD VEZEY... ..               | 55, Pall Mall, S.W.                                       |
| 1894, Feb. 23                        | *RAFFETY, HERBERT WILLIAM ...              | 55, Pall Mall, S.W.                                       |
| 1896, Oct. 1                         |                                            |                                                           |
| 1888, Feb. 20                        | RAIKES, COLONEL GEORGE<br>WHITTINGTON      | Ragley Estate Office, Alcester, Warwick-<br>shire.        |
| 1896, Oct. 28                        | RAVES, BERTRAM ADAMS,<br>A.M.I.C.E. ... .. | Royal Engineer Office, Salisbury.                         |
| 1883, Feb. 26                        | RAWLENCE, ERNEST ALFRED ...                | Newlands, Salisbury, Wilts.                               |
| 1891, Mar. 14                        | RAWLENCE, JAMES EDWARD ...                 | The Canal, Salisbury, Wilts.                              |
| 1890, Nov. 22                        | RAWLINS, HENRY ADAIR,<br>A.R.I.B.A. ... .. | 46, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.                           |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | RAWLINS, WILLIAM ... ..                    | 45, King William Street, E.C.                             |
| 1868, Oct. 26                        | RAYNBIRD, HUGH EDWARD ...                  | Basingstoke, Hants.                                       |
| 1888, Dec. 10                        | REA, JOHN MARCUS BEAUMONT...               | 8, Winckley Street, Preston, and Lytham,<br>Lancashire.   |
| 1898, Oct. 29                        | REA, JOHN TODD ... ..                      | Royal Engineer Office, Pearl's Hill,<br>Singapore.        |
| 1884, Apr. 21                        | READ, GEORGE HUNTLY ... ..                 | 27, Albany Street, N.W.                                   |
| 1891, May 23                         | REBECK, EDWARD WISE ... ..                 | Stafford Lodge, Bournemouth, Hants.                       |
| 891, Nov. 4                          | REBECK, THOMAS WARREN ...                  | Gervis Place, Bournemouth, Hants.                         |
| 890, Nov 22                          | REES, ITHEL TREHARNE, M.I.C.E.             | Guildhall Chambers, Cardiff, Glamorgan-<br>shire.         |

| Dip. No. | Date of Election and of Transfer.    | FELLOWS.                                                      | Address.                                                 |
|----------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 584      | 1880, Dec. 13                        | REES, WILLIAM ANDREW ... ..                                   | 1, Cornhill, E.C.                                        |
| 544      | 1879, Apr. 28                        | REES, WILLIAM GEORGE ... ..                                   | Holly House, Newport, Monmouthshire.                     |
| 2369     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | REES, WILLIAM JOHN ... ..                                     | The Laurels, Swansea, Glamorgan.                         |
| 2370     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | REEVE, KINGSNORTH ... ..                                      | 27, High Street, Rye, Sussex, and Street, Lydd, Kent.    |
| 3121     | A. 1896, Oct. 28<br>F. 1897, Oct. 4  | *† REFFELL, CHARLES ARTHUR ... ..                             | 8, Alwyne Villas, Maybury Rd., Woking, Surrey.           |
| 3334     | 1898, Oct. 29                        | *REID, ARTHUR FLETCHER ... ..                                 | 5, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.                           |
| 987      | 1883, Apr. 30                        | RENDELL, ARTHUR STEPHEN ... ..                                | Market Terrace, Newton Abbot, Devon.                     |
| 3071     | 1896, Oct. 28                        | *RENTON, GEORGE ... ..                                        | 1, Albert Street, Harrogate, Yorkshire.                  |
| 802      | A. 1882, Apr. 24<br>F. 1890, Jan. 27 | REX, FRANCIS HERBERT ... ..                                   | 311, Kentish Town Road, N.W.                             |
| 453      | A. 1876, May 8<br>F. 1881, Dec. 6    | RICH, ROBERT ... ..                                           | Didcot, Berks.                                           |
| 890      | 1883, Feb. 12                        | RICHARDS, ALFRED ... ..                                       | Tottenham, N., and 18, Finsbury Circus, E.C.             |
| 2027     | 1891, Mar. 14                        | RICHARDS, GEORGE EDWARD ... ..                                | Stour Lodge, Wimborne, Dorset.                           |
| 2110     | 1891, May 23                         | RICHARDS, WILLIAM ... ..                                      | 816, High Road, Tottenham, N., and Finsbury Circus, E.C. |
| 3122     | A. 1896, Oct. 28<br>F. 1901, Apr. 29 | *RICHARDSON, ARTHUR BAYLIFFE ... ..                           | 83, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.                     |
| 1955     | 1891, Jan. 17                        | RICHARDSON, CHARLES ... ..                                    | 15, Barn Hill, Stamford, Lincolnshire.                   |
| 1746     | 1890, Feb. 24                        | RICHARDSON, GEORGE ... ..                                     | 5, Lonsdale Street, Carlisle.                            |
| 1817     | 1890, May 29                         | RICHARDSON, JAMES ... ..                                      | 15, Barn Hill, Stamford, Lincolnshire.                   |
| 461      | 1876, Dec. 18                        | RICHARDSON, JOHN, M.I.C.E. ... ..                             | Well Royd, Rawdon, Leeds, Yorkshire.                     |
| 2466     | A. 1891, Nov. 4<br>F. 1892, May 30   | *RICHARDSON, OLIVER ARCHER ... ..                             | Sun Fire Office, Threadneedle St., London.               |
| 303      | 1873, Feb. 10                        | RICKMAN, THOMAS MILLER,<br>A.R.I.B.A. (Past-President) ... .. | 8, Montague Street, Russell Sq., W.C.                    |
| 2373     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | RIDDETT, WILLIAM HAMMOND ... ..                               | Townhall Chambers, Ryde, Isle of Wight.                  |
| 914      | 1883, Apr. 2                         | RIDDLE, FREDERICK HENRY<br>BRIMBLE ... ..                     | Albion House, Hyde Park Square, London.                  |
| 3585     | A. 1899, Oct. 30<br>F. 1900, June 27 | *RIDLEY, PERCY EDWARD ... ..                                  | Fire Offices Committee, 63, Whitehall, London.           |
| 2028     | 1891, Mar. 14                        | RIGDEN, FRANCIS ... ..                                        | Salisbury, Wilts.                                        |
| 2111     | 1891, May 23                         | RIGG, CHARLES ... ..                                          | 24, High Street, Cardiff, Glamorgan.                     |
| 1517     | 1888, Dec. 10                        | RIGHTON, EDWARD GRANTHAM ... ..                               | High Street, Evesham, Worcestershire.                    |
| 4348     | 1904, Oct. 27                        | *RIMMER, JOHN STANISLAUS ... ..                               | 21, Dale Street, Liverpool.                              |
| 3482     | 1899, Feb. 16                        | ROBB, WILLIAM JOHNSTON ... ..                                 | 53, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.                            |
| 423      | A. 1876, Jan. 24<br>F. 1890, Nov. 10 | ROBERTS, CHARLES QUINCEY ... ..                               | 61, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.                           |
| 2858     | 1895, Sept. 2                        | ROBERTS, EDWARD USSHER ... ..                                 | Ballyowen, Lucan, Co. Dublin.                            |
| 1722     | 1890, Feb. 10                        | ROBERTS, HENRY CROYDON ... ..                                 | 78, King William Street, E.C.                            |
| 3637     | 1900, Oct. 30                        | ROBERTS, SAMUEL ... ..                                        | Royal Engineer Office, Gibraltar.                        |
| 3300     | 1898, Feb. 18                        | ROBERTSON, WALTER WOOD ... ..                                 | 3, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.                         |

| Date of Election<br>and of Transfer. | FELLOWS.                                                     | Address.                                                                         |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. 1882, Feb. 13<br>F. 1891, May 25  | ROBEY, ROBERT ... ..                                         | Oaklands, East Tytherley, Romsey,<br>Hants.                                      |
| A. 1892, Feb. 26<br>F. 1895, Nov. 1  | *ROBINS, PHILIP SEYMOUR ... ..                               | 5, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.                                               |
| 1881, Jan. 24                        | ROBINS, WILLIAM H., A.M.I.C.E.                               | 82A, New Street, Birmingham.                                                     |
| 1887, Jan. 10                        | ROBINSON, CHARLES EDWARD ...                                 | 36, Coleman Street, E.C.                                                         |
| 1891, May 23                         | ROBINSON, EDMUND ARTHUR ...                                  | Lee-on-the-Solent, Gosport, Hants.                                               |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | ROBINSON, GEORGE EDWARD ...                                  | 9, Tacketts Street, Blackburn, Lanca-<br>shire.                                  |
| 1881, Apr. 4                         | ROBINSON, HENRY, PROFESSOR,<br>M.I.C.E.                      | Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street,<br>S.W.                                    |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | ROBINSON, HENRY ARTHUR ...                                   | Roundstone, Galway.                                                              |
| 1891, Nov. 4<br>1894, Oct. 10        | *ROBINSON, HENRY HERBERT ...                                 | 8, New Court, Carey Street, W.C.                                                 |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | ROBINSON, JAMES DODWELL,<br>MAJOR ... ..                     | Seamount, Sligo, Ireland.                                                        |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | ROBINSON, RICH'D. ST. GEORGE...                              | Seamount, Sligo, Ireland.                                                        |
| 1897, Oct. 26<br>1898, Oct. 3        | *ROBINSON, THEODORE RICHARD...                               | 25, Campden Hill Gardens, Kensington, W.                                         |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | ROBINSON, WILLIAM GODFREY ...                                | Roughan Park, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.                                             |
| 1872, Dec. 9                         | ROBSON, EDWARD ROBERT,<br>F.R.I.B.A.                         | Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, S.W.,<br>and 2, The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E. |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | ROCHFORD, WILLIAM ... ..                                     | Cahir Abbey, Cahir, Co. Tipperary.                                               |
| 1904, Feb. 18                        | *RODDICK, ANDREW ... ..                                      | 4, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C.                                                 |
| 1888, Feb. 6                         | RODERICK, JOHN ... ..                                        | 2, Temple Row West, Birmingham.                                                  |
| 1890, Feb. 24                        | RODHAM, JOHN ... ..                                          | 16, Finkle Street, Stockton-on-Tees,<br>Durham.                                  |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | ROE, WILLIAM JAMES, B.A. (Dublin)                            | 11, Westland Row, Dublin.                                                        |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | ROGERS, HARRY ... ..                                         | The Hill, Monaghan, Ireland.                                                     |
| 1896, Oct. 28<br>1897, June 28       | *ROGERS, HORACE MORDAUNT ...                                 | 50, Belgrave Road, South Belgravia, S.W.                                         |
| 1884, Dec. 8                         | ROGERS, WILLIAM BENNETT ...                                  | 78, Gloucester Road, South Kensington,<br>S.W.                                   |
| 1889, Jan. 28                        | ROKER, MITCHEL JOHN ... ..                                   | Snowdenham, West Cliff Road, Bourne-<br>mouth.                                   |
| 1874, Dec. 7<br>1876, Jan. 24        | ROLLESTON, SIR JOHN FOWKE<br>LANCELOT, M.P. (Past President) | 5, Waterloo Place, S.W., and Grey<br>Friars, Leicester.                          |
| 1883, May 25<br>1889, Jan. 28        | *ROLLESTON, WILLIAM GUSTAVUS<br>STANHOPE ... ..              | Grey Friars, Leicester.                                                          |
| 1886, Dec. 6<br>1887, Nov. 14        | *ROODS, ALFRED ... ..                                        | 8, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.                                                |
| 1896, Oct. 28<br>1900, May 21        | *ROOK, JOSEPH TAYLOR ... ..                                  | 23, Spencer Street, Carlisle, Cumberland.                                        |
| 1891, May 23                         | ROOKE, ALFRED BRADLEY ... ..                                 | 11, Great James St., Bedford Row, W.C.                                           |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | ROONEY, SAMUEL ... ..                                        | Cefn Mably Chambers, 9, Quay St., Cardiff.                                       |
| 1889, Dec. 9<br>1891, Jan. 5         | ROPER, JOHN SIMPSON, A.M.I.C.E.                              | 32, Market Square, Lancaster.                                                    |

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|----------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 980      | A. 1883, Nov. 12<br>F. 1887, Jan. 10 | ROPER, WILLIAM ... ..                        | Kentish Buildings, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.                                |
| 1483     | 1888, Apr. 30                        | ROSE, THOMAS ... ..                          | 27, Prince of Wales Road, Norfolk.                                       |
| 3335     | 1898, Oct. 29                        | *ROWLAND, JOSEPH SAMUEL ...                  | 19, Station Street, Burton-on-Trent Staffs.                              |
| 940      | A. 1883, Apr. 30<br>F. 1890, Jan. 27 | ROWLANDSON, CHRISTOPHER ...                  | The College, Durham.                                                     |
| 3586     | A. 1899, Oct. 30<br>F. 1904, Nov. 14 | *ROWLANDSON, SAMUEL MESSITER, CAPTAIN ... .. | 19, North Bailey, Durham.                                                |
| 2114     | 1891, May 23                         | ROYCE, DAVID NEEDHAM ... ..                  | Oakham, Rutland.                                                         |
| 2115     | 1891, May 23                         | ROYCE, JOHN ... ..                           | Oakham, Rutland.                                                         |
| 2029     | 1891, Mar. 14                        | RUALT, JOHN GUSTAVE PETER...                 | 17, Southampton St., Bloomsbury, W.                                      |
| 2030     | 1891, Mar. 14                        | RUDKIN, ARTHUR JOHN ... ..                   | Maranatha, Tatsfield, Westerham, Kent.                                   |
| 2378     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | RUMBALL, AUBREY ... ..                       | St. Alban's, Herts.                                                      |
| 970      | A. 1883, May 25<br>F. 1890, Jan. 6   | *RUNDLE, EDWARD COLLINS ...                  | Bedford Office, Tavistock, Devon.                                        |
| 1023     | A. 1883, Dec. 17<br>F. 1889, Feb. 25 | RÜNTZ, ERNEST AUGUSTUS... ..                 | 10, 11, and 12, Walbrook, E.C.                                           |
| 315      | A. 1873, Dec. 8<br>F. 1875, Nov. 8   | RUSHWORTH, EDMUND WALTER...                  | 22, Savile Row, W.                                                       |
| 2031     | 1891, Mar. 14                        | RUSSELL, MURRAY LAWRENCE...                  | 3, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.                                          |
| 1547     | 1889, Jan. 14                        | RUTHERFORD, JAMES AUGUSTINE                  | Estate Office, Highclerk, Newbury.                                       |
| 998      | 1883, Dec. 17                        | RUTLEY, CHARLES... ..                        | 11, Dowgate Hill, E.C.                                                   |
| 1818     | 1890, May 29                         | RUTLEY, FRANK ... ..                         | 11, Dowgate Hill, E.C.                                                   |
| 2866     | 1895, Sept. 2                        | RUTTLEDGE, FRANCIS... ..                     | Coolbawn, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford.                                      |
| 4337     | 1904, Oct. 27                        | RUTTLEDGE, THOMAS F. ... ..                  | Rossmally, Westport, Co. Mayo.                                           |
| 2867     | 1895, Sept. 2                        | RUTTLEDGE, THOMAS HENRY BRUEN                | 42, North Great George St., Dublin Ireland.                              |
| 2380     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | RYAN, WILLIAM PATRICK ... ..                 | 1, Metal Exchange Buildings, Whitechapel Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C. |
| 466      | A. 1876, Dec. 18<br>F. 1880, Nov. 8  | RYDE, ARTHUR LYON ... ..                     | 29, Great George Street, S.W.                                            |
| 1233     | A. 1884, Dec. 8<br>F. 1894, May 28   | *SADLER, GEORGE WILLIAM, JUN., A.R.I.B.A.    | Duchy of Lancaster Office, Lancaster Place, W.C.                         |
| 256      | 1871, Feb. 13                        | ST. QUINTIN, PERRY ... ..                    | 50, Threadneedle Street, E.C.                                            |
| 438      | A. 1876, Mar. 20<br>F. 1889, Nov. 25 | ST. QUINTIN, RICHARD SAMUEL                  | 50, Threadneedle Street, E.C.                                            |
| 1518     | 1888, Dec. 10                        | SALTER, WILLIAM HERBERT ...                  | The Hall, Attleborough, Norfolk.                                         |
| 1788     | 1890, Apr. 14                        | SAMPLE, CHAS. HERBERT, B.A. (Cantab.)        | Matfen, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland.                          |
| 1436     | 1888, Jan. 9                         | SAMPLE, THOMAS ... ..                        | Bothal Castle, near Morpeth, Northumberland.                             |



| Date of Election<br>and of Transfer. | FELLOWS.                                       | Address.                                               |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1890, Apr. 14                        | SAMPLE, WILLIAM COLLINGS ...                   | Tritlington Hall, Morpeth, Northumberland.             |
| A. 1889, Dec. 9                      | SAMPSON, WILLIAM ... ..                        | Beauchief Abbey, near Sheffield.                       |
| F. 1891, Oct. 15                     |                                                |                                                        |
| 1887, Mar. 21                        | SAMUEL, WILLIAM JOHN ... ..                    | Newport Pagnell, Bucks.                                |
| 1891, May 23                         | SANCTUARY, CAMPBELL FORTESCUE STAPLETON ... .. | Mangerton, Melpash, Dorset.                            |
| 1875, Apr. 26                        | SANDAY, GEORGE HENRY ... ..                    | Highfield, Uxbridge.                                   |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | SANDERS, CHARLES STEWART ...                   | Sanders Park, Charleville, Co. Cork.                   |
| A. 1902, Oct. 28                     |                                                |                                                        |
| F. 1903, Nov. 9                      | *SANDERS, INGALTON ... ..                      | 23, Portland Street, Southampton, Hampshire.           |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | SANDERS, ROBERT MASSY DAWSON                   | Sanders Park, Charleville, Co. Cork.                   |
| A. 1895, Oct. 24                     |                                                |                                                        |
| F. 1899, Mar. 20                     | *SANDFORD, CHARLES SIDNEY ...                  | 16, St. James Row, Sheffield, Yorkshire.               |
| 1899, Feb. 16                        | SANDFORD-THOMPSON, WILLIAM JAMES ... ..        | Balmanno, Marykirk, Kincardineshire.                   |
| A. 1890, Jan. 6                      |                                                |                                                        |
| F. 1892, Nov. 14                     | *SAUNDERS, CHARLES HERBERT...                  | 150, Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W.                    |
| 1869, Feb. 22                        | SAUNDERS, EDWARD ... ..                        | Leigh Grange, Teddington, Middlesex.                   |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | SAUNDERS, MARTIN L., A.R.I.B.A.                | 4, Coleman Street, E.C.                                |
| 1891, Mar. 2                         | SAUNDERS, RUTLAND ... ..                       | 48, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.                    |
| 1884, April 21                       |                                                |                                                        |
| 1899, Oct. 2                         | *SAUNDERS, SAMUEL BROWN ...                    | Estate Offices, L. & S. W. Ry., Waterloo Station, S.E. |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | SAUNDERS, THEODORE RIDLEY ...                  | Belgrave Chambers, Ventnor, Isle of Wight.             |
| 1882, Mar. 13                        |                                                |                                                        |
| 1889, Mar. 18                        | SAVILL, ALFRED ... ..                          | 39, New Broad Street, E.C.                             |
| 1890, Nov. 22                        |                                                |                                                        |
| 1893, Aug. 9                         | *SAVILL, EDWIN ... ..                          | 39, New Broad Street, E.C.                             |
| 1894, Oct. 30                        | *†SAWYER, JOHN ASHTON ... ..                   | 59, High Street, Winchester.                           |
| 1904, June 28                        |                                                |                                                        |
| 1898, Feb. 18                        | SAYER, GEORGE WILLIAM ... ..                   | Royal Engineer Office, Tower Hill, Sierra Leone.       |
| 1883, Jan. 15                        |                                                |                                                        |
| 1892, Feb. 1                         | SCAMMELL, THOMAS ... ..                        | 1, St. Stephen Street, Bristol, Gloucestershire.       |
| 1894, Oct. 30                        |                                                |                                                        |
| 1899, Oct. 2                         | *SCOTT, ARCHIBALD LACY ... ..                  | Long Melford, Suffolk.                                 |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | SCOTT, AUGUSTUS FREDERIC ...                   | 24, Castle Meadow, Norwich.                            |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | SCOTT, JOHN RUSSELL ... ..                     | 60, Mountjoy Square, Dublin.                           |
| 1896, June 2                         | SCOTT, JOHN WILLIAM ... ..                     | Roslevan, Ennis, Co. Clare.                            |
| 1897, Oct. 26                        | SCOTT, ROBERT ... ..                           | 115, Wellington Street, Glasgow.                       |
| 1900, Feb. 23                        | *SCOTT-SMITH, ARTHUR COURTNEY                  | 187 & 188, High Street, Exeter, Devon.                 |
| 1882, Feb. 13                        | SCRIVEN, CHARLES HERBERT ...                   | Agency Office, Thong, Gravesend, Kent.                 |
| 1889, Mar. 4                         |                                                |                                                        |
| 1890, Nov. 22                        | SCRIVEN, RICHARD GEORGE ...                    | Castle Ashby, Northampton.                             |
| 1894, Oct. 30                        | *SCRUBY, WILLIAM THOMAS ...                    | Post Office Terrace, Cambridge.                        |
| 1896, Oct. 28                        |                                                |                                                        |
| 1899, Oct. 2                         | *SECKER, JOHN EUSTACE ... ..                   | Estate Office, Warrington, Lancashire.                 |



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|-------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3259        | A. 1897, Oct. 26<br>F. 1900, May, 21 | *SEDGWICK, ALFRED SYDNEY EDWARD             | 26, Alexandra Parade, Weston-Super-Mare, Somersetshire.                    |
| 3260        | A. 1897, Oct. 26<br>F. 1902, Jan. 27 | *SEEL, ROBERT HAROLD ... ..                 | Theatre Royal Chambers, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.                           |
| 534         | 1879, Mar. 3                         | SELBY, CHARLES FREDERIC ... ..              | 21, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.                                                |
| 1863        | 1890, Nov. 22                        | SENIOR, HARRY SAMUEL ... ..                 | Sturminster Newton, Dorset.                                                |
| 572<br>4322 | A. 1880, Feb. 16<br>F. 1904, Oct. 27 | SEXBY, JOHN JAMES ... ..                    | London County Council, Parks Department, 11, Regent Street, S.W.           |
| 3130        | A. 1896, Oct. 28<br>F. 1897, June 28 | *SEXTON, GEORGE ALEXANDER ... ..            | Bank Chambers, 42, High Road, Kilburn N.W.                                 |
| 823         | A. 1882, Nov. 13<br>F. 1886, May 3   | SEYMOUR, RICHARD ARTHUR HAMILTON ... ..     | 46, Earl Street, Maidstone, Kent.                                          |
| 1049        | A. 1884, Jan. 14<br>F. 1891, Mar. 16 | SHACKLE, EDWARD NEILD ... ..                | 14, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square,                                        |
| 3301        | 1898 Feb. 18                         | SHARP, JOHN GRANT ... ..                    | 74, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.                                              |
| 431         | 1876, Mar. 6                         | SHAW, JOHN ... ..<br>(Past-President.)      | Normanton Lodge, Derby.                                                    |
| 950         | A. 1883, May 21<br>F. 1890, Mar. 10  | SHAW, JOHN, JUN. ... ..                     | The College, All Saints', Derby.                                           |
| 3261        | A. 1897, Oct. 26<br>F. 1898, Oct. 3  | *SHEARBURN, HARRY, B.A. (Cantab.)           | Munstead, Godalming, Surrey.                                               |
| 1819        | 1890 May 29                          | SHELMERDINE, HENRY ... ..                   | Estate Offices, Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, Hunt's Bank, Manchester. |
| 1316        | 1886, May 3                          | SHERRIN, JOHN LESTER ... ..                 | Los Angeles, California.                                                   |
| 706         | A. 1882, Jan. 16<br>F. 1887, Dec. 5  | SHERWIN, JOSEPH HENRY ... ..                | 10, Little College Street, Westminster.                                    |
| 2117        | 1891, May 23                         | SHILCOCK, JAMES ... ..                      | Hitchin, Herts, & 15, Basinghall St., London.                              |
| 2385        | 1891, Nov. 4                         | SHONE, ISAAC, A.M.I.C.E. ... ..             | 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.                                     |
| 474         | A. 1877, Jan. 29<br>F. 1880, Nov. 8  | SHOPPEE, CHARLES HERBERT, F.R.I.B.A. ... .. | 22, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.                                         |
| 4121        | 1903, Oct. 28                        | SHORT, ERNEST WILLIAM GEORGE                | Royal Engineer Civil Staff, Mauritius.                                     |
| 2988        | A. 1895, Oct. 24<br>F. 1900, June 27 | *SHUFFLEBOTHAM, JOHN HENRY ... ..           | Staplegrave, Taunton, Somerset.                                            |
| 4126        | 1903, Oct. 28                        | *SILCOCK, EDWARD JOHN, M.I.C.E.             | 10, Park Row, Leeds.                                                       |
| 604         | A. 1881, Jan. 24<br>F. 1883, May 21  | *SILCOCK, THOMAS BALL, B.SC. (Lond.) ... .. | 47, Milsom Street, Bath.                                                   |
| 720         | 1882, Jan. 30                        | SIMMONDS, FREDERICK ... ..                  | Parkside, Englefield Green, Surrey.                                        |
| 1654        | 1889, Dec. 9                         | SIMMONS, CHARLES ... ..                     | Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.                                             |
| 811         | A. 1882, May 8<br>F. 1889, Nov. 11   | SIMMONS, CHARLES FRANKLIN ... ..            | Basingstoke, Hants, & Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.                       |
| 824         | A. 1882, Nov. 13<br>F. 1891, Aug. 4  | SIMMONS, WILLIAM ANKER ... ..               | Henley-on-Thames and Basingstoke, Hants.                                   |
| 1486        | 1888, May 14                         | SIMPSON, ROBERT THOMAS ... ..               | Horsecroft, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.                                    |
| 2386        | 1891, Nov. 4                         | SINGLE, ARTHUR ... ..                       | 83, The Grove, Stratford, E.                                               |
| 2546        | A. 1892, Nov. 28<br>F. 1897, May 31  | *SKIPPER, HENRY HERBERT ... ..              | Admiralty (Director of Works Department), 21, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.  |

| Date of Election<br>and of Transfer. | FELLOWS.                                         | Address.                                                                                       |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | SKITT, ARTHUR ... ..                             | 9, St. Saviour's Road, Brixton Hill, S.W.                                                      |
| A. 1896, June 2                      |                                                  | 174, Piccadilly, W.                                                                            |
| F. 1898, Oct. 3                      | *SKRIMSHIRE, SAMUEL ... ..                       |                                                                                                |
| A. 1898, Oct. 29                     | *SKUES, CHARLES AYRE MAC-                        | 4, Queen Victoria Street, Bank, E.C.                                                           |
| F. 1901, Feb. 11                     | KENZIE... ..                                     | 67 and 68, Cheapside, E.C.                                                                     |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | SLADE, JAMES BENJAMIN ... ..                     |                                                                                                |
| A. 1890, Nov. 22                     |                                                  | 51, Cheapside, E.C.                                                                            |
| F. 1892, Nov. 14                     | *SLATER, CHARLES FREDERICK ... ..                |                                                                                                |
| A. 1894, Feb. 23                     |                                                  | Estate Agency Offices, Rickmansworth,<br>Herts.                                                |
| F. 1900, Feb. 12                     | *SLY, JOSEPH TOWNSON ... ..                      |                                                                                                |
| A. 1896, Oct. 28                     |                                                  | Estate Office, Somerset House, White-                                                          |
| F. 1900, Oct. 1                      | *SLY, WILLIAM ... ..                             | haven, Cumberland.                                                                             |
| A. 1895, Oct. 24                     | *SMITH, CHARLES GORDON ... ..                    | 56, Cannon Street, E.C., and 33 West                                                           |
| F. 1900, Oct. 1                      |                                                  | Bank, Stamford Hill, N.                                                                        |
| 1889, May 13                         | SMITH, EDWARD ... ..                             | 54, Amwell Street, E.C.                                                                        |
| 1888, Apr. 30                        | SMITH, FRANK ... ..                              | 104, Colmore Row, Birmingham.                                                                  |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | SMITH, FRANK ADAMS, A.R.I.B.A.                   | 35, New Broad Street, E.C.                                                                     |
| A. 1893, Oct. 4                      | *SMITH, FRANK BRAYBROOKE ... ..                  | The Pleasaunce, Foxley Road, Purley,-<br>Surrey.                                               |
| F. 1895, July 8                      |                                                  |                                                                                                |
| A. 1888, Dec. 10                     | *SMITH, FRANK WILLIAM ... ..                     | Beauchamp Hill, Milverton, Leamington,<br>Warwickshire.                                        |
| F. 1890, Jan. 27                     |                                                  |                                                                                                |
| 1891, Mar. 14                        | SMITH, FREDERIC ELLISON... ..                    | Tanfield Chambers, Bradford, Yorkshire.                                                        |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | SMITH, FREDERICK JOHN ... ..                     | 21, Portland Street, Southampton, Hants.                                                       |
| 1891, Mar. 14                        | SMITH, FREDERICK ROBERT ... ..                   | 13, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.                                                         |
| 1889, Dec. 9                         | SMITH, GEORGE ... ..                             | Boughton-Monchelsea, Kent.                                                                     |
| 1891, May 23                         | SMITH, GEORGE ALFRED ... ..                      | 78, Parchment Street, Winchester, Hants.                                                       |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | SMITH, GEORGE YOUNG ... ..                       | Stradowan, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.                                                                  |
| 1890, Nov. 22                        | SMITH, HARRY RUSSELL ... ..                      | Exchange Buildings, Bradford, Yorkshire.                                                       |
| A. 1875, Apr. 26                     | SMITH, HENRY HERBERT ... ..                      | Chippenham, Wilts, & 7, Whitehall Place,<br>S.W.                                               |
| F. 1881, Jan. 24                     |                                                  |                                                                                                |
| A. 1899, Oct. 30                     | *SMITH, JOHN AMBROSE ... ..                      | Estate Office, Tatton Park, Knutsford,<br>Cheshire, and 34, John Dalton Street,<br>Manchester. |
| F. 1904, Feb. 22                     |                                                  |                                                                                                |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | SMITH, JOHN MOORE ... ..                         | 14, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.                                                        |
| 1888, May 14                         | SMITH, JOHN THOMPSON ... ..                      | Tattondale, Knutsford, Cheshire.                                                               |
| 1891, May 23                         | SMITH, PERCY PYNE CALDECOTT                      | The Admiralty, 21, Northumberland<br>Avenue, W.C.                                              |
| 1890, May 29                         | SMITH, SIDNEY ... ..                             | Southwater, Horsham, Sussex.                                                                   |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | SMITH, SIDNEY ROBERT JAMES,<br>F.R.I.B.A. ... .. | 14, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.                                                              |
| 1897, Oct. 26                        | *SMITH, SYDNEY ARTHUR ... ..                     | 22, Chancery Lane, W.C.                                                                        |
| 1900, Nov. 12                        |                                                  |                                                                                                |
| 1883, Feb. 12                        | SMITH, WHEATER ... ..                            | 15, Cheapside, Bradford, Yorkshire.                                                            |
| 1889, Feb. 25                        | *SMITH, WILLIAM... ..                            | Upper Farm, Abbot's Salford, Evesham,<br>Worcestershire.                                       |
| 1885, Feb. 23                        |                                                  |                                                                                                |

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|-------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1372        | 1887, Feb. 21                        | SMYTH-RICHARDS, GEORGE<br>COBLEY                           | Estate Office, Castle Hill, near South Molton, Devonshire.                  |
| 1494        | 1888, Nov. 12                        | SNELLING, HENRY... ..                                      | 19 & 20, Walbrook, E.C., & Sidecup, R.                                      |
| 2991        | A. 1895, Oct. 21<br>F. 1900, Oct. 1  | *SOUTHORN, CHARLES HERBERT                                 | 38, The Parade, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.                               |
| 2607        | A. 1893, Oct. 4<br>F. 1896, Nov. 9   | *SOWELS, WILLIAM CLOWES... ..                              | Queen Camel, Bath, Somersetshire.                                           |
| 1821        | 1890, May 29                         | SPACKMAN, CHARLES CHANTREY                                 | 6, Terrace Walk, Bath, Somersetshire                                        |
| 3182        | 1897, Oct. 26                        | SPROAT, ROBERT ... ..                                      | Ellerslie, Thurman, via Mountain Home, Elmore County, Idaho, U.S.A.         |
| 42          | 1868, June 15                        | SQUAREY, ELIAS PITTS ... ..<br>(Past-President)            | The Moot, Downton, Salisbury, and Great George Street, S.W.                 |
| 1822        | 1890, May 29                         | SQUAREY, NEWELL WILLIAM PITTS                              | Bemerton, Salisbury, and 15, Great George Street, S.W.                      |
| 1067        | 1884, Jan. 28                        | SQUIRE, RICHARD... ..                                      | 2, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.                                       |
| 1277        | 1885, Dec. 7                         | STACEY, HARRIE ... ..                                      | Station Road, Redhill, Surrey.                                              |
| 2393        | 1891, Nov. 4                         | STALLARD, ALFRED EDWIN ...                                 | West Street, Havant, Hants.                                                 |
| 2394        | 1891, Nov. 4                         | STALLARD, WILLIAM ... ..                                   | St. John's House, St. John's, Worcester, and Worcester Chambers, Worcester. |
| 2992        | A. 1895, Oct. 24<br>F. 1899, Mar. 20 | *STANDEN, ARTHUR CARNEGIE ...                              | 4, Quex Road, High Road, Kilburn, N.                                        |
| 2395        | 1891, Nov. 4                         | STANFORD, CHARLES MAURICE...                               | 23, High Street, Colchester, Essex.                                         |
| 3269        | A. 1897, Oct. 26<br>F. 1901, July 2  | *STANFORD, GEORGE ... ..                                   | 10, The Forbury, Reading, Berkshire.                                        |
| 2036        | 1891, Mar. 14                        | STANGER, SAMUEL ARTHUR ...                                 | 21, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.                                                 |
| 2120        | 1891, May 23                         | STANHAM, GEORGE GORDON ...                                 | 26 & 27, Bush Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.                                     |
| 1437        | 1888, Jan. 9                         | STANLEY-DODGSON, STANLEY<br>DICKINSON                      | Estate Office, Somerset House, Whitehall, London, W.C.                      |
| 2609        | A. 1893, Oct. 4<br>F. 1891, Oct. 10  | *STAPLEDON, ERNEST ALLEN ...                               | Bridge Chambers, Bideford, North Devon.                                     |
| 1707        | 1890, Jan. 27                        | START, JOSEPH WILLIAM                                      | Cups Chambers, High Street, Colchester, Essex.                              |
| 469         | 1877, Jan. 15                        | STENNING, ALEXANDER ROSE<br>F.R.I.B.A. (Member of Council) | 121, Cannon Street, E.C.                                                    |
| 4074        | A. 1902, Oct. 28<br>F. 1903, July 1  | *STENNING, OSWALD FRANCIS ...                              | 121, Cannon Street, E.C.                                                    |
| 4338        | 1904, Oct. 27                        | STEPHENS, SAMUEL ... ..                                    | 13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.                                         |
| 4339        | 1904, Oct. 27                        | STEPHENS, WILLIAM HENRY ...                                | 13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.                                         |
| 529         | A. 1879, Jan. 6<br>F. 1882, Nov. 13  | STEPHENSON, CHARLES WILLIAM                                | 38, Parliament Street, S.W.                                                 |
| 1823        | 1890, May 29                         | STEVENS, CHARLES VIVIAN ...                                | 60, Pall Mall, S.W.                                                         |
| 2397        | 1891, Nov. 4                         | STEVENS, JOHN WM., A.R.I.B.A.                              | 21, Bridge Street, E.C.                                                     |
| 1198        | 1884, May 26                         | STEVENS, WILLIAM CHARLES ...                               | 22, Savile Row, W.                                                          |
| 3183        | 1897, Oct. 26                        | STEVENSON, ALLAN ... ..                                    | 14, Cathcart Street, Ayr, N.B.                                              |
| 2037        | 1891, Mar. 14                        | STEVENSON, EDMUND HERBERT,<br>M.I.C.E. ... ..              | 38, Parliament Street, S.W.                                                 |
| 97          | 1868, July 27                        | STEWART, HERBERT THOMAS ...<br>(Past-President)            | 45, Parliament Street, S.W.                                                 |
| 2873        | 1895, Sept. 2                        | STEWART, EDWARD P., CAPT. ...                              | 21, Westland Row, Dublin.                                                   |

| Date of Election<br>and of Transfer. | FELLOWS.                                              | Address.                                                                         |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | STEWART, GEORGE FRANCIS ...<br>(Member of Council)    | Summerhill, Killiney, Co. Dublin.                                                |
| A. 1899, Oct. 30<br>F. 1901, July 2  | *STEWART, GEORGE PAKENHAM ...                         | 21, Westland Row, Dublin, Ireland.                                               |
| A. 1900, Oct. 30<br>F. 1901, July 2  | *STEWART, HENRY PAKENHAM ...                          | 6, Leinster Street, Dublin, Ireland.                                             |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | STEWART, WILLIAM THOMAS ...                           | 6, Leinster Street, Dublin, Ireland.                                             |
| 1891, Mar. 14                        | STIRTON, THOMAS... ..                                 | Ablington House, Figheldean, Salisbury,<br>Wiltshire.                            |
| 1883, Apr. 30                        | STOCK, HENRY, F.R.I.B.A. ... ..                       | 9, Denman Street, London Bridge, S.E.                                            |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | STOKES, RICHARD... ..                                 | 60, Dawson Street, Dublin.                                                       |
| 1881, Dec. 19                        | STONER, ALFRED ... ..                                 | Boston House, 63 & 64, New Broad Street,<br>E.C.                                 |
| 1889, Mar. 4                         | STOOKE, JAMES ... ..                                  | Courtenay Street, Newton Abbot, Devon.                                           |
| 1896, June 2                         | STOFFORD, THE HON. GEORGE<br>FREDERICK WILLIAM ... .. | The Estate Office, Gorey, Co. Wexford.                                           |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | STOPHER, THOMAS ... ..                                | Winchester, Hants.                                                               |
| A. 1895, Oct. 24<br>F. 1898, June 27 | *STROUTS, LEWIS HERBERT... ..                         | Craythorne, Mitcham Lane, Streatham,<br>S.W.                                     |
| 1884, Feb. 25                        | STRUDWICK, HAYWARD JAMES... ..                        | Falcon Court, 32, Fleet Street, E.C.                                             |
| A. 1875, Dec. 13<br>F. 1891, June 29 | STRUTT, THE HON. EDWARD<br>GERALD (Member of Council) | 21, Finsbury Circus, E.C., & Whitelands,<br>Hatfield Peverel, Chelmsford, Essex. |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | STUDDERT, R. R. ... ..                                | Hazlewood, Quin, Co. Clare.                                                      |
| 1888, May 14                         | STUDDY, THOMAS EDWARD ... ..                          | Estate Office, Basing Park, Alton,<br>Hants.                                     |
| 1868, July, 20                       | STURGE, ROBERT FOWLER ... ..                          | 33, Corn Street, Bristol, Gloucestershire.                                       |
| 1901, Oct. 29                        | *STURT, CHARLES EDWIN ... ..                          | 16, St. Stephen's Gardens, East<br>Twickenham, Middlesex.                        |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | SURRIDGE, JOSEPH SMITH ... ..                         | Coggeshall, Essex.                                                               |
| A. 1899, Oct. 30<br>F. 1904, Mar. 21 | *SUTCLIFFE, JAMES HENRY ... ..                        | Hazelwood, Hebden Bridge, Yorkshire.                                             |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | SUTHERS, JAMES ... ..                                 | Union Offices, Hull Street, Todmorden,<br>Yorks.                                 |
| A. 1898, Oct. 29<br>F. 1900, Nov. 12 | *SUTTON, FREDERICK STANLEY ... ..                     | 95, Cannon Street, E.C.                                                          |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | SWAIN, ERNEST ... ..                                  | 26, High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W.                                           |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | SWAIN, FRANK ... ..                                   | 170, High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W.                                          |
| A. 1887, Dec. 19<br>F. 1892, Feb. 1  | SWETENHAM, HENRY ... ..                               | 49, North Gate Street, Chester.                                                  |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | SWINEY, WILLIAM D. ... ..                             | Moyagh, Ramelton, Co. Donegal.                                                   |
| 1885, Feb. 23                        | SWORDER, HUGH ... ..                                  | High Street, Epping, Essex.                                                      |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | SYNGE, EDWARD ... ..                                  | Estate Office, 11, Leinster Street, Dublin.                                      |

| Dip. No. | Date of Election and of Transfer.    | FELLOWS.                                 | Address.                                                                      |
|----------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1824     | 1890, May 29                         | TABBERER, BENJ., F.R.I.B.A. ...          | 13, Basinghall Street, E.C.                                                   |
| 2880     | 1895, Sept. 2                        | TALYOUR, ALEXANDER ... ..                | Estate Office, Arklow, Co. Wicklow.                                           |
| 2881     | 1895, Sept. 2                        | TALBOT-CROSBIE, WM. DAVID ...            | Cloonea, Mount Talbot, Rosecommon.                                            |
| 2717     | A. 1894, Oct. 30<br>F. 1897, Jan. 25 | *TALLENT, EDWIN JAMES ... ..             | Brent Pelham, Buntingford, Herts.                                             |
| 3302     | 1898, Feb. 18                        | TANNAHILL, ROBERT DUNLOP ...             | Lands Valuation Office, Kilmarnock.                                           |
| 1317     | 1886, May 3                          | TANNER, SIR HENRY, I.S.O.,<br>F.R.I.B.A. | H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate,<br>Westminster, S.W.                     |
| 1115     | A. 1884, Feb. 25<br>F. 1888, Dec. 10 | TANNER, WILLIAM ... ..                   | The Leys, Bryngwn Road, Newport<br>Monmouthshire.                             |
| 771      | A. 1882, Feb. 27<br>F. 1889, Nov. 11 | TAPP, ARTHUR ... ..                      | 1, Prince's Street, Westminster, S.W.<br>and Southend-on-Sea, Essex.          |
| 2404     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | TASKER, HENRY HUGH ... ..                | 43, Penton Street, Pentonville, N.                                            |
| 2883     | 1895, Sept. 2                        | TATLOW, JOHN GARNETT ... ..              | 14, South Frederick Street, Dublin.                                           |
| 2884     | 1895, Sept. 2                        | TATLOW, TISSINGTON WILLIAM<br>GARNETT    | Estate Offices, 14, South Frederick Street,<br>Dublin.                        |
| 2105     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | TAYLOR, ARTHUR WILLIAM ... ..            | 159, High Street, Putney, S.W.                                                |
| 3067     | 1896, Oct. 28                        | TAYLOR, EDGAR CHARLES ... ..             | Reconstruction Office, R.E. Lark<br>Shorncliffe Camp, Kent.                   |
| 2548     | A. 1892, Nov. 28<br>F. 1895, Nov. 1  | *TAYLOR, HARRY WILLIAM ... ..            | St. Nicholas Chambers, Amen Corner,<br>Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland.     |
| 2923     | 1895, Sept. 2                        | TAYLOR, J. GODFREY L. ... ..             | Grangeville, Fethard, Co. Waterford.                                          |
| 1471     | A. 1888, Mar. 5<br>F. 1891, July 6   | TAYLOR, JOHN HERBERT ... ..              | 12, Hanover Square, W.                                                        |
| 278      | A. 1881, Dec. 19<br>F. 1887, Feb. 7  | TAYLOR, JOHN WALTON, F.R.I.B.A.          | St. John Street, Grainger Street Works,<br>Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland. |
| 1026     | A. 1883, Dec. 17<br>F. 1889, Nov. 11 | TAYLOR, MATTHEW ... ..                   | Northchapel, Petworth, Sussex.                                                |
| 1825     | 1890, May 29                         | TAYLOR, RICHARD FREDERICK ...            | 3, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.                                               |
| 2406     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | TAYLOR, SAMUEL ... ..                    | Nuttall, Nottingham.                                                          |
| 2407     | 1891, Nov. 4                         | TAYLOR, THOMAS WALTERS ... ..            | 25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.                                            |
| 3506     | 1899, Oct. 30                        | *TAYLOR, THOS. WILLIAM HARRIS            | Estates Office, Killerton, Exeter, Devon.                                     |
| 2639     | A. 1894, Feb. 23<br>F. 1894, Oct. 10 | *TEE, SAMUEL CLIFFORD ... ..             | 50, Moorgate Street, E.C.                                                     |
| 2469     | A. 1891, Nov. 4<br>F. 1894, Oct. 10  | *TEMPLE, FREDERICK WILSON ...            | 48, Sandgate Road, Folkestone, Kent.                                          |
| 2885     | 1895, Sept. 2                        | TENER, EDWARD SHAW ... ..                | The Square, Loughrea, Co. Galway.                                             |
| 1069     | 1884, Jan. 28                        | TEWSON, EDWARD ... ..                    | 80, Cheapside, E.C.                                                           |
| 350      | A. 1882, Dec. 18<br>F. 1885, Jan. 12 | TEWSON, EDWARD ARTHUR ... ..             | 40, Molyneux Park, Tunbridge Wells,<br>Kent.                                  |
| 2610     | A. 1893, Oct. 4<br>F. 1898, Oct. 3   | *THEAKSTON, WILLIAM PEASE ...            | Huntingdon.                                                                   |



| Date of Election<br>and of Transfer. | FELLOWS.                                                             | Address.                                                                                                 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. 1882, Apr. 24<br>F. 1890, Nov. 10 | THEOBALD, HENRY ... ..                                               | 6, South St., Finsbury Pavement, E.C.,<br>and 19, Cranbrook Gardens, Cran-<br>brook Road, Ilford, Essex. |
| 1883, Apr. 16                        | THEOBALD, HENRY WELLS DEW-<br>HURST ( <i>Member of Council</i> ) ... | 110, Great Russell Street, W.C.                                                                          |
| A. 1896, June 2<br>F. 1898, June 6   | *THEOBALD, JOHN MEDOWS ... ..                                        | 110, Great Russell Street, W.C.                                                                          |
| A. 1898, Oct. 29<br>F. 1901, Jan. 14 | *THOMAS, CHARLES JOHN HOWELL                                         | The Guildhall, Swansea, Glamorganshire.                                                                  |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | THOMAS, GEORGE ... ..                                                | Queen's Chambers, Cardiff, Glamorgan-<br>shire.                                                          |
| 1890, Mar. 10                        | THOMAS, GLEGGE ... ..                                                | Cheshire Lines Committee, Central<br>Station, Liverpool.                                                 |
| A. 1894, Oct. 30<br>F. 1901, July 2  | *THOMAS, ILLTYD ... ..                                               | 17, Quay Street, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.                                                                |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | THOMAS, JOHN HENRY ... ..                                            | 78, Gloucester Rd., S. Kensington, S.W.                                                                  |
| 1882, Dec. 18                        | THOMPSON, ARTHUR EDMUND ...                                          | Leadenhall Buildings, E.C.                                                                               |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | THOMPSON, FRANCIS WILLIAM ...                                        | 18, Wood Street, Bolton, Lancashire.                                                                     |
| 1900, Oct. 30                        | THOMPSON, ROBERT JAMES... ..                                         | The Treasury, Whitehall, S.W.                                                                            |
| 1888, Mar. 19                        | THORNE, ARNOLD, F.R.I.B.A. ...                                       | Cross Street, Barnstaple, Devon.                                                                         |
| 1902, Oct. 28                        | *THORP, ROBERT HAYTON ... ..                                         | Land of Green Ginger, Hull, Yorkshire.                                                                   |
| A. 1882, Feb. 13<br>F. 1889, Nov. 25 | THORPE, CHRISTOPHER ... ..                                           | Fairfield, Brimington, Chesterfield,<br>Derbyshire.                                                      |
| 1891, May 23                         | THORPE, JOHN ... ..                                                  | Nailstone, Nuneaton, Leicestershire.                                                                     |
| A. 1894, Oct. 30<br>F. 1895, July 8  | *THRING, DOUGLAS THEODORE ...                                        | Boughton House, near Kettering, North-<br>amptonshire.                                                   |
| A. 1892, Feb. 26<br>F. 1900, Nov. 12 | *THURGOOD, ALBERT EDWARD ...                                         | Town Hall Chambers, Guildford, Surrey.                                                                   |
| A. 1880, Dec. 13<br>F. 1887, Nov. 14 | THURNALL, JOHN EDWARD ... ..                                         | Royston, Herts.                                                                                          |
| 1878, Jan. 14                        | THURSFIELD, THOMAS HOWELLS                                           | The Grange, Much Wenlock, Shropshire.                                                                    |
| 1868, June 15                        | THYNNE, EDWARD LEWIS ... ..                                          | 9, Victoria Street, S.W.                                                                                 |
| 1884, Jan. 28                        | THYNNE, GUY HARRY ... ..                                             | 9, Victoria Street, S.W.                                                                                 |
| 1887, Feb. 21                        | TINDALL, CHARLES WILLIAM ...                                         | Wainfleet, R.S.O., Lincolnshire.                                                                         |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | TISDALL, HY. CHICHESTER ... ..                                       | 21, Lincoln Place, Dublin.                                                                               |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | TODD, RICHARD ... ..                                                 | Englefield, near Reading, Berks.                                                                         |
| 1885, Jan. 12                        | TODD, WILLIAM HENRY, M.I.C.E.                                        | County Buildings, Hull, Yorkshire.                                                                       |
| 1888, Jan. 9                         | TOMLINSON, THOMAS ... ..                                             | 2, St. James's Street, Derby.                                                                            |
| 1889, Mar. 4                         | TOMPSETT, WILLIAM ROBERT ...                                         | Meadhurst, Tonbridge, and Stone Castle<br>Farm, Paddock Wood, Kent.                                      |
| 1882, Feb. 27                        | TOOTELL, JOSEPH ... ..                                               | 13, King Street, Maidstone, Kent.                                                                        |
| 1877, Jan. 29                        | TOOTELL, RICHARD WILLIAM ...                                         | 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.                                                                          |
| A. 1892, Nov. 28<br>F. 1896, Feb. 3  | *TORY, JOHN EDWARD ... ..                                            | Dorchester, Dorset, & Yeovil, Somerset.                                                                  |
| 1876, Apr. 24                        | TOWER, BROWNLOW RICHARD<br>CHRISTOPHER                               | Bridgewater Estate Office, Ellesmere,<br>Salop.                                                          |
| A. 1895, Mar. 6<br>F. 1898, Oct. 3   | *TOWNEND, WILLIAM ... ..                                             | The Croft, Crossgates, near Leeds, York-<br>shire.                                                       |



| Dip.<br>No. | Date of Election<br>and of Transfer. | FELLOWS.                                        | Address.                                                    |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2888        | 1895, Sept. 2                        | TOWNSEND, ROBERT UNIACKE<br>FITZGERALD ... ..   | 18, South Mall, Cork, Ireland.                              |
| 2890        | 1895, Sept. 2                        | TOWNSHEND, CHARLES LOFTUS ...                   | 15, Molesworth Street, Dublin.                              |
| 2892        | 1895, Sept. 2                        | TOWNSHEND, JAMES RICHARD<br>CLARKE ... ..       | 23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.                         |
| 2894        | 1895, Sept. 2                        | TOWNSHEND, THOMAS COURTNEY                      | 23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.                         |
| 2893        | 1895, Sept. 2                        | TOWNSHEND, THOMAS LOFTUS ...                    | 15, Molesworth Street, Dublin.                              |
| 2414        | 1891, Nov. 4                         | TRAFFORD, FREDERICK CHARLES                     | 100, Jermyn Street, St. James's, S.W.                       |
| 972         | A. 1883, May 25<br>F. 1886, Nov. 8   | *TREADWELL, HENRY JOHN ... ..                   | Charing Cross House, 29A, Charing Cross<br>Road, W.C.       |
| 3276        | A. 1897, Oct. 26<br>F. 1903, May 18  | *TREHEARNE, ALFRED FREDERICK<br>ALDRIDGE ... .. | 45, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.                              |
| 3436        | A. 1898, Oct. 29<br>F. 1904, Apl. 18 | *TREMLETT, WALTER WILLIAM ...                   | Estate Office, Tallington, Stamford<br>Lincolnshire.        |
| 2895        | 1895, Sept. 2                        | TRENCH, ARTHUR ... ..                           | Burleigh, Burlington Road, Dublin.                          |
| 2896        | 1895, Sept. 2                        | TRENCH, GEO. FREDERIC, B.A.<br>(Dublin) ... ..  | Estate Office, Ardfert, Co. Kerry.                          |
| 2897        | 1895, Sept. 2                        | TRENCH, JAMES CURRIE ... ..                     | Coolgraney, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.                            |
| 2899        | 1895, Sept. 2                        | TRENCH, PHILIP FRANCIS<br>CHEVENIX ... ..       | 30, Kildare Street, Dublin.                                 |
| 3437        | A. 1898, Oct. 29<br>F. 1901, Nov. 25 | *TRENT, WILLIAM EDWARD ... ..                   | Homefield, Maple Road, Wallwood Park<br>Leytonstone, Essex. |
| 2415        | 1891, Nov. 4                         | TREPLIN, ERNEST C. ... ..                       | Stoke Court, Taunton, Somersetshire.                        |
| 1001        | 1883, Dec. 17                        | TRETHEVY, HENRY ... ..                          | Silsoe, Amptill, Beds.                                      |
| 1292        | 1886, Jan. 11                        | TRIST, JOHN WILLIAM ... ..                      | 3, Great St. Helen's, E.C.                                  |
| 592         | A. 1880, Dec. 13<br>F. 1891, Jan. 19 | TROLLOPE, HENRY CHARLES ... ..                  | 7, Hobart Place, S.W.                                       |
| 1131        | A. 1884, Mar. 10<br>F. 1891, Aug. 4  | TRUMPER, JOHN ALFRED ... ..                     | 27, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.                              |
| 2040        | 1891, Mar. 14                        | TUBBS, WALTER BURNELL ... ..                    | 68 & 69, Shoe Lane, Holborn Circus, E.C.                    |
| 2470        | A. 1891, Nov. 4<br>F. 1896, Jan. 6   | *TUCKETT, PERCIVAL FOX ... ..                   | 2, Basinghall Street, E.C.                                  |
| 2416        | 1891, Nov. 4                         | TURNER, ALEXANDER HENRY ... ..                  | 69, South Audley Street, Grosvenor<br>Square, W.            |
| 1495        | 1888, Nov. 12                        | TURNER, CHARLES ... ..                          | Oakhurst, East Grinstead, Sussex.                           |
| 2900        | 1895, Sept. 2                        | TURNER, FREDERICK ADOLPHUS<br>BRABAZON ... ..   | The Estate Office, Gorey, Co. Wexford.                      |
| 904         | 1883, Feb. 26                        | TURNER, FREDERICK JOHN ... ..                   | Mansfield-Woodhouse, Mansfield, Nottingham.                 |
| 1866        | 1890, Nov. 22                        | TURNER, JOSEPH HARLING ... ..                   | Portland Estate Offices, Kilmarnock.                        |
| 1520        | 1888, Dec. 10                        | TURNER, THOMAS WARNER ... ..                    | Welbeck Abbey, Worksop, Notts.                              |
| 1246        | 1885, Jan. 26                        | TURNOR, EXSUPERIUS WESTON ...                   | The Green, Stafford.                                        |
| 1867        | 1890, Nov. 22                        | TURTON, EDWARD JAMES ... ..                     | Horkstow, Barton-on-Humber, Lincolnshire.                   |
| 4323        | 1904, Oct. 27                        | TURTON, FLETCHER THOMAS ... ..                  | Municipal Offices, Surveyor's Department,<br>Liverpool.     |
| 3337        | 1898, Oct. 29                        | *TUTT, EDWIN THOMAS ... ..                      | Market Place, Amptill, Beds.                                |

| Date of Election<br>and of Transfer. | FELLOWS.                                                     | Address.                                                      |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. 1890, Jan. 6<br>F. 1893, Aug. 9   | *TYLER, JAMES WILLIAM ... ..                                 | 45, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.                                     |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | TYNDALL, ALBERT HENRY ... ..                                 | Ballyanne House, New Ross, Co. Wexford.                       |
| 1904, Oct. 27                        | TYNDALL, HENRY SAM ... ..                                    | Ballyanne House, New Ross, Co. Wexford.                       |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | TYRRELL, GARRETT CHARLES,<br>M.A. ( <i>Dublin</i> ) ... ..   | Ballinderry, Carbery, Co. Kildare.                            |
| A. 1900, Oct. 30<br>F. 1901, July 2  | *UPSDALE, ANDREW REED ... ..                                 | 738, Romford Road, Manor Park, E.                             |
| 1883, Feb. 26                        | VAIZEY, JOHN GEORGE... ..                                    | Bocking, Braintree, Essex, & 44, Bedford<br>Row, W.C.         |
| 1891, May 23                         | VALLANCE, ROBT. F., F.R.I.B.A.                               | Mansfield, Notts.                                             |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | VANDELEUR, CECIL ERNEST ... ..                               | Estate Office, Mallow, Co. Cork.                              |
| 1876, Feb. 21                        | *VERNON, ARTHUR... ..<br>( <i>Past-President</i> )           | Borshams, High Wycombe, Bucks, and<br>9, Strand, W.C.         |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | VERNON, ARTHUR POMEROY ... ..                                | 1, Wilton Place, Dublin.                                      |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | VERNON, FANE ... ..                                          | Pembroke Estate Office, Wilton Place,<br>Dublin.              |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | †VERNON-INKPEN, GEORGE CHAS.                                 | 40, Commercial Road, Portsmouth,<br>Hampshire.                |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | VERSCHOYLE, WILLIAM HENRY<br>FOSTER... ..                    | Woodley, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.                                 |
| 1902, Oct. 28<br>1903, Nov. 9        | *VICKERS, ALFRED CRANSTOUN ... ..                            | 105, Edith Road, West Kensington, W.                          |
| 1878, Jan. 28<br>1883, Oct. 11       | VIGERS, LESLIE ROBERT ... ..<br>( <i>Member of Council</i> ) | 4, Frederick's Place, E.C.                                    |
| 1880, Dec. 13<br>1885, Nov. 9        | VIGERS, MARTIN ... ..                                        | 52, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.                               |
| 1868, June 15                        | VIGERS, ROBERT ... ..<br>( <i>Past-President</i> )           | 4, Frederick's Place, E.C., and 4, White-<br>hall Court, S.W. |
| 1888, Nov. 12                        | VILLAR, JAMES ... ..                                         | 2, Essex Place, Cheltenham, Gloucester-<br>shire.             |
| 1895, Oct. 24<br>1898, Dec. 12       | *VINTEN, HAROLD BERTRAM ... ..                               | 72, High Street, Ramsgate, Kent.                              |
| 1889, Mar. 4                         | WACHER, THOMAS... ..                                         | Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury, Kent.                        |
| 1891 May 23                          | WADE, GEORGE TEMPEST ... ..                                  | Halford Street, Leicester.                                    |

| Dip. No. | Date of Election and of Transfer.     | FELLOWS.                                    | Address.                                                         |
|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2418     | 1891, Nov. 4                          | WADLING, HY. JOHN, F.R.I.B.A.               | Lamb Building, Temple, E.C.                                      |
| 2419     | 1891, Nov. 4                          | WADMORE, BEAUCHAMP, A.R.I.B.A.              | 8, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.                        |
| 1618     | 1889, Apr. 1                          | WAGSTAFFE, THOMAS ROGERS ...                | 11, Devonshire Road, Balham, S.W., 109, Leadenhall Street, E.C.  |
| 843      | 1882, Dec. 18                         | WAINWRIGHT, CHARLES RAWLINSON ... ..        | Shepton Mallet, Somerset.                                        |
| 1631     | 1889, Nov. 25                         | WAINWRIGHT, THOMAS TAYLOR (Vice-President)  | 13, Union Court, Castle St., Liverpool                           |
| 1392     | 1887, May 9                           | WALCOTT, LYONS RODEN SYMPSON                | 1, Gray's Inn Place, W.C.                                        |
| 1869     | 1890, Nov. 22                         | WALKER, FRANCIS ELLIOTT... ..               | Swansfield House, Alnwick, Northumberland.                       |
| 2421     | 1891, Nov. 4                          | WALKER, GEORGE BOOTH ... ..                 | Wainfleet, Lincolnshire.                                         |
| 3485     | 1899, Feb. 16                         | WALKER, GEORGE JAMES ... ..                 | 3, Golden Square, Aberdeen.                                      |
| 743      | 1882, Feb. 13                         | WALKER, HERBERT, A.M.I.C.E., F.R.I.B.A.     | Albion Chambers, King Street, Nottingham.                        |
| 3486     | 1899, Feb. 16                         | WALKER, JOHN ... ..                         | 74, Bath Street, Glasgow.                                        |
| 2127     | 1891, May 23                          | WALKER, JOSEPH ... ..                       | Lenton Avenue, The Park, Nottingham.                             |
| 1773     | 1890, Mar. 24                         | WALKER, JOSHUA ... ..                       | Market Place, Retford, Notts.                                    |
| 659      | 1881, Dec. 19                         | WALKER, SAMUEL ... ..                       | 22, Moorgate Street, E.C.                                        |
| 1072     | 1884, Jan. 28                         | WALL, GEORGE YOUNG ... ..                   | Exchequer Buildings, Durham.                                     |
| 3487     | 1899, Feb. 16                         | WALLACE, THOMAS DOUGLAS ...                 | Callendar Park, Falkirk, Stirlingshire.                          |
| 3326     | 1898, Oct. 29                         | WALLACE, WILLIAM SYDNEY SMITH               | Wallace Hall, Dunscore, Dumfriesshire.                           |
| 1028     | A. 1883, Dec. 17<br>F. 1897, May 31   | *WALLIS, JOHN DAVID ... ..                  | 57, King Street, Manchester.                                     |
| 785      | 1882, Mar. 27                         | WALMSLEY, ARTHUR THOMAS, M.I.C.E.           | 9, Victoria Street, S.W., and Harrow Board Offices, Dover, Kent. |
| 2042     | 1891, Mar. 14                         | WALMSLEY, JOSEPH WILLIAM, F.R.I.B.A. ... .. | 7, King's Terrace, Southsea, Hants.                              |
| 3307     | 1898, Feb. 18                         | WALMSLEY, ARTHUR TINDAL ...                 | Royal Engineer Office, Prospect, Plymouth.                       |
| 3749     | A. 1900, Oct. 30<br>F. 1904, Sept. 29 | *WALSH, FREDERICK LEOPOLD MORFEE... ..      | 195, Gleneldon Road, Streatham, S.W.                             |
| 3750     | A. 1900, Oct. 30<br>F. 1902, Dec. 8   | *WALTER, THOMAS JAMES ... ..                | Gervis Place, Bournemouth, Hampshire.                            |
| 1407     | 1887, Dec. 19                         | WARD, DANIEL ... ..                         | 8, Courtenay Street, Plymouth, Devon.                            |
| 1469     | 1888, Mar. 5                          | WARD, FRANK ... ..                          | Burnville, Tavistock, North Devon.                               |
| 1029     | A. 1883, Dec. 17<br>F. 1889, Nov. 11  | WARD, GEORGE ... ..                         | "Lyndhurst," 2, Stowe Road, Lyndhurst, W.                        |
| 3911     | A. 1901, Oct. 29<br>F. 1902, Nov. 10  | *†WARD, HENRY PAYNE ... ..                  | "Burleigh," Reigate Road, Reigate, Surrey.                       |
| 2909     | 1895, Sept. 2                         | WARD, THE HON. SOMERSET ...                 | Carrowdon Castle, Donaghadee, Co. L.                             |
| 660      | 1881, Dec. 19                         | WARE, CHAS. EDWIN, M.I.C.E. ...             | Gandy Street Chambers, Exeter.                                   |
| 1141     | 1884, Apr. 21                         | WARING, CHARLES EDWARD ...                  | Conservative Club, Cardiff, Glamorgan.                           |

| Date of Election<br>and of Transfer.  | FELLOWS.                                        | Address.                                                       |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1890, Nov. 22                         | WARING, HERBERT FULLER ...                      | 46, Earl Street, Maidstone, Kent,                              |
| A. 1899, Oct. 30<br>F. 1901, July 2   | *WARMINGTON, HERBERT ANDREW<br>CROMARTIE ... .. | 7, St. James' Street, S.W.                                     |
| 1889, Nov. 25                         | WARNER, HENRY ... ..                            | Faringdon, Alton, Hants.                                       |
| A. 1869, Mar. 8<br>F. 1876, Apr. 12   | WARNER, WILLIAM HENRY...                        | 130, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.                        |
| 1895, Sept. 2                         | WARNOCK, THOMAS ARCHIBALD                       | Portaferry, Co. Down.                                          |
| 1902, Oct. 28                         | WARWICK, GEORGE ERNEST ...                      | Valuation Office, Dublin.                                      |
| 1891, Nov. 4                          | WATERMAN, ALBERT JAMES ...                      | 20, Week Street, Maidstone, Kent.                              |
| 1883, Jan. 29                         | WATERMAN, JAMES ... ..                          | Tenterden and Ashford, Kent.                                   |
| 1891, Mar. 14                         | WATERS, EDWARD ... ..                           | The Canal, Salisbry, Wilts.                                    |
| A. 1882, Feb. 13<br>F. 1887, Mar. 7   | WATERS, WILLIAM RICHARD ...                     | West Marden Hall, near Emsworth,<br>Hampshire.                 |
| A. 1884, Feb. 11<br>F. 1889, Mar. 4   | WATKINS, ROBERT ARUNDEL ...                     | Castle Combe, Chippenham, Wilts.                               |
| 1868, June 15                         | WATNEY, DANIEL ... ..<br>(Past President)       | 33, Poultry, E.C.                                              |
| 1891, Jan. 17                         | WATNEY, DENDY ... ..                            | 4A, Frederick's Place, E.C.                                    |
| A. 1883, May 21<br>F. 1887, Feb. 21   | WATNEY, WALTER DANIEL ...                       | 9, Whitehall Place, S.W.                                       |
| A. 1899, Oct. 30<br>F. 1905, May 15   | *WATSON, DAVID ALEXANDER ...                    | The Estate Office, Shirburn, near<br>Wallingford, Berkshire.   |
| 1880, Mar. 1                          | WATSON, HERBERT EDWARD ...                      | New Grove, Petworth, Sussex, and 6,<br>Lendal, York.           |
| A. 1895, Oct. 24<br>F. 1899, Nov. 13  | *WATSON, HERBERT JOHN ... ..                    | St. Helen's, Cockermouth, Cumberland.                          |
| A. 1884, Dec. 8<br>F. 1895, Sept. 23  | *WATSON, JAMES BRUCE ... ..                     | Estate Office, Shirburn, Wallingford.                          |
| 1891, Nov. 4                          | WATSON, JOHN ... ..                             | Cogan Chambers, Bowlalley Lane, Hull.                          |
| A. 1885, Dec. 7<br>F. 1894, May 28    | *WATSON, JOHN ... ..                            | Wentbridge Lodge, Pontefract, Yorks.                           |
| 1895, Sept. 2                         | WATSON, WILLIAM JAMES ... ..                    | Benvenue, Rostrevor, Co. Down.                                 |
| 1888, Feb. 6                          | WATT, ALEXANDER ... ..                          | Ravenglass, Carnforth, Lancashire.                             |
| A. 1876, Dec. 18<br>F. 1879, Nov. 10  | WATTS, CHARLES ... ..                           | 13, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.                           |
| 1891, Nov. 4                          | WATTS, SAMUEL LINGARD ... ..                    | 40, South King Street, Cross Street,<br>Manchester.            |
| 1889, Dec. 9                          | WAY, HENRY JAMES ... ..                         | 109, Lower St. James' Street, Newport,<br>Isle of Wight.       |
| 1872, May 6                           | WEALL, JOHN ... ..                              | 38, High Street, Watford, Herts.                               |
| A. 1898, Oct. 29<br>F. 1904, Jan. 25  | *WEALL, JOHN GRAHAM ... ..                      | 38, High Street, Watford, Hertfordshire.                       |
| 1884, Jan. 14                         | WEATHERALL, HENRY ... ..                        | 22, Chancery Lane, W.C.                                        |
| A. 1900, Oct. 30<br>F. 1902, Sept. 30 | *WEATHERILL, GEORGE FORD ...                    | Farnley, Otley, Yorkshire.                                     |
| 1882, Jan. 16                         | WEAVER, WILLIAM, M.I.C.E. ...                   | Town Hall, Kensington, W.                                      |
| 1895, Sept. 2                         | WEBB, CHARLES ... ..                            | Corrigard, Boyle, Co. Roscommon.                               |
| 1890, Feb. 10                         | WEBB, WILLIAM ... ..                            | Keepers Cottage, Furze Hill, Purley,<br>Surrey.                |
| 1900, Oct. 30                         | WEBB, WILLIAM HAROLD ... ..                     | Royal Engineer Office, The Castle, Cape<br>Town, South Africa. |
| A. 1899, Oct. 30<br>F. 1903, Nov. 23  | *WEBBER, HENRY STANTON ... ..                   | Marlow Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire.                            |

| Dip. No. | Date of Election and of Transfer.     | FELLOWS.                                    | Address.                                                                 |
|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1478     | 1888, Apr. 16                         | WEBSTER, ALEXANDER... ..                    | 100, Highgate, and 9, Cliff Terrace, Kendal, Westmoreland.               |
| 1908     | A. 1890, Nov. 22<br>F. 1897, Feb. 8   | *WEBSTER, HUGH CALTHROP ...                 | 2, Basinghall Street, E.C.                                               |
| 1659     | 1889, Dec. 9                          | WELCH, FREDERICK WILLIAM ...                | 170, North Street, Brighton, and 30 Western Road, Hove, Sussex.          |
| 2128     | 1891, May 23                          | WELLS, EDWIN ... ..                         | Barnard Castle, Co. Durham.                                              |
| 3606     | A. 1899, Oct. 30<br>F. 1890, Oct. 1   | *WELLS, FREDERICK BEAUCHAMP                 | Oficina del Ingeniero, Ferro Carril de Sud, Buenos Aires, South America. |
| 2553     | A. 1892, Nov. 28<br>F. 1890, Oct. 1   | *WELLS, WILLIAM HENRY ... ..                | 22, Lower Phillimore Place, W.                                           |
| 1169     | A. 1884, May 5<br>F. 1890, Dec. 8     | WELLS, WILLIAM HOWLEY ... ..                | Estate Office, Evershot, Dorset.                                         |
| 661      | 1881, Dec. 19                         | WELLSTED, WM. HENRY, M.I.C.E.               | Prince's Dock Chambers, Hull, Yorkshire.                                 |
| 2914     | 1895, Sept. 2                         | WELPLY, JAMES ... ..                        | 65, George Street, Limerick, Ireland.                                    |
| 3442     | A. 1898, Oct. 29<br>F. 1902, Dec. 8   | *WELSH, HUGH ... ..                         | Newton Park Estate, Newton St. Lode, near Bristol.                       |
| 3152     | 1897, Feb. 17                         | WENBORN, SIDNEY THOMAS ...                  | Royal Engineer Office, Hong Kong, China.                                 |
| 2615     | A. 1893, Oct. 4<br>F. 1895, Sept. 23  | *WEST, CHARLES HENRY EDWARD                 | 5A, Orchard Street, Portman Square, W.                                   |
| 3607     | A. 1899, Oct. 30<br>F. 1901, Dec. 9   | *WEST, HERBERT JAMES ... ..                 | 5, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.                                        |
| 744      | 1882, Feb. 13                         | WESTBURY, GEORGE HENRY ...                  | The Knoll, Andover, Hants.                                               |
| 4349     | 1904, Oct. 27                         | *WESTON, FRANCIS... ..                      | 322, Brixton Road, S.W.                                                  |
| 2045     | 1891, Mar. 14                         | WETHERALL, HARRY LANCASTER                  | Brachlyn, Winchfield, Hants.                                             |
| 3139     | A. 1896, Oct. 28<br>F. 1900, May 21   | *WHEATLEY, STEPHEN GLADSTONE                | 28 and 29, Chancery Lane, W.C.                                           |
| 2554     | A. 1892, Nov. 28<br>F. 1897, June 28  | *WHEELER, JOHN HENRY WEST ...               | 1, Sydney Street, Fulham Road, South Kensington, S.W.                    |
| 2616     | A. 1893, Oct. 4<br>F. 1897, Oct. 4    | *WHITAKER, ERNEST VICTOR ...                | 8, Queen Street, Exeter, Devon.                                          |
| 2427     | 1891, Nov. 4                          | WHITE, ALFRED EDWARD, M.I.C.E.              | Town Hall, Hull, Yorkshire.                                              |
| 3015     | 1896, Jan. 21                         | WHITE, ARTHUR ... ..                        | 99, George Street, Limerick, Ireland.                                    |
| 3758     | A. 1900, Oct. 30<br>F. 1904, Sept. 29 | *WHITE, BENJAMIN WILLIAM ...                | 15-17, Eldon Street, E.C.                                                |
| 1959     | 1891, Jan. 17                         | WHITE, CHARLES ALEXANDER ...                | 18, High Street, Dorking, Surrey.                                        |
| 2428     | 1891, Nov. 4                          | WHITE, JAMES ALEXANDER... ..                | 18, High Street, Dorking, Surrey.                                        |
| 745      | 1882, Feb. 13                         | WHITE, JOHN ... ..                          | Warrington, Lancashire.                                                  |
| 2916     | 1895, Sept. 2                         | WHITE, RICHARD ... ..                       | Estate Office, Gowran, Co. Kilkenny.                                     |
| 2429     | 1891, Nov. 4                          | WHITE, WILLIAM HENRY ... ..                 | Eldon Buildings, 15, 16, and 17, Eldon Street, E.C.                      |
| 701      | 1882, Jan. 16                         | WHITELEY, CHARLES PERRY ...                 | 82, Queen Street, E.C.                                                   |
| 2723     | A. 1894, Oct. 30<br>F. 1896, May 11   | *WHITTAKER, JOHN DRONSFIELD, B.A. (Cantab.) | Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.                               |
| 3759     | A. 1900, Oct. 30<br>F. 1902, July 14  | *WHITTEN, GEORGE JACKSON ...                | Flint House, Tenby, South Wales.                                         |
| 2998     | A. 1895, Oct. 24<br>F. 1900, Nov. 12  | *WHITTON, PERCY ... ..                      | 24, Gandy Street, Exeter, Devon.                                         |
| 3303     | 1898, Feb. 18                         | WHYTE, JOHN... ..                           | Hollybank, St. Ninians, by Stirling, Fife.                               |
| 1790     | 1890, Apr. 14                         | WIGLEY, GEORGE DAVYS EDWARD                 | Winslow, Buckinghamshire.                                                |



| Date of Election<br>and of Transfer.                  | FELLOWS.                                                      | Address.                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. 1899, Oct. 30<br>F. 1904, Feb. 25                  | *WIGLEY, SIDNEY PRUDDEN ...                                   | Winslow, Buckinghamshire.                                                                                |
| A. 1870, Feb. 7<br>F. 1876, Nov. 13                   | WIGRAM, JOHN ... ..                                           | South Collingham, Newark, Notts.                                                                         |
| A. 1898, Oct. 29<br>F. 1899, Oct. 2<br>1892, Feb. 26  | *WIGRAM, REGINALD SPENCER ...<br>WILBRAHAM, EDWARD SIDNEY ... | 68, Kensington Gardens Square, W.<br>Estate Office, St. Giles, Salisbury, Wilts.                         |
| 1891, Nov. 4                                          | WILKIN, HORACE MARTIN ... ..                                  | King's Lynn, Norfolk.                                                                                    |
| 1891, Nov. 4                                          | WILKINS, WILLIAM ... ..                                       | Athenæum Square, Llanelly, Carmar-<br>thenshire.                                                         |
| 1882, Jan. 30                                         | WILKINSON, GEORGE AYSCOUGH                                    | 7, Poultry, E.C.                                                                                         |
| 1891, Jan. 17                                         | WILKINSON, GEORGE HERBERT ...                                 | 7, Poultry, E.C.                                                                                         |
| 1884, Dec. 8                                          | WILKINSON, THOMAS ... ..                                      | 170, North Street, Brighton, and 30A,<br>Western Road, Hove, Sussex.                                     |
| A. 1899, Oct. 30<br>F. 1905, May 15                   | *WILLIAMS, ARTHUR CODRINGTON                                  | 9, Whitehall Place, S.W.                                                                                 |
| 1890, Mar. 10                                         | WILLIAMS, EDWARD BICKERTON...                                 | City Chambers, 82, New St., Birmingham.                                                                  |
| 1891, Nov. 4                                          | WILLIAMS, GERALD GARNONS ...                                  | Ashburnham Estate Office, Burry Port,<br>R.S.O., Carmarthenshire.                                        |
| A. 1895, Mar. 6<br>F. 1898, May 2                     | *WILLIAMS, HENRY CUTHBERT ...                                 | 25, Earl's Court Square, S.W.                                                                            |
| 1884, Feb. 11                                         | WILLIAMS, JOHN ... ..                                         | Gwernhefn, Bala, North Wales.                                                                            |
| A. 1875, Jan. 18<br>F. 1890, Feb. 24                  | WILLIAMS, LEONARD JAMES ...                                   | 15, Leadenhall Street, E.C.                                                                              |
| A. 1880, Jan. 19<br>F. 1888, Apr. 16                  | WILLIAMS, WILLIAM HERBERT ...                                 | Great Western Railway, Paddington, W.                                                                    |
| A. 1893, Oct. 4<br>F. 1897, Feb. 22                   | *WILLIS, EDWARD ... ..                                        | 9, Prout Grove, Neasden, N.W.                                                                            |
| 1895, Sept. 2                                         | WILLIS, GILBERT DE LAVAL...                                   | 4, Kildare Street, Dublin.                                                                               |
| 1895, Sept. 2                                         | WILLIS, HENRY DE LAVAL ... ..                                 | Ennis, Co. Clare.                                                                                        |
| 1889, Feb. 25                                         | WILLMOT, GEORGE DYOTT ... ..                                  | 6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.                                                                          |
| 1882, Apr. 24<br>F. 1887, May 9                       | WILLMOT, JOHN ... ..                                          | 6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.                                                                          |
| 1895, Sept. 2                                         | WILSON, ARTHUR JN. DE COURCY                                  | Estate Office, Hackwood Park, Basing-<br>stoke, Hampshire.                                               |
| A. 1898, Oct. 29<br>F. 1899, Oct. 2                   | *WILSON, FREDERICK ROBERT ...                                 | 10, St. Nicholas Rd., Upper Tooting,<br>S.W.                                                             |
| 1883, Dec. 17                                         | WILSON, SIR JACOB, K.C.V.O. ...                               | Chillingham Barns, Belford, North-<br>umberland.                                                         |
| 1899, Feb. 16<br>A. 1896, Oct. 28<br>F. 1899, Jan. 23 | WILSON, JAMES, C.A. ... ..                                    | 135, Wellington Street, Glasgow.                                                                         |
| 1881, Dec. 19                                         | *WILSON, LAWRENCE RICHARD ...<br>WILSON, THOMAS SILK... ..    | Bank of England Chambers, Tib Lane,<br>Manchester.<br>Bank of England Chambers, Tib Lane,<br>Manchester. |
| 1888, Jan. 23<br>F. 1904, Feb. 22                     | *WILSON, WILLIAM EDWARD ...                                   | Bank of England Chambers, Tib Lane,<br>Manchester.                                                       |
| 1891, Jan. 17                                         | WILSON, WILLIAM HENRY ... ..                                  | 29, Fountain Street, Manchester.                                                                         |
| 1891, Nov. 4                                          | WINN, THOMAS ... ..                                           | 92, Albion Street, Leeds.                                                                                |
| 1898, Feb. 18                                         | WINNING, DOUGLAS CAMPBELL<br>WILLS                            | Municipal Buildings, Broughty Ferry,<br>N.B.                                                             |



| Dip.<br>No. | Date of Election<br>and of Transfer.  | FELLOWS.                                                | Address.                                                                                              |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1963        | 1891, Jan. 17                         | WINTERTON, HARRY JOHN CAM-<br>PION                      | St. Mary's Chambers, Lichfield, Staffo-<br>shire.                                                     |
| 1964        | 1891, Jan. 17                         | WINTERTON, WILLIAM MOXON ...                            | Walton Warren, Burton-on-Trent,<br>Staffordshire.                                                     |
| 2437        | 1891, Nov. 4                          | WISE, CHARLES DACRES ... ..                             | Toddington, Winchcomb, Gloucester-<br>shire.                                                          |
| 2130        | 1891, May 23                          | WOLFENDEN, THOMAS ... ..                                | Estate Office, Scarisbrick Hall, near<br>Ormskirk, Lancashire.                                        |
| 2438        | 1891, Nov. 4                          | WOLLEY, THOMAS JOHN ... ..                              | Clungunford Estate Office, Aston-<br>Clun, Salop.                                                     |
| 2640        | A. 1894, Feb. 23<br>F. 1899, Jan. 23  | *WONNACOTT, ERNEST WILLIAM<br>MALPAS, A.R.I.B.A. ... .. | 199, Piccadilly, W.                                                                                   |
| 1909        | A. 1890, Nov. 22<br>F. 1891, May 25   | *WOOD, CHARLES BRUCE ... ..                             | 26, Haldon Road, West Hill, Wandsworth,<br>S.W.                                                       |
| 1474        | 1888, Mar. 19                         | WOOD, JOHN DANIEL ... ..                                | 6, Mount Street, W.                                                                                   |
| 3317        | A. 1898, Feb. 18<br>F. 1905, May 15   | *WOOD, JOHN EDWARD ... ..                               | 9, Argyll Place, W.                                                                                   |
| 2724        | A. 1894, Oct. 30<br>F. 1901, Apr. 29  | *† WOOD, LESLIE STUART ... ..                           | College View, East Grinstead, Sussex.                                                                 |
| 2048        | 1891, Mar. 14                         | WOOD, WILLIAM ... ..                                    | White House, Cobham, Gravesend, Kent.                                                                 |
| 1873        | 1890, Nov. 22                         | WOODBIDGE, STEPHEN, JUN. ...                            | 210, High Street, Brentford.                                                                          |
| 1874        | 1890, Nov. 22                         | WOODFORDE, LIONEL BURNET ...                            | Milton Ferry, Peterborough, Northamp-<br>tonshire.                                                    |
| 2131        | 1891, May 23                          | WOODMAN, THOMAS FOSTER ...                              | 32, St. Peter Street, St. Albans, Herts.                                                              |
| 3447        | A. 1898, Oct. 29<br>F. 1901, Apr. 29  | *WOOD-MARTIN, HENRY ROGER<br>BROMHEAD ... ..            | Cleveragh, Sligo, Ireland.                                                                            |
| 3507        | 1899, Oct. 30                         | *WOODROW, THOMAS JOHN ... ..                            | 18, Coleman Street, E.C.                                                                              |
| 2557        | A. 1892, Nov. 28<br>F. 1895, Sept. 23 | *WOODS, ARTHUR GEORGE ... ..                            | Hampton House, Grove Road, Hounslow,<br>Middlesex.                                                    |
| 2132        | 1891, May 23                          | WOODS, THOMAS ... ..                                    | 4 and 5, Church Parade, Hounslow,<br>Middlesex.                                                       |
| 2439        | 1891, Nov. 4                          | WOODTHORPE, EDMUND, F.R.I.B.A.,<br>M.A. (Oxon.) ... ..  | 32, Gresham Street, E.C.                                                                              |
| 711         | A. 1882, Jan. 16<br>F. 1890, Apr. 14  | WOODWARD, WM., A.R.I.B.A. ...                           | 13, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.                                                                  |
| 2440        | 1891, Nov. 4                          | WOOLER, WALTER HERNAMAN ...                             | Waterloo Street, Weston-super-Mare,<br>Somersetshire.                                                 |
| 2049        | 1891, Mar. 14                         | WOOLLEY, JOHN TURTON ... ..                             | Salisbury, Wilts.                                                                                     |
| 613         | 1881, Feb. 21                         | WOOLLEY, REGINALD ... ..                                | Silver Street, Lincoln, & South Colli-<br>ham, Newark, Notts.                                         |
| 427         | A. 1876, Feb. 7<br>F. 1880, Nov. 8    | WOOLLEY, THOMAS CECIL SMITH                             | South Collingham, Newark, Notts.                                                                      |
| 267         | A. 1871, Nov. 13<br>F. 1877, Jan. 29  | WOOLLEY, W. EDWARD ... ..<br>(Member of Council)        | The Red House, Loughborough,<br>Leicestershire.                                                       |
| 1876        | 1890, Nov. 22                         | WORDSWORTH, ROBERT WALTER                               | Whitmoor, Ollerton, Notts.                                                                            |
| 680         | A. 1881, Dec. 19<br>F. 1887, Jan. 10  | WREATHALL, ROBERT T. ... ..                             | The Vestry Hall, St. Martin's Place,<br>Trafalgar Square, W.C., and Man-<br>House, Greenhill, Harrow. |

| Date of Election<br>and of Transfer. | FELLOWS.                                                   | Address.                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | WRENNALL, WILLIAM ... ..                                   | 9, Harrington Street, Liverpool.                                                             |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | WRIGHT, CHARLES WILLIAM, M.A.<br>( <i>Cantab.</i> ) ... .. | 21, Parkinson Street, Nottingham.                                                            |
| 1904, Oct. 27                        | WRIGHT, GEORGE JOHN ... ..                                 | Royal Engineer Office, Tigné, Malta.                                                         |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | WRIGHT, GEORGE THOMAS GREEN                                | 3, Great Winchester Street, E.C.                                                             |
| 1872, Dec. 9                         | WRIGHT, WILLIAM EDWARD ...                                 | King's Lynn, Norfolk.                                                                        |
| 1890, Feb. 24                        | WRIGHTSON, ARTHUR FREDERICK                                | 26, Budge Row, E.C.                                                                          |
| 1894, Oct. 30<br>1902, Dec. 8        | *WYATT, ARCHIBALD ... ..                                   | Portchester, Hampshire.                                                                      |
| 1898, Oct. 29<br>1901, July 2        | *WYATT, HERBERT GUY BUCKELL                                | 10, West Pallant, Chichester, Sussex.                                                        |
| 1882, Jan. 30                        | WYATT, OLIVER NEWMAN ... ..                                | East Street, Chichester, Sussex.                                                             |
| 1893, Oct. 4<br>1895, Nov. 1         | *WYLES, JOHN WALTER... ..                                  | Shortlands, Woodford Road, South<br>Woodford, Essex.                                         |
| 1884, Mar. 10                        | WYLEY, HENRY JAMES ... ..                                  | Bridgnorth, Shropshire.                                                                      |
| 1884, Dec. 8                         | WYLEY, WILLIAM JOHN ... ..                                 | 2, School Chambers, Shrewsbury, Shrop-<br>shire.                                             |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | WYNNE, ALFRED HENRY ... ..                                 | Collon, Drogheda, Co. Louth.                                                                 |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | YORK, HENRY ... ..                                         | East Barnet Valley Urban District Coun-<br>cil, Station Road, New Barnet, Herts.             |
| 1881, Jan. 10<br>1891, Jan. 5        | YOUNG, ANDREW ... ..                                       | London County Council, 17, Spring Gar-<br>dens, S.W.                                         |
| 1892, Feb. 26                        | YOUNG, CHARLES ... ..                                      | Alton, Hants.                                                                                |
| 1890, May 29                         | YOUNG, DOUGLAS ... ..                                      | 51, Coleman Street, E.C.                                                                     |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | YOUNG, EDWARD HERBERT,<br>A.M.I.C.E.                       | Liverpool Corporation Waterworks,<br>Engineers' Department, Municipal<br>Offices, Liverpool. |
| 1895, Sept. 2                        | YOUNG, GEORGE LAWRENCE ...                                 | Randalstown, Co. Antrim.                                                                     |
| 1891, Nov. 4<br>1892, Nov. 14        | *YOUNG, HARRY AUSTIN LINDSAY                               | The Johnstone Estate Office, Weymouth,<br>Dorset.                                            |
| 1878, Dec. 9<br>1891, Feb. 2         | YOUNG, MORGAN HENRY ... ..                                 | 17, Southampton St., Bloomsbury Square,<br>W.C.                                              |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | YOUNG, OSWALD WILLIAM ... ..                               | Mersey Docks & Harbour Board, Liver-<br>pool.                                                |
| 1891, Nov. 4                         | YOUNG, THOMAS ... ..                                       | 6, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.                                                           |
| 1897, Oct. 26<br>1900, Feb. 12       | *YOUNG, THOMAS JOHN ... ..                                 | The Agricultural College, Holmes<br>Chapel, Cheshire.                                        |
| 1899, Feb. 16                        | YUILLE, ROBERT ... ..                                      | 70, South Portland Street, Glasgow.                                                          |

Total number of Fellows, 1889.

**Professional Associates.**

The names of those Professional Associates who have qualified for the Class by Examination are distinguished thus \*

The names of those Professional Associates who have further qualified by Examination for, but have not yet been transferred to, the Class of Fellows, are distinguished thus †

| Dip. No. | Date of Election. | PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.         | Address.                                                                      |
|----------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4350     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *ABBOTT, ALEXANDER HENRY ...     | 2, Boscombe Chambers, Boscombe, Bournemouth, Hants.                           |
| 2648     | 1894, Oct. 30     | *ADAMS, GERALD JAMES FREDERICK   | 35, St. George's Street, Canterbury, and Town Hall Chambers, Herne Bay, Kent. |
| 3950     | 1902, Oct. 28     | *ADAMS, GILBERT MATTHEWS ...     | 218, Lower Clapton Road, N.E.                                                 |
| 2929     | 1895, Oct. 24     | *ADAMS, HERBERT ...              | 38, Sloane Street, Belgravia, S.W.                                            |
| 1351     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *ADAMS, HUBERT ARTHUR ...        | Care of C. A. Russell, K.C., 53, Nethershall Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.         |
| 3780     | 1901, Oct. 29     | *ALLEN, FRED TREGARTHEN ...      | 21, Bonfield Road, Lewisham, S.E.                                             |
| 4352     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *ALLEN, HAROLD COLIN ...         | Dashmonden, Holmdale Road, Waltham, Hampstead, N.W.                           |
| 2564     | 1893, Oct. 4      | *ALLEN, JOHN PARNELL ...         | 23, Victoria Buildings, Grainger Street, West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.             |
| 3951     | 1902, Oct. 28     | *†ALLEN, LESLIE HERBERT ...      | 4, Holmbury View, Upper Clapton, N.                                           |
| 3339     | 1898, Oct. 29     | *ALLPRESS, HORACE EDWARD ...     | 59, Perrymead Street, Eel Brook Common, S.W.                                  |
| 4127     | 1903, Oct. 28     | *ALLSOP, BENJAMIN GEORGE KIDSTON | 7, Bentinck Mansions, Bentinck Street, W.                                     |
| 3952     | 1902, Oct. 28     | *AMIES, HERBERT CHRISTOPHER ...  | 170, Pinhoe Road, Exeter, Devonshire.                                         |
| 3781     | 1901, Oct. 29     | *†ANDERSON, HENRY ...            | Care of J. S. Foster, Portmadoc, Carnarvon.                                   |
| 2931     | 1895, Oct. 24     | *ANDERSON, THOMAS JOHN ...       | 70, Grand Parade, Haringay, N.                                                |
| 3340     | 1898, Oct. 29     | *ANDREWS, ARTHUR GEORGE ...      | Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Colchester, Essex.                      |
| 3341     | 1898, Oct. 29     | *ANDREWS, HERBERT GEORGE ...     |                                                                               |
| 4353     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *ANDREWS, RONALD SEYMOUR ...     | Chester Villa, Woodstock Road, Oxford.                                        |
| 3074     | 1896, Oct. 28     | *ANDREWS, STEPHEN HAMPTON ...    | 29, Penshurst Road, South Hackney, N.                                         |
| 3193     | 1897, Oct. 26     | *APPLEBY, FRANK SETON ...        | 60, Woodcroft Road, Liverpool.                                                |
| 3782     | 1901, Oct. 29     | *ARMSTRONG, ALBERT LESLIE ...    | Blairgowrie, Dragon Parade, Harrogate, Yorkshire.                             |
| 3509     | 1899, Oct. 30     | *ARMSTRONG, JOHN WM. WILSON      | "Blacon," Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire.                                    |
| 1877     | 1890, Nov. 22     | *ARMYTAGH, FRANCIS REGINALD      | Ravensbourne, Harrow, Middlesex.                                              |
| 3622     | 1900, Feb. 23     | *ARNOLD, ALAN ...                | Westgate Chambers, Winchester, Hampshire.                                     |
| 3640     | 1900, Oct. 30     | *ARNOLD, HARRY HAGON ...         | Victoria Chambers, Bank Plain, Norwich, Norfolk.                              |
| 4374     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *†ASH, HORACE JAMES ...          | 8, St. Mary's Street, Stamford, Lincolnshire.                                 |

| Date<br>of Election. | PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.                                      | Address.                                                                   |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *ASHBRIDGE, PRENTICE MOORE ...                                | Southweald, Grove Park, Wanstead, E.                                       |
| 1903, Feb. 20        | *ASHTON, ARTHUR WARD... ..                                    | c/o Survey Records Department, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada. |
| 1894, Oct. 30        | *ASTLEY, REGINALD BASIL ... ..                                | Acton Reynold, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.                                     |
| 1898, Oct. 29        | *ATTLEE, EDWARD GUY... ..                                     | Green Lane, Burbage, Buxton, Derbyshire.                                   |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *AUBREY, WILLIAM BEAUCHAMP                                    | 19, East Street, Thame, Oxfordshire.                                       |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *AUSTIN, FRANK HOLMAN... ..                                   | 29, Basinghall Street, E.C.                                                |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *AYNSLEY, DOUGLAS FARRER ...                                  | Fencer Hill, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.                                  |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *BAILEY, PERCIVAL HENRY ASHBY                                 | Surveyor's Office, The Straits, Dudley, Staffordshire.                     |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *BAKER, FRANK LESLIE ... ..                                   | Care of W. G. Cooke, 35, Wallbrook, E.C.                                   |
| 1879, Dec. 8         | BALDING, ALBERT... ..                                         | 57, Coleman St., E.C., & Barkway, Herts.                                   |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *BALDWIN-WISEMAN, WILLIAM<br>RALPH, M.Sc., F.G.S., A.M.I.C.E. | 4, Brundretts Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Lancashire.                        |
| 1888, Dec. 10        | *BALL, JAMES BENJAMIN ... ..                                  | Engineer's Office, L. D. & E. C. Railway, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.        |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *BALSTER, STEPHEN ... ..                                      | 28, Maryon Road, Charlton, Kent.                                           |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *BAMFORD, WALTER HERBERT...                                   | Estate Department, Euston Station, W.C.                                    |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *BANKS, EDWARD JOHN STANLEY                                   | 101, Bethune Road, Stamford Hill, N.                                       |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *BANKS, JOHN, JUN. ... ..                                     | Graythwaite Hall Estate Office, Newby Bridge, Ulverston, Lancashire.       |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *BARBER, HARRY JOHN ... ..                                    | Melrose, Junction Road, Andover, Hampshire.                                |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *BARCLAY, ROBERT HERMAN ...                                   | 41, High Street, Clapham, S.W.                                             |
| 1890, Nov. 22        | *BARCLAY, THOMAS ... ..                                       | Southfield, Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, Warwickshire.                     |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *BARE, ARNOLD EDWIN ... ..                                    | 9, Southampton Street, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.                             |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *BARKER, HERBERT GRAHAM ...                                   | Beechcroft, Merton Hall Road, Wimbledon, S.W.                              |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *BARNHAM, GEORGE WILLIAM ...                                  | Griston, Watton, Norfolk.                                                  |
| 1885, Jan. 26        | *BARRATT, HARRY... ..                                         | Hill View, Corser Street, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.                     |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *BARTHOLOMEW, CHARLES<br>FREDERICK ... ..                     | 47, Hinstock Road, Plumstead, S.E.                                         |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *BARTON, SYDNEY FREDERICK ...                                 | Forest View, The Drive, Walthamstow, E.                                    |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *BASTABLE, JOHN DANIEL ... ..                                 | 6, Irving Street, Southport, Lancashire.                                   |

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|-------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4130        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *BATEMAN, FRANK GRAHAM ...                | Ashburnham Estate Office, Burry Port<br>R.S.O., Carmarthenshire. |
| 4363        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *BATES, OSCAR GEORGE ... ..               | Montague House, Montague Road, Croydon.                          |
| 4131        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *BATSTONE, WALTER WATERFIELD              | 110, Cannon Street, E.C.                                         |
| 3789        | 1901, Oct. 29        | *BATTERBURY, NORMAN BONIFACE              | 35, Slatey Road, Birkenhead, Cheshire.                           |
| 4364        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *BAXENDALE, FREDERICK GIESIN              | Killiney, Knight's Hill, West Norwood<br>S.E.                    |
| 4301        | 1904, Feb. 18        | *BAYLEY, HAROLD ... ..                    | Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, Canada.                             |
| 3643        | 1900, Oct. 30        | *BAYLIS, ALBERT EDWARD ...                | H.M. Office of Works, Storeys Gate, S.W.                         |
| 3511        | 1899, Oct. 30        | *BAYLIS, ALFRED WILLIAM ... ..            |                                                                  |
| 3076        | 1896, Oct. 28        | *BEACH, ARCHIBALD WILLIAM<br>HICKS, MAJOR | Mancetter House, Atherstone, Warwickshire.                       |
| 2451        | 1891, Nov. 4         | *BEASLEY, JOHN ARTHUR<br>LLEWELLYN ... .. | 37, Friar Lane, Leicester.                                       |
| 4109        | 1903, Feb. 20        | *BEASLEY, THOMAS CALVERT PLATT            | Harston, Grantham, Lincolnshire.                                 |
| 4132        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *BEAVEN, HOWARD CLIFFORD ...              | 27, Richmond Road, Westbourne Grove<br>W.                        |
| 4133        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *BEDDALL, HERBERT BOWMAN ...              | Pentillie Estate Office, St. Mellion<br>R.S.O., E. Cornwall.     |
| 4134        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *BEDFORD, CHARLES EDGAR ...               | 10, Wigmore Street, W.                                           |
| 4365        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *BEDFORD, REGINALD LEWIS<br>JOSHUA ... .. |                                                                  |
| 3347        | 1898, Oct. 29        | *BEDWELL, ERNEST CHARLES ...              | Murivance, Horn Lane, Acton, W.                                  |
| 3790        | 1901, Oct. 29        | *BELL, ALBERT HENRY ... ..                | 29, Fleet Street, E.C.                                           |
| 4366        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *BELL, ALBERT HENRY ... ..                | Woburn Lodge, Addlestone, Surrey.                                |
| 2968        | 1895, Oct. 24        | *BELLAMY, HARRY ... ..                    | 67, Millfield Road, York.                                        |
|             |                      | *BELL-JOHN, HARRY ... ..                  | H.M. Public Works Department, Pretoria<br>B.S.A.                 |
| 4367        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *BENJAMIN, ASHLEY FLORIAN ...             | 24, Norfolk Square, Hyde Park, W.                                |
| 2933        | 1895, Oct. 24        | *BENTLEY, HAROLD EDWIN ...                | Cleveland, King Edward's Grove<br>Teddington.                    |
| 4135        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *BERRIE, VERO LAVERTON ... ..             | Tamworth, Bickerstoth Road, Tootill<br>S.W.                      |
| 3791        | 1901, Oct. 29        | *BERRY, ALGERNON LAWRENCE ...             | Newby Estate Office, Ripon, Yorkshire.                           |
| 3957        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *BERRY, HENRY FRANK ... ..                | 5, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.                            |
| 3349        | 1898, Oct. 29        | *BETENSON, FREDERIC ROGER ...             | 13, Great James Street, Bedford Row, W.                          |
| 3792        | 1901, Oct. 29        | *BETTGER, HAROLD ALFRED ... ..            | 3, Warwick House Street, Cockspur<br>Street, S.W.                |
| 3350        | 1898, Oct. 29        | *BETRIDGE, JOHN CHARLES LEBON             | Salterton, Merton Hall Road, Merton<br>S.W.                      |
| 4368        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *BEVINGTON, PHILIP JACKSON ...            | 22, Grange Road, Canonbury, N.                                   |
| 3361        | 1898, Oct. 29        | *BIBBEY, THOMAS ... ..                    | Surveyor's Office, Audley, Staffordshire.                        |
| 3196        | 1897, Oct. 26        | *BICKFORD, JOSEPH GRANT ...               | 50, Kenilworth Court, Putney, S.W.                               |
| 3644        | 1900, Oct. 30        | *BINGHAM, WILLIAM RAPER ...               |                                                                  |



| Date<br>of Election. | PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.                  | Address.                                                               |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *¶BINNS, HENRY WILLIAM ... ..             | Grosvenor Buildings, Richmond, Surrey.                                 |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *BLACKMAN, JOHN WILLIAM BERNARD ... ..    | 68, Rugby Road, Brighton.                                              |
| 1897, Oct. 26        | *¶BLACKSHAW, CHARLES ... ..               | 3, Victoria Mansions, Grange Road, Willesden Green, N.W.               |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *¶BLAIR, JOHN WATSON ... ..               | Cromwell Lodge, Leicester Road, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.                |
| 1905, Feb. 24        | *BLAKE, ALFRED EVELEIGH ... ..            | c/o Messrs. Morton & Waters, Ravenscourt Park Station, Hammersmith, W. |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *BLAKE, ALFRED NORMAN ... ..              | 14, Christchurch Road, Hampstead, N.W.                                 |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *BLESSLEY, VICTOR HENRY ... ..            | 59, Hillfield Road, West Hampstead, N.W.                               |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *¶BLISS, FRANCIS GEORGE ... ..            | 106, Cheapside, E.C.                                                   |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *¶BLISS, THEODORE STEPHEN ... ..          | Bedford Office, Tavistock, Devonshire.                                 |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *BLORE, CHARLES GORDON ... ..             | Idsworth Estate Office, Horndean Hampshire.                            |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *BLUNT, FRANCIS EDWARD ... ..             | 44, Aubrey Street, Liverpool, Lancashire                               |
| 1898, Oct. 29        | *BLYTH, GEORGE ALFRED ... ..              | 24, Lonsdale Road, Barnes, S.W.                                        |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *BLYTH, HAROLD KING ... ..                | 4, Home Park Villas, Saltash, Cornwall.                                |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *BOAZMAN, HENRY, JUN. ... ..              | Survey Department, Kampala, Uganda, East Africa.                       |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *¶BODDINGTON, PERCY EDGAR ... ..          | Woodbury, Teignmouth Road, Brondesbury, N.W.                           |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *BODEN, HARROLD CASSWELL ... ..           | 54, Clarendon Road, Putney, S.W.                                       |
| 1896, Oct. 28        | *BODEN, MAURICE ... ..                    | 133, Finchley Road, N.W.                                               |
| 1893, Oct. 4         | *BODGER, PERCY MORRIS ... ..              | 28, Bishopsgate Street, Norwich, Norfolk.                              |
| 1884, May 5          | BOND, FREDERICK GEORGE... ..              | Old Bank House, Ipswich, Suffolk.                                      |
| 1895, Oct. 24        | *BOORD, WALTER BERTRAM... ..              | Bewerley, Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire.                                   |
| 1899, Oct. 30        | *¶BOOTH, ERNEST WITTON ... ..             | Borough Engineer's Office, Croydon, Surrey.                            |
| 1896, Oct. 28        | *BÖSHER, VICTOR EVANS ... ..              | 17, Pall Mall East, S.W.                                               |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *BOULTON, CHARLES VALENTINE ... ..        | 17, Wandle Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.                                   |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *BOURCHIER, CLAUD J. ... ..               | Charleville Estate Office, Tullamore, Kings' County, Ireland.          |
| 1886, Dec. 6         | *BOUSFIELD, EDWIN VAUGHAN DAVENPORT... .. | 99, Gresham Street, E.C.                                               |
| 1891, May 23         | *BOWDEN, ERNEST NEWTON ... ..             | Mitford House, Brooklands, Cheshire.                                   |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *BOWEN, EDWARD BEDDOE ... ..              | Town Hall, Hackney, N.E.                                               |
| 1888, Dec. 10        | *BOWER, ARTHUR WENTWORTH CHIVERS ... ..   | Moat Hall, Ouseburn, Yorkshire.                                        |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *BOYTON, FRANK ALRIC ... ..               | 70, Coleman Street, E.C.                                               |
| 1899, Oct. 30        | *¶BRADSHAW, ARTHUR GEORGE... ..           | 7, Gage Street, Lancaster.                                             |



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|-------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3079        | 1896, Oct. 28        | *BRADSHAW, ARTHUR STANLEY ...  | Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall Bedford.                                      |
| 3962        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *¶BRADSHAW, HAROLD CLAUD ...   | Tynney Hall Estate Office, Rotherwick, Winchester, Hampshire.                      |
| 3963        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *¶BRAMLEY, FRANCIS HERBERT     | Claremont Crescent, Sheffield, Yorkshire.                                          |
| 3514        | 1899, Oct. 30        | *BRAND, EDMUND ... ..          | The Club, Mombasa, British East Africa Protectorate.                               |
| 4579        | 1905, Feb. 24        | *BRAY, JOCELYN ... ..          | The Manor House, Shere, Guildford.                                                 |
| 3964        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *BREALEY, REGINALD WOODHOUSE   | Rose Bank, Leek, Staffordshire.                                                    |
| 4376        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *BREBNER, ROBERT FREDERICK...  | Estate Office, Gartmore, Perthshire.                                               |
| 3759        | 1901, Oct. 29        | *¶BRENT, THOMAS ... ..         | 51, Station Road, Redhill, Surrey.                                                 |
| 1965        | 1891, Jan. 17        | *BREVETOR, THOMAS ... ..       | 42, Sach Road, Clapton, N.E.                                                       |
| 1663        | 1889, Dec. 9         | *BRIDGFORD, LEO APPLETON ...   | 65, King Street, Manchester.                                                       |
| 3648        | 1900, Oct. 30        | *¶BRIERLEY, HUGH COLLEY ...    | Estate Office, Midland Railway, Derby.                                             |
| 1374        | 1887, Feb. 21        | *BRIGGS, JOHN... ..            | 13, Cavendish Road, Clapham Common S.W.                                            |
| 3649        | 1900, Oct. 30        | *BRIMACOMBE, CHARLES SEYMOUR   | 5, Worcester Gardens, Clapham Common, S.W.                                         |
| 4140        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *BRISTOW, ROBERT C. ... ..     | Works Department, H.M. Dockyard, Malta.                                            |
| 3965        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *¶BROAD, SYDNEY LOWTHER ...    | 35, Hietley Road, Shepherds' Bush, W.                                              |
| 4141        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *BROADBENT, WILLIAM ... ..     | Red Hall Chambers, Guildford Street, Leeds, Yorkshire.                             |
| 4580        | 1905, Feb. 24        | *BROMLEY, ROBERT CECIL ... ..  | 17, Wolseley Road, Crouch End, N.                                                  |
| 4377        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *BROOK, HARRY ... ..           | 37, Amptill Square, N.W.                                                           |
| 4378        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *BROOKE, JOHN CUBITT... ..     | 66, Park Avenue, Barking, Essex.                                                   |
| 3515        | 1899, Oct. 30        | *¶BROOKER, FREDERICK GEORGE    | Elm Bank, Sevenoaks, Kent.                                                         |
| 3516        | 1899, Oct. 30        | *BROOKS, WILLIAM NATHANIEL ... | White Lodge, Thoresby Park, Ollertot, Newark.                                      |
| 4142        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *BROOME, DOUGLAS FRANK ... ..  | 23, Aubert Park, Highbury, N.                                                      |
| 1073        | 1884, Jan. 28        | BROWN, ALEXANDER ... ..        | Home Farm, Hothfield, Ashford, Kent.                                               |
| 3491        | 1899, Feb. 16        | *¶BROWN, ARTHUR FREDERICK ...  | 17, Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea, S.W.                                                  |
| 3966        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *BROWN, JAMES CARTER ... ..    | South Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent.                                     |
| 3796        | 1901, Oct. 29        | *BROWN, JOHN... ..             | Abingdon Street, Northampton.                                                      |
| 3929        | 1902, Feb. 21        | *BROWN, LESLY JOHN ... ..      | 14, St. John's Wood Road, N.W.                                                     |
| 3354        | 1898, Oct. 29        | *BROWN, THOMAS, JUN. ... ..    | 67, Lowther Street, Whitehaven, Cumberland.                                        |
| 1410        | 1887, Dec. 19        | *BROWN, WILLIAM EDWARD... ..   | "Langla," Rosslyn Rd, Watford, Hertfordshire and 22, Savile Row, Regent Street, W. |
| 4379        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *BROWN, WILLIAM ERNEST ... ..  | St. Oswald's Mount, Parkgate Road, Chester.                                        |
| 2626        | 1894, Feb. 23        | *BROWN, WILLIAM LOBIN TRANT    | 332, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.                                                      |

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|----------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *BROWNE, EUSTACE MONTAGUE ...             | Diggers Rest, Barberton, B.S.A.                            |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *BROWNING, EGBERT GEORGE ...              | Royal Engineer Office, Curragh Camp,<br>Ireland.           |
| 1894, Oct. 30        | *BRUCE, ALEXANDER DAVID... ..             | Elvetham Estate Office, Winchfield,<br>Hants.              |
| 1899, Oct. 30        | *B[ ]BRUTON, BASIL VASSAR ... ..          | Albion Chambers, King St., Gloucester.                     |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *B[ ]BRUZAUD, GEORGE JOSEPH ...           | Llanstephan, Springfield Meadows, Wey-<br>bridge, Surrey.  |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *BRYAN, ARTHUR ... ..                     | Minworth Hall, near Birmingham.                            |
| 1883, May, 21        | BUCKLAND, WILLIAM THOMAS ...              | 9, Whitehall Place, S.W.                                   |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *BUCKLEY, ALFRED EUSTACE ...              | George Street Chambers, Halifax, York-<br>shire.           |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *BUCKWELL, ROBERT LEIGHTON...             | Newington Vicarage, Hythe, Kent.                           |
| 1890, Jan. 6         | *BULBECK, GEORGE ... ..                   | Clanfield, 84, Elms Road, Clapham Park,<br>S.W.            |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *BULL, THOMAS HENRY... ..                 | London County Council, Architect's De-<br>partment, S.W.   |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *B[ ]BULLEY, HORACE WILLIAM ...           | 41, Polsloe Road, Exeter, Devon.                           |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *BURCH, HERBERT... ..                     | 66, Cromwell Avenue, Highgate, N.                          |
| 1892, Nov. 28        | *BURDER, REGINALD EDWARD<br>CAMPBELL      | Harper Adams Agricultural College,<br>Newport, Shropshire. |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *BURGE, ARTHUR JOHN... ..                 | 428, Wandsworth Road, S.W.                                 |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *BURMAN, WILLIAM ... ..                   | Estate Office, Kiveton Park, near<br>Sheffield.            |
| 1904, Feb. 18        | BURR, EDMUND JOHN ... ..                  | 8, Montague Street, Russell Square,<br>W.C.                |
| 1901, Oct. 27        | *BURR, FREDERICK MALCOLM ...              | Terlings, Orleans Road, Hornsey Rise, N.                   |
| 1897, Oct. 26        | *B[ ]BURROWS, FRANK HERBERT ...           | 41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.                            |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *B[ ]BURSTOW, RALPH HENRY... ..           | 21, Station Road, Hailsham, Sussex.                        |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *BURTON, GEORGE FREDERICK ...             | Heaplands, Greenmount, Tottington,<br>Lancashire.          |
| 1887, Dec. 19        | *BUSS, FLEETWOOD GEORGE<br>WILLIAM ... .. | 4, Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.                     |
| 1898, Oct. 29        | *BUTCHER, THOMAS EWEN ... ..              | Park View Villas, Chesham, Bucking-<br>hamshire.           |
| 1895, Oct. 24        | *BUTLER, RICHARD PIERCE ... ..            | Ballin Temple, Tullow, Co. Carlow.                         |
| 1884, May 5          | BUTTERWORTH, JOSIAH ... ..                | Mansfield, Notts.                                          |
| 1901, Oct. 27        | *B[ ]CABLE, CHARLES VINCENT ...           | The Turret, Hartley Wintney, Hampshire.                    |
| 1894, Oct. 30        | *CAMBRIDGE, WILLIAM JAMES ...             | Heckford Lodge, Eaton Hastings, Faring-<br>don, Berks.     |

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|----------|-------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 799      | 1882, Apr. 24     | CARD, HENRY ... ..                             | North Street, Lewes, Sussex.                                            |
| 3492     | 1899, Feb. 16     | *CARGILL, CAMPBELL FEATHERSTON                 | 198, Blythe Road, W.                                                    |
| 3970     | 1902, Oct. 28     | *CARR, ARTHUR BENTLEY ... ..                   | 14, Cook Street, Liverpool.                                             |
| 3360     | 1898, Oct. 29     | *CARR, HERBERT FRANCIS ... ..                  | 29, Jesse Terrace, Reading, Berkshire.                                  |
| 1413     | 1887, Dec. 19     | *CARTER, ALFRED PRESLEY ... ..                 | Rosslyn, Rectory Road, Rickmansworth Herts.                             |
| 3207     | 1897, Oct. 26     | *CASSIN, CHARLES LANGA ... ..                  | Mayfield, 94, Catford Hill, S.E.                                        |
| 3082     | 1896, Oct. 28     | *CATHCART, ARCHIBALD HAMILTON, THE HON. ... .. | 31, Grosvenor Place, S.W.                                               |
| 3803     | 1901, Oct. 29     | *CATLEUGH, WILLIAM DENZIL ... ..               | "Clyffe," Richmond Wood Road Bournemouth, Hants.                        |
| 4111     | 1903, Feb. 20     | *CATON, THOMAS LINFIELD ... ..                 | 82, Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W.                                            |
| 3361     | 1898, Oct. 29     | *CHADWICK, SPENCER ... ..                      | 2, Pall Mall East, S.W.                                                 |
| 1572     | 1889, Jan. 28     | *CHALCRAFT, HENRY TERRELL ... ..               | 48, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.                                     |
| 3804     | 1901, Oct. 29     | *CHAMBERLAIN, CHARLES ... ..                   | c/o. Donald Pearce, P.O. Box 112 Jubilee Gold Mine, Johannesburg B.S.A. |
| 4383     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *CHAMBERS, ALEXANDER ... ..                    | 2, Southend Road, Beckenham, Kent.                                      |
| 3971     | 1902, Oct. 28     | *CHAMPERNOWNE, AMYAS WALTER                    | Sidbury Manor Estate Office, Sidbury Sidmouth, Devonshire.              |
| 2572     | 1893, Oct. 4      | *CHAMPION, GEORGE ERNEST ... ..                | Redwall Farm, Linton, Kent.                                             |
| 3972     | 1902, Oct. 28     | *CHANDLER, JOHN ... ..                         | Bank Chambers, Finchley, N.                                             |
| 4384     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *CHAPLIN, CHARLES MONTAGUE ... ..              | 37, Hill Street, Hinckley, Leicestershire                               |
| 1006     | 1883, Dec. 17     | CHAPMAN, VAUGHAN GODFREY ST. JOHN ... ..       | 82, Queen Street, E.C.                                                  |
| 4385     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *CHAPPLE, JOHN GRADDON ... ..                  | 59, Burnaby Gardens, Chiswick, W.                                       |
| 3767     | 1901, Feb. 21     | *CHARLES, MICHAEL THOMAS, B.A. (Cantab)        | Pelsall Hall, near Walsall, Staffordshire.                              |
| 4386     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *CHARTERIS, RONALD LOUIS ... ..                | Hingham Hall, Attleborough, Norfolk.                                    |
| 4145     | 1903, Oct. 28     | *CHARTRES, FREDERICK WILLIAM CHARLES           | Sotterly Estate Office, Wrentham, Wainford, R.S.O., Suffolk.            |
| 3805     | 1901, Oct. 29     | *CHATELL, ARTHUR PAUL ... ..                   | 29A, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.                                         |
| 1525     | 1888, Dec. 10     | *CHENEY, EDWIN JOHN, M.A. (Cantab) ... ..      | 1, High Beach, Felixstowe, Suffolk.                                     |
| 4387     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *CHEW, RICHARD ... ..                          | Housing Section, Architect's Department, London County Council, S.W.7   |
| 2509     | 1892, Nov. 28     | *CHILD, CHARLES ... ..                         | Slinfold, near Horsham, Sussex.                                         |
| 1526     | 1888, Dec. 10     | *CHILD, EDMUND HERBERT, A.R.I.B.A. ... ..      | 12, Middle Pavement, Nottingham.                                        |
| 4112     | 1903, Feb. 20     | *CHILWELL, CHARLS VYVYAN ... ..                | The Harrow Estate Office, Peterborough Road, Harrow, Middlesex.         |
| 3208     | 1897, Oct. 26     | *CHIPP, GEORGE ... ..                          | Fontmell Magna, Shaftesbury, Dorset                                     |
| 3520     | 1899, Oct. 30     | *CHURCH, GEOFFREY REDMORE ... ..               | 63, Belsize Park, N.W.                                                  |

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|----------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *CLARK, HERBERT ... ..                     | Cornwall House, Bank Street, Tonbridge, Kent.                                  |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *CLARK, HUDSON OWEN ... ..                 | c/o W. Houghton, 58, Old Broad Street, E.C.                                    |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *CLARKE, ALFRED HOWARD... ..               | Ashbourne, The Drive, Walthamstow, E.                                          |
| 1897, Oct. 26        | *CLARKE, CHARLES WENTWORTH                 | 146, Fellows Road, South Hampstead, N.W.                                       |
| 1899, Oct. 30        | *CLARKE, LEONARD EUSTACE ...               | Corgrig Lodge, Foynes, Co. Limerick.                                           |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *CLAY, WILLIAM HENRY CHRISTY               | Estate Office, Midland Railway, Derby.                                         |
| 1876, Feb. 7         | CLAYDEN, WALTER ... ..                     | 6, Moorgate Street, E.C.                                                       |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *CLEMENTS, CYRIL JOHN ... ..               | 11, Park Avenue, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire.                                   |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *CLUNN, THOMAS HENRY GWYTHER               | Department of the Interior, Topographical Survey Branch, Ottawa, Canada.       |
| 1904, Feb. 18        | *COATES, LAURENCE CALVERT                  | c/o Messrs David Burnett & Co., 15, Nicholas Lane, E.C.                        |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *COATES, P. BREVITT ... ..                 | North Curry, Taunton.                                                          |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *COBB, HENRY ALFRED WILLIAM                | 77, Barcombe Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.                                      |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *COBB, HENRY FREDERICK ...                 | Higham, Kent.                                                                  |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *COBB, ROBERT ... ..                       | Higham, near Rochester, Kent.                                                  |
| 1897, Oct. 26        | *COBBE, HENRY ALEXANDER ...                | Hatfield, Herts.                                                               |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *COCKE, EDMUND SIDNEY DEAN ...             | 2, Liverpool Road, Ealing, W.                                                  |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *COCKS, JOHN FREDERICK... ..               | 16, Fore Street, Hertford.                                                     |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *COKER, HARRY REGINALD ELLIS               | The Homestead, 140, East Dulwich Grove, London, S.E.                           |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *COKER, RALPH HECTOR ... ..                | 12, Cheltenham Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Lancashire.                           |
| 1898, Oct. 29        | *COLE, FRANCIS JOSEPH... ..                | H.M. Dockyard, Bermuda.                                                        |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *COLE, HERBERT COVINGTON ...               | Greta House, Church End, Finchley, N.                                          |
| 1899, Oct. 30        | *COLE, JAMES THOMSON ... ..                | Fell Court, Torquay, Devonshire.                                               |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *COLES, JAMES HATCH ... ..                 | Care of Messrs. Sparrow and Son, Park Row, Nottingham.                         |
| 1884, May 26         | COLLIER, ARTHUR CHARLES ...                | 5, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.                                               |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *COLLIS, ERNEST ALBERT ... ..              | 65, Brunswick Street, Sheffield, Yorkshire.                                    |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *COLLYER, CHARLES ALEXANDER STEWART ... .. | Estate Office, Ockham, Ripley, Surrey.                                         |
| 1890, May 29         | *COLLYER, DANIEL WILLIAM ...               | 49, Miller Arcade, Preston, Lancashire.                                        |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *COMMANDER, CHARLES CURTIS...              | Land Agent's Department, Great Eastern Railway, Liverpool Street Station, E.C. |
| 1898, Oct. 29        | *CONSTABLE, JOHN ... ..                    | 55 & 56, Chancery Lane, W.C.                                                   |



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|----------|-------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3812     | 1901, Oct. 29     | *¶COOK, CECIL NEWTON ... ..                  | Care of the Manager, Bank of Africa, Cape Town, South Africa.                |
| 3524     | 1899, Oct. 30     | *¶COOK, EDWARD ARTHUR ... ..                 | Dennington Lodge, Framlingham, Suffolk.                                      |
| 3662     | 1900, Oct. 30     | *COOK, FREDERICK CHARLES ... ..              | Council Offices, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.                                     |
| 4391     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *COOK, THOMAS ... ..                         | District Estate Office, Great Western Railway, Plymouth.                     |
| 3212     | 1897, Oct. 26     | *COOKE, FREDERICK ROPER ... ..               | 4, Quex Road, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.                                       |
| 2510     | 1892, Nov. 28     | *COOKE, LIONEL ... ..                        | 66, Cannon Street, E.C.                                                      |
| 3663     | 1900, Oct. 30     | *¶COOKE-YARBOROUGH, ORFEUR FREDERIC ... ..   | Campsmount, Doncaster, Yorkshire.                                            |
| 4392     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *COOPER, CECIL FRANCIS ADRIAN                | Hillmorton Paddox, Rugby, Warwickshire.                                      |
| 3664     | 1900, Oct. 30     | *¶COOPER, GEORGE AUGUSTUS ...                | Care of Frank Newman, 34, Savoy Row, W., and 25, Carminia Road, Balham, S.W. |
| 3367     | 1898, Oct. 29     | *¶COPE, WILLIAM GEORGE ... ..                | 8, Orchard Street, Portman Square, W.                                        |
| 3666     | 1900, Oct. 30     | *¶CORBETT, JOHN ROOKE, M.A. (Cantab.) ... .. | 9, Albert Square, Manchester.                                                |
| 4393     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *CORBLE, ARCHIBALD HARRISON...               | Bridge House, Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire.                                  |
| 2945     | 1895, Oct. 24     | *CORFIELD, THOMAS ... ..                     | 115, Jerningham Road, S.E.                                                   |
| 4151     | 1903, Oct. 28     | *CORNWELL, WILLIAM JAMES ...                 | 209, Duke Street, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire.                             |
| 4394     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *COTCHING, GEORGE FREDERICK...               | Chatsworth Chambers, Chapel Road, Worthing, Sussex.                          |
| 4152     | 1903, Oct. 28     | *COTTAM, HARRY ... ..                        | Grizedale Lea Waterworks, Barnaughton, near Garstang, Lancashire.            |
| 3213     | 1897, Oct. 26     | *COUNCELL, THOMAS JAMES ... ..               | Hospital Street, Cradock, Cape Colony, South Africa.                         |
| 2946     | 1895, Oct. 24     | *COWELL, HERBERT LEE ... ..                  | Central Chambers, Newquay, Cornwall.                                         |
| 3086     | 1896, Oct. 28     | *¶COWIN, NORRIS TYNWALD ...                  | 28, Shortmarket Street, Cape Town, B.S.A.                                    |
| 747      | 1882, Feb. 13     | COWPER, RICHARD WILLIAM ...                  | 81, High Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.                                        |
| 4395     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *COX, ARTHUR STANLEY ... ..                  | Inverisla, Creffield Road, Ealing, W.                                        |
| 2573     | 1893, Oct. 4      | *COX, REGINALD JOHN ... ..                   | 20, Preston Street, Brighton, Sussex.                                        |
| 3977     | 1902, Oct. 28     | *¶CRABTREE, PERCY ... ..                     | 40, Bradshawgate, Leigh, Lancashire.                                         |
| 3525     | 1899, Oct. 30     | *¶CRAGG, GEORGE EDWIN ... ..                 | Cayley Estate Office, Wynnstay Chambers, Colwyn Bay, Denbighshire.           |
| 3667     | 1900, Oct. 30     | *CRAMPHORN, CHARLES HUBERT                   | 69, Byne Road, Sydenham, S.E.                                                |
| 2661     | 1894, Oct. 30     | *CREGEEN, HUGH STOWELL, JUN....              | "Ashdene," Enslin Road, Eltham, S.E.                                         |
| 615      | 1881, Mar. 21     | CRESSWELL, JOHN THEODORE ROSE                | 9, Whitehall Place, S.W.                                                     |
| 3668     | 1900, Oct. 30     | *CROCKATT, HARRY ... ..                      | 36, Mostyn Street, Llandudno, N. Wales.                                      |
| 3527     | 1899, Oct. 30     | *CROFT, GEORGE HERBERT ... ..                | 10, Sussex Square, Brighton, Sussex.                                         |
| 3528     | 1899, Oct. 30     | *CROOK, HOLLIS AUGUSTUS ... ..               | 6, Elm Gardens, Hammersmith, W.                                              |

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|----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1894, Oct. 30        | *CROSIER, CHARLES ... ..        | The Estate Office, 6, Chestnut Road,<br>West Norwood, S.E.   |
| 1886, Dec. 6         | *CROSLAND, WALTER ... ..        | Estate Office, Buscot Park, Faringdon,<br>Berks.             |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *CROWLEY, WALTER ST. LEGER ...  | Mosley Chambers, 30, Mosley Street,<br>Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  |
| 1896, June 2         | *CROZIER, GEORGE FRANCIS... ..  | Sallowmount, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway.                        |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *CRUMP, EDWARD HAROLD ... ..    | Urban District Council Offices, Hinckley,<br>Leicestershire. |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *CRUMP, HAROLD ... ..           | 4, Narcissus Road, West Hampstead,<br>N.W.                   |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *CUBITT, HORACE WILLIAM ... ..  | L.C.C., 15, Spring Gardens, S.W.                             |
| 1879, Mar. 17        | CUDLIPP, WILLIAM... ..          | 33, Poultry, E.C.                                            |
| 1901, Feb. 21        | *CULLEN, FELIX VICTOR ... ..    | 9, Brambledown, Crouch Hill, N.                              |
| 1903, Oct. 23        | *CULVER, HERBERT GEORGE ... ..  | Percy House, Twickenham Park.                                |
| 1883, Jan. 29        | CUMBERBATCH, CARLTON PARRY      | 9, Whitehall Place, S.W.                                     |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *CUNDY, HENRY I. ... ..         | 19, Godfrey Road, Newport, Monmouth-<br>shire.               |
| 1897, Oct. 26        | *CUSHEN, CHARLES OSMON ... ..   | 17, Finsbury Circus, E.C.                                    |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *CUTLER, FRANK SYDNEY ... ..    | Borough Surveyor's Department, Dept-<br>ford, S.E.           |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *DADSON, REGINALD THORNTON ...  | 2, John Street, Bedford Road, W.C.                           |
| 1883, May, 21        | DAFFARN, THOMAS ALFRED ... ..   | 12, St. George's Avenue, Tufnell Park, N.W.                  |
| 1897, Feb. 17        | *DAFFORN, GEORGE BERTIE ... ..  | 25, High Street, Wimbledon Common, S.W.                      |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *DALE, EDWARD SYDNEY WILSON     | Foddington, Babeary, Somerton, Somers-<br>et.                |
| 1902, Feb. 21        | *DALGLIESH, CHRISTOPHER ... ..  | 19, Church Street, Caversham, Reading,<br>Berkshire.         |
| 1898, Oct. 29        | *DANCASTER, ARTHUR ... ..       | "Goodwin," Richmond Park, Bourne-<br>mouth, Hants.           |
| 1896, Oct. 28        | *DANIEL, HENRY WILKINSON ... .. | 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.                       |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *DANIELL, FREDERICK STANLEY     | Head Gate, Colchester, Essex.                                |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *DARLEY, ROBERT BRADSHAW ... .. | Estate Office, Carrick-on-Shannon, Co.<br>Leitrim.           |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *DAVENPORT, GILBERT CAPELL ...  | Headington Hill, Oxford.                                     |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *DAVEY, JOHN... ..              | 129, Church Lane, Old Charlton, Kent.                        |



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|-------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2574        | 1893, Oct. 4         | *DAVID, GEORGE WILLOUGHBY,<br>B.A. ( <i>Cantab.</i> ) ... .. | Old Bank Chambers, 27, High St., Car                       |
| 3978        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *DAVID, LEWIS WOOLLEY, B.A.<br>( <i>Cantab.</i> ) ... ..     | Surveyor's Office, G.W.R., Paddingt<br>W.                  |
| 3219        | 1897, Oct. 26        | *DAVIDSON, RICHARD BRUCE ...                                 | 10, Hardshaw Street, St. Hele<br>Lancashire.               |
| 4402        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *DAVIES, JOHN NICHOLLS ... ..                                | 19, Bankton Road, Brixton, S.W.                            |
| 3532        | 1899, Oct. 30        | *DAVIES, JOHN WILLIAM SATTER-<br>LEY HUMPHREYS ... ..        | 15, Stanley Crescent, W.                                   |
| 4157        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *DAVIES, LEONARD OWEN ... ..                                 | 11, Freeland Road, Ealing, W.                              |
| 4158        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *DAVIES, RHYS WILTSHIRE ... ..                               | 37, Regent Circus, Swindon, Wiltshi                        |
| 2139        | 1891, May 23         | *DAVIS, NEVILLE B., A.M.I.C.E. ...                           | Waterworks Office, Leicester.                              |
| 3157        | 1897, Feb. 17        | *DAVIS, WILLIAM HENRY HAROLD                                 | 2, York Row, Wisbech, Cambridgesh                          |
| 3817        | 1901, Oct. 29        | *DAVY, CLIFTON ROBERT ... ..                                 | The Chestnuts, Maidenhead, Berks.                          |
| 3979        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *DAWKINS, ALBERT JAMES ... ..                                | 420, Fulham Palace Road, S.W.                              |
| 946         | 1883, May 21         | DAWSON, HENRY AUFRERE... ..                                  | 29, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.                             |
| 3818        | 1901, Oct. 29        | *DEACON, STANLEY MARCUS... ..                                | The Croft, Brownlow Road, Croydon                          |
| 4581        | 1905, Feb. 24        | *DEAN, EDWARD HAROLD ... ..                                  | City Hall, Westminster, W.C.                               |
| 4159        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *DEANE, GEORGE FREDERICK ... ..                              | 16, Friar Street, Reading, Berkshire                       |
| 4403        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *DE LA CHEROIS, GEORGE LESLIE                                | The Bush, Antrim.                                          |
| 2731        | 1895, Mar. 6         | *DELAMARE, FRANK ... ..                                      | P.O. Box 946, Johannesburg, B.S.A.                         |
| 3672        | 1900, Oct. 30        | *DELSCHAFT, ADOLF HENRY ... ..                               | 22, Highbury Grove, N.                                     |
| 4582        | 1905, Feb. 24        | *DENHAM, WILLIAM ERNEST ... ..                               | c/o Mrs. Cuthbert, Canton, South Dak<br>U.S.A.             |
| 3980        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *DENSHAM, JOHN BOON ... ..                                   | Foxley, Purley, Surrey.                                    |
| 4404        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *DEWE, WALLACE ... ..                                        | c/o Messrs. Simmons & Sons, Henley<br>Thames, Oxfordshire. |
| 3381        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *DINWIDDY, CONRAD HUGH ... ..                                | 12, Crooms Hill, Greenwich, S.E.                           |
| 1528        | 1888, Dec. 10        | *DIXON, FRANCIS EDWARD,<br>A.M.I.C.E. ... ..                 | 49, Lune Street, Preston, Lancashir                        |
| 4405        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *DIXON, FRANCIS EVELYN ... ..                                | 54, King Edward Road, Hackney, N                           |
| 3819        | 1901, Oct. 29        | *DODD, HAROLD JAMES ... ..                                   | The Glebe, Goring-on-Thames, Ox<br>shire.                  |
| 4106        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *DODGSON, EDWARD HUGHES ... ..                               | Derwent House, Cockermouth, Cum<br>land.                   |
| 3982        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *DONNE, CYRIL HENRY ... ..                                   | The Abbey Ruins, Bury St. Edmu<br>Suffolk.                 |
| 3221        | 1897, Oct. 26        | *DOUGLAS, BERNARD MOXON ... ..                               | 10, Holywell Terrace, Shrewsbury...                        |
| 3983        | 1902 Oct. 28         | *DRAKE, FRANK ARTHUR ... ..                                  | 21, Hillcroft Crescent, Ealing, W.                         |
| 3222        | 1897, Oct. 26        | *DREW, WALTER HUBERT ... ..                                  | 77, Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, S                        |
| 3820        | 1901, Oct. 29        | *DRIVER, JOHN ROBERT FAR-<br>RANT                            | 10, High Street, Burton-on-Trent,<br>fordshire.            |

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|----------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *DROWER, EDMUND GILBERT ...           | 28, Victoria Street, S.W.                                                                        |
| 1894, Feb. 23        | *DRUCE, EDRIC ... ..                  | County Agricultural Institute, Ridgmont, Aspley Guise, R.S.O., Bedfordshire.                     |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *DUCHESNE, MARTIN COLLIER...          | Farnham Common, Slough, Buckinghamshire.                                                         |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *DUDLEY, ROLAND ... ..                | Civil Engineers' Office, H.M. Breakwater, Portland, Dorsetshire.                                 |
| 1900, Feb. 23        | *DUNT, JOHN HARLOW ... ..             | 44, Barrow Road, Streatham Common, S.W.                                                          |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *DUTTON, RALPH CECIL ... ..           | Southwood, Edward Road, Bromley, Kent.                                                           |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *EARLE, JOHN WILFRID ... ..           | Mere, Knutsford, Cheshire.                                                                       |
| 1893, Oct. 4         | *EASTON, WALTER JOHN ... ..           | 82, Twyford Avenue, Acton Hill, W.                                                               |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *EASTWOOD, CHARLES WILLIAM ..         | The Elms, Lowthorpe, East Yorkshire.                                                             |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *EDGINGTON, WALTER, B.A. (Oxon.)      | The Rectory, Boxford, Newbury, Berks.                                                            |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *EDWARDES, WILLIAM ARNOLD DONALDSON   | "Brabyns," Langley Park Road, Sutton, Surrey.                                                    |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *EDWARDS, JOHN PERCIVAL ...           | The Lodge, Lyndhurst Grove, Peckham, S.E.                                                        |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *EDWARDS, SPENCER ... ..              | Bridge Buildings, Barnstaple, Devonshire.                                                        |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *EGREMONT, JOHN ... ..                | 2, Weston Road, Bridgetown, Totnes, Devonshire.                                                  |
| 1905, Feb. 24        | *EILOART, FERDINAND ROBERT ...        | 17, Elsworth Road, N.W.                                                                          |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *ELDER, ERNEST ... ..                 | 9, Dimsdale Road, Westcombe Park, Blackheath, S.E.                                               |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *ELGAR, CHARLES JOHN ... ..           | Crockshard, Wingham, near Dover, Kent.                                                           |
| 1893, Oct. 4         | *ELGAR, WALTER ROBINSON...            | Park Road, Sittingbourne, Kent.                                                                  |
| 1898, Oct. 29        | *ELLIOTT, ARNOLD ... ..               | c/o. Messrs. Elliott, Sons, and Company, Timber Importers, Newhaven, Sussex.                     |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *ELLIOTT, JOHN WILLIAM FARRANT ... .. | "Shadycombe," Salcombe, South Devon.                                                             |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *ELLIS, ARTHUR ORANGE ... ..          | 72, George Street, Plymouth, Devon.                                                              |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *ELLIS, RUPERT LUMLEY ... ..          | Bello Sguardo, Great Malvern, Worcestershire.                                                    |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *ELLYATT, GEORGE FREDERICK ...        | "Clevedon," Grove Park, Camberwell, S.E.                                                         |
| 1905, Feb. 24        | *EMSLIE, BENJAMIN LESLIE ... ..       | Agricultural Assistant in the Verkaufs syndikat der Kaliwerke, Leopoldshall, Stassfurt, Germany. |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *ERMEN, CUTHBERT EMIL ALBERT ... ..   | 4, The North Gate, Chester.                                                                      |
| 1905, Feb. 24        | *ERMIRICH, HENRY... ..                | 55, Beatrice Avenue, Norbury, S.W.                                                               |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *EVANS, CHARLES STOKES EATON          | Avallenau, Haverfordwest, Pembroke-shire, South Wales.                                           |

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|---------|-------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2950    | 1895, Oct. 24     | *EVANS, ERNEST SYDNEY ... ..    | Abbotsford, Worple Road, Wimbles S.W.                                        |
| 3017    | 1896, Jan. 21     | *EVANS, PERCIVAL BAKER ... ..   | 15, Baronsmead Road, Castlenau, Bath S.W.                                    |
| 3677    | 1900, Oct. 30     | *EVANS, RUPERT MAURICE ... ..   | Phoenix Chambers, Stafford.                                                  |
| 4413    | 1904, Oct. 27     | *EVERARD, BERNARD ... ..        | 6, Millstone Lane, Leicester.                                                |
| 2315    | 1892 Nov. 28      | *EVERED, GILLIEBRAND ELWIN ...  | Cunmor Buildings, 117, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, Hampshire.            |
| 2316    | 1892, Nov. 28     | *EVERETT, ARTHUR SHERMAN ...    | 14, Victoria Street, S.W.                                                    |
| 4414    | 1904, Oct. 27     | *EYLES, CHARLES HENRY ... ..    | 19, Charing Cross Road, W.C.                                                 |
| 4163    | 1903, Oct. 28     | *FAIRCHILD, EDWARD JAMES ...    | 19, Charing Cross Road, W.C.                                                 |
| 4415    | 1904, Oct. 27     | *FARTHING, CHARLES HAROLD ...   | 34, Lawrence Road, Southsea, Hampshire.                                      |
| 4416    | 1904, Oct. 27     | *FARWELL, EVELYN WOOD ... ..    | 11, Laura Place, Bath, Somersetshire.                                        |
| 4164    | 1903, Oct. 28     | *FENNING, JOHN HENRY ... ..     | Fairfield, Ashburnham Road, Bedfordshire.                                    |
| 4417    | 1904, Oct. 27     | *FERRIS, GEORGE WILLIAM ... ..  | 7, Clifton Villas, Maida Hill, W.                                            |
| 609     | 1881, Feb. 7      | FEW, HARRY GARRARD ... ..       | Haversham House, Putney, S.W.                                                |
| 3374    | 1898, Oct. 29     | *FIELD, CHARLES ROLAND ... ..   | 54, Borough High Street, S.E.                                                |
| 3827    | 1901, Oct. 29     | *FIELD, LEONARD MARTIN ... ..   | Greenfield House, Gosport, Hants.                                            |
| 2668    | 1894, Oct. 30     | *FINCH, CLEMENT ROBERT ... ..   | Clarendon Lodge, Watford, Herts.                                             |
| 4418    | 1904, Oct. 27     | *FINCH, GEORGE FREDERICK ... .. | 1, Crouch Hall Road, Crouch End, London.                                     |
| 3093    | 1896, Oct. 28     | *FISHER, ROBERT ... ..          | 37, Inman Rd., Craven Park, Harlesden N.W.                                   |
| 4419    | 1904, Oct. 27     | *FITCH, SIDNEY ... ..           | 4, Priory Avenue, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire.                             |
| 1123    | 1884, Mar. 10     | FITNESS, JOHN FRANCIS ... ..    | 80, Cheapside, E.C.                                                          |
| 4420    | 1904, Oct. 27     | *FITZHERBERT, HENRY EDWARD ...  | The Shire Lodge, Corby, Ketton Northamptonshire.                             |
| 4165    | 1903, Oct. 28     | *FLATT, JOHN ALEXANDER ... ..   | Care of Messrs. Furber, Price, & Foulkes, 3, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, W.C. |
| 3044    | 1896, June 2      | *FLEETWOOD, GEORGE SPALDING ... | 3, New Court, Carey St., Lincoln's Inn, W.C.                                 |
| 916     | 1883, Apr. 2      | FLETCHER, GEORGE RIVERS ... ..  | 2, Basinghall Street, E.C.                                                   |
| 3769    | 1901, Feb. 21     | *FLETCHER, HAROLD VENOUR ... .. | Care of T. Sturgess, Abou Khar, Egypt.                                       |
| 4166    | 1903, Oct. 28     | *FLEURET, ALFRED HARMAN ... ..  | 125, High Holborn, W.C.                                                      |
| 3018    | 1896, Jan. 21     | *FLIGHT, ALFRED ... ..          |                                                                              |

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| 1902, Oct. 28        | *FORD, C. GRAHAM ... ..                 | Metropolitan Asylums Board, Embankment, E.C.             |
| 1890, Nov. 22        | *FORREST, WILLIAM ... ..                | Windsor Estate Office, St. Fagans, Cardiff.              |
| 1896, June 2         | *FOSTER, EDWARD CHARLES ... ..          | 54, Pall Mall, S.W.                                      |
| 1898, Oct. 29        | *FOSTER, HENRY HELM ... ..              | 215, Balham High Road, S.W.                              |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *FOSTER, WALTER ... ..                  | 54, Pall Mall, S.W.                                      |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *FOSTER, WILLIAM ARTHUR ... ..          | Park View, Manchester Road, Accrington, Lancashire.      |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *FOSTER, WILLIAM HOWARD ... ..          | The Council Offices, Milnrow, near Rochdale, Lancashire. |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *FOTHERGILL, JAMES EDWARD ... ..        | Town Hall, Brentwood, Essex.                             |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *FOULIS, ARCHIBALD KEITH ... ..         | Rose Lea, Motherwell, Lanarkshire:                       |
| 1898, Oct. 29        | *FOULKES, NOEL MACINTYRE ... ..         | Tring, Hertfordshire.                                    |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *FOWLER, CYRIL JAMES ... ..             | The Haven, 6, Alderbrook Road, Clapham Common, S.W.      |
| 1895, Mar. 6         | *FOX, CHARLES EDWARD ... ..             | 7, Rawson Street, Halifax, Yorkshire.                    |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *FOX, SIDNEY JOSEPH ... ..              | 111, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.                             |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *FRANCE, ARTHUR STANLEY ... ..          | 63, Newington Butts, S.E.                                |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *FRANCIS, JOHN, JUN. ... ..             | Nott Square, Carmarthen, South Wales.                    |
| 1902, Feb. 21        | *FRANCIS, RONALD GARNHAM ... ..         | Grey's Hall, Great Cornard, Sudbury, Suffolk.            |
| 1899, Oct. 30        | *FREEMAN, GEORGE ... ..                 | 51, Alexandra Road, Wimbledon, S.W.                      |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *FREEMAN, REGINALD FRANK<br>LYNE ... .. | 63, Elizabeth Street, Eaton Square, S.W.                 |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *FRENCH, CECIL GEORGE ... ..            | London County Council, Spring Gardens, S.W.              |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *FRENCH, ARTHUR MARTIN ... ..           | 61, Douglas Road, Maidstone, Kent.                       |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *FREUER, WILLIAM SAMUEL ... ..          | Great Massingham, King's Lynn, Norfolk.                  |
| 1902, Feb. 21        | *FROST, ALFRED CARDAIN ... ..           | Hillside, Monument Hill, Weybridge, Surrey.              |
| 1895, Oct. 24        | *FUNNELL, HORACE FREDERICK              | 7, Josephine Avenue, Brixton Hill, S.W.                  |
| 1882, Feb. 13        | FURBER, HENRY AUBREY ... ..             | 3, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.                       |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *GAHAN, ROBERT BERESFORD ... ..         | Clifton House, Loughrea, Co. Galway, Ireland.            |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *GAIRDNER, KENNETH GREAME ... ..        | Lyndhurst, Moss Lane, Pinner, Middlesex.                 |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *GALE, HAROLD JAMES ... ..              | Market Place, Wallingford, Berkshire.                    |

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|-------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1693        | 1890, Jan. 6         | *GALSWORTHY, VINCENT SOMERS               | 29, Fleet Street, E.C.                                                 |
| 1889        | 1890, Nov. 22        | *¶GARRARD, ARTHUR NORMAN ...              | 8, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.                                  |
| 2670        | 1894, Oct. 30        | *GARRETT, ARTHUR BERRY... ..              | 16, Hanover Street, W.                                                 |
| 702         | 1882, Jan. 16        | GARROD, HERBERT JAMES ... ..              | Cheveley, Newmarket, Cambridgeshire.                                   |
| 3227        | 1897, Oct. 26        | *GAYER, ALFRED EDWARD ... ..              | Borough Engineer's Office, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, B.S.A.             |
| 4425        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *GEE, FREDERIC GEORGE ... ..              | 97, Ranelagh Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk.                                |
| 4169        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *¶GENDERS, PERCY ROBERT ... ..            | 34, Earlsfield Road, Wandsworth Comm., S.W.                            |
| 3046        | 1896, June 2         | *GETHIN, RANDOLPH GEORGE ..               | Curraghmore, Portlaw, Co. Waterford, Ireland.                          |
| 3833        | 1901, Oct. 29        | *GETTINGS, SYDNEY SALTER ...              | The Mount, Chester Road, Erding, Birmingham.                           |
| 2671        | 1894, Oct. 30        | *GILBERT, JOHN SAINSBURY... ..            | 70, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.                                      |
| 4303        | 1904, Feb. 18        | *GILBERT, SAMUEL HOWELL ...               | c/o Messrs. Norton, Trist, and Gill, 70, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C. |
| 4464        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *GILBERT - LODGE, EDWARD MORTON ... ..    | Binduli, Spencer Road, Grove Park, L.C.C.                              |
| 3993        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *GILLIES, JOHN JEFFREY ... ..             | L.C.C., Parks Department, 11, Regent Street, S.W.                      |
| 3834        | 1901, Oct. 29        | *¶GIMSON, ALLEN ... ..                    | 9, Argyll Place, Regent Street, W.                                     |
| 4426        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *¶GLASIER, EDWARD BROUGHAM                | 7, St. James' Street, S.W.                                             |
| 4170        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *GLASIER, MORTIMER SACKVILLE              | Edgecombe Hall, Wimbledon, S.W.                                        |
| 4171        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *GLASSON, THOMAS MC... ..                 | Barco, Penrith, Cumberland.                                            |
| 3835        | 1901, Oct. 29        | *GLEED, HERBERT ALEXANDER ...             | 8 & 9, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.                              |
| 4172        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *¶GLEED, PERCIVAL FRANCIS ...             | 8 & 9, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.                              |
| 4173        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *GLOAG, TOM KEEPING ... ..                | 36, Vardens Road, Clapham Junction, S.W.                               |
| 3378        | 1898, Oct. 29        | *GOADBY, JOSEPH STUBBINS... ..            | London County Council, 9, St. James' Gardens, S.W.                     |
| 4174        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *GODDING, FRANK HORATIO... ..             | 106, Camden Street, N.W.                                               |
| 3685        | 1900, Oct. 30        | *¶GOODBODY, FREDERICK ALLEN STURGE ... .. | 33, Corn Street, Bristol.                                              |
| 3994        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *¶GOODCHILD, RALPH HARRY ...              | 15, Upper King Street, Norwich.                                        |
| 3836        | 1901, Oct. 29        | *¶GOODCHILD, WALTER CHARLES               | 38, Airthrie Road, Goodmayes, Essex.                                   |
| 4175        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *GOODWIN, HENRY ERNEST ... ..             | 56, Vesta Road, St. Katherine's, London, New Cross, S.E.               |
| 4176        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *GOODWIN, PERCY WORTHINGTON               | Ansley, Atherstone, Warwickshire.                                      |
| 4177        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *GORE, GEORGE PYM ... ..                  | 81, Bondgate, Darlington, Durham.                                      |
| 956         | 1883, May 25         | GORE, WILLIAM JOLL ... ..                 | 205, Wardour Street, W.                                                |



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|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *GOTELEE, GUY STANLEY ... ..                                              | High Croft, Stanhope Road, Croydon.                          |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *GOULD, HARMER ... ..                                                     | Brickendonbury, Hertford.                                    |
| 1889, Dec. 9         | *GRANT, JOSEPH ... ..                                                     | Avisford, Upper Addiscombe Road,<br>Croydon.                 |
| 1897, Oct. 26        | *GRAY, HORACE NORMAN... ..                                                | 334, Commercial Road, E.                                     |
| 1893, Oct. 4         | *GRAY, PERCY WILLIAM ... ..                                               | 29, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.                          |
| 1896, Oct. 28        | *GREEN, ARTHUR EDWARD ... ..                                              | 58, North Street, Horsham, Sussex.                           |
| 1883, Dec. 17        | GREEN, JAMES HENRY TOWNSEND                                               | 22, Chancery Lane, W.C.                                      |
| 1887, Dec. 19        | *GREEN, THOMAS JOHN ... ..                                                | 13, King Street, Maidstone, Kent.                            |
| 1896, Oct. 28        | *GREENFIELD, FREDERICK JAMES                                              | St. Cyprian's, Thurlow Hill, Torquay,<br>Devon.              |
| 1884, Dec. 8         | *GREENOP, EDWARD, A.R.I.B.A. ...                                          | Falcon Court, 32, Fleet Street, E.C.                         |
| 1897, Oct. 26        | *GREENWOOD, ERNEST ... ..                                                 | 360, High Road, Chiswick, W.                                 |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *GRIERSON, JOHN CAMPBELL ...                                              | 27, Newsham Drive, Liverpool.                                |
| 1892, Nov. 28        | *GRIGGS, HENRY JENNER, A.R.I.B.A.                                         | Metropolitan Bank Chambers, Newport,<br>Monmouthshire.       |
| 1884, Jan. 28        | GRIMWADE, HENRY ... ..                                                    | Colchester, Essex.                                           |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *GRIPPER, JOHN BELL ... ..                                                | St. Austins, Mount Hermon Road,<br>Woking, Surrey.           |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *GROVE, RICHARD THOMAS ... ..                                             | 82, Sandridge Road, St. Albans, Herts.                       |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *GROVES, ARNOLD TUDOR ... ..                                              | 35, Ashley Road, Crouch Hill, N.                             |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *GRUNING, EDWARD LOUIS ... ..                                             | Waterloo Farm, East Witton, Middle-<br>ham, Yorkshire.       |
| 1900, Feb. 23        | *GURNEY, RONALD GEORGE ... ..                                             | Ledbury Rural District Council, Led-<br>bury, Herefordshire. |
| 1903 Oct. 28         | *HAGGER, GEORGE JOHN ... ..                                               | Abbotsbury, Streatham Place, Streat-<br>ham Hill, S.W.       |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *HAINES, ALFRED HUBERT JESTON                                             | 8, Cotham Road, Bristol.                                     |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *HALE, FRANCIS EDWARD ... ..                                              | Malvern, Halse Road, Salisbury, Wilts.                       |
| 1884, Dec. 8         | *HALKYARD, WILLIAM REDFORD                                                | Oakfield, Styal Rd., Wilmslow, Cheshire.                     |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *HALL, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM ... ..                                            | Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.                      |
| 1884, May 19         | HALL, CHARLES PELL ( <i>Profes-<br/>sional Associate of Council</i> ) ... | Park Farm Office, Woburn, Beds.                              |
| 1897, Oct. 26        | *HALL, HENRY ALEXANDER THOMAS                                             |                                                              |
| 1899, Oct. 30        | *HALL, JOHN SEBASTIAN ... ..                                              | General Valuation Office, Dublin.                            |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *HALL, MONTAGUE PRESTON... ..                                             | 5, Wedderburn Road, Hampstead, N.W.                          |



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|-------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2956        | 1895, Oct. 24        | *HALL, THOMAS BIDDLE... ..              | 30, Market St., Rugeley, Staffordsh                        |
| 4430        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *HALL, VERNON MANNING ... ..            | Carlton Chambers, Regent Street, V                         |
| 770         | 1882, Feb. 27        | HAMILTON, JOHN PAYNTER ... ..           | 64 and 65, Coleman Street, E.C.                            |
| 3689        | 1900, Oct. 30        | *HANCOCK, HENRY SYDNEY, JUN             | Sydney Place, St. Austell, Cornwall                        |
| 2957        | 1895, Oct. 24        | *HANKEY, GILBERT LIONEL ... ..          | Dunalsadair, Bourne End, Bucking<br>shire.                 |
| 2525        | 1892, Nov. 28        | *HANKINSON, FRANCIS HENRY ...           | Richmond Chambers, Bournemo<br>Hants.                      |
| 4113        | 1903, Feb. 20        | *HANSON, HAROLD ... ..                  | Holmwood, Edgerton, Hudders<br>Yorkshire.                  |
| 2675        | 1894, Oct. 30        | *HARDIMAN, HARRY ... ..                 | 59, Mount Pleasant Road, Hast<br>Sussex.                   |
| 4431        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *HARDING, CHARLES REGINALD              | Fairmount, Ilkley, Yorkshire.                              |
| 1419        | 1887, Dec. 19        | *HARDING, FREDERICK ALLCROFT            | Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. Ja<br>Square, S.W.        |
| 4432        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *HARDS, JOHN FREDERICK<br>STANLEY       | Broad Sanctuary Chambers, Westmin<br>S.W.                  |
| 2958        | 1895, Oct. 24        | *HARDWICK, ARTHUR JESSOP ...            | Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Tham                           |
| 4182        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *HARLAND, HENRY CHAPMAN ...             | West Villas, Stockton-on-Tees, Dur                         |
| 3690        | 1900, Oct. 30        | *HARLOW, WILLIAM WYATT<br>RIDGWAY       | City Surveyor's Office, Carlisle.                          |
| 4433        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *HARRINGTON, CHARLES POLAND...          | 16, Abchurch Lane, E.C.                                    |
| 4434        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *HARRINGTON, FREDERICK<br>JOSIAH ... .. | 16, Abchurch Lane, E.C.                                    |
| 3839        | 1901, Oct. 29        | *HARRIS, DOUGLAS... ..                  | 19, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.                          |
| 2960        | 1895, Oct. 24        | *HARRISON, CYRIL H. GILMORE ...         | Mentmore Estate Office, Ledl<br>Leighton Buzzard, Bucks.   |
| 3840        | 1901, Oct. 29        | *HARRISON, ERNEST ... ..                | "Westbrook," Bolton-le-Sands,<br>Carnforth, Lancashire.    |
| 3311        | 1898, Feb. 18        | *HARRISON, HENRY BEAUCHAMP...           | Draycot Gardens, Sutton Benger,<br>penham, Wilts.          |
| 4183        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *HARRISON, WILLIAM ... ..               | 104, Lansdowne Road, Clapham 1<br>S.W.                     |
| 3626        | 1900, Feb. 23        | *HARTLEY, TOM PERCY ... ..              | 332, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.                              |
| 2961        | 1895, Oct. 24        | *HARVEY, FREDERICK CHARLES              | 1, Frithknowle Villas, Brockhurst 1<br>Gosport, Hampshire. |
| 3380        | 1898, Oct. 29        | *HASSETT, REGINALD CHARLES              | 14, Dering Street, New Bond Street                         |
| 2585        | 1893, Oct. 4         | *HAWES, FREDERICK KIRK ... ..           | Longlands, Holkham, Norfolk.                               |
| 4435        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *HAWKE, ROLAND WELSTEAD ...             | Lapford House, New Barnet, Her<br>shire.                   |
| 4184        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *HAWKINS, EDWARD ROBINSON ...           | Downham Market, Norfolk.                                   |
| 4185        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *HAY, PERCY GILBERT ... ..              | Totland, Clifton Road, Wallin<br>Surrey.                   |
| 4186        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *HAYLLAR, SIDNEY HAYLLAR ...            | Yew Cottage, Sydney Road, Hayv<br>Heath, Sussex.           |

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|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *HAYWARD, ARTHUR BALDWIN ...                  | 20, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.                                                                   |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *HAYWARD, JOSEPH ... ..                       | Bereton, Claremont Road, Bath.                                                                   |
| 1895, Oct. 24        | *HAYWOOD, SAMUEL SPENCER ...                  | Borough Engineer's Office, Brighouse,<br>Yorkshire.                                              |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *HAZLEDINE, JOHN TURNER<br>CLOUGH             | Gateway Chambers, Shrewsbury, Shrop-<br>shire.                                                   |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *HAZLETT, JOHN JOSEPH ... ..                  | R. E. Office, Kildare, Ireland.                                                                  |
| 1897, Oct. 26        | *HEAD, WILLIAM ALFRED ... ..                  | Norfolk Lodge, Fentiman Rd. Clapham.<br>S.W.                                                     |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *HEAL, HERBERT GEORGE ... ..                  | Sholing Lodge, Sholing, Southampton,<br>Hants.                                                   |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *HEARD, ROBERT CHARLES ... ..                 | Stogursey, Bridgwater, Somerset.                                                                 |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *HEATH, JOHN LIONEL... ..                     | 24, King's Road, Clissold Park, N.                                                               |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *HEATHCOTT, ROBERT VERNON ...                 | West Horderns, Chapel-en-le-Frith,<br>Derbyshire.                                                |
| 1885, Dec. 7         | *HEBBLETHWAITE, CHAS. HENRY                   | 10, Waterhouse St., Halifax, Yorkshire.                                                          |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *HEBDEN, FRANCIS RADCLIFFE...                 | 9, Whitehall Place, S.W.                                                                         |
| 1883 Dec. 17         | HEBDEN, GEORGE RADCLIFFE ...                  | 8, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.                                                            |
| 1894, Oct. 30        | *HECKFORD, HARLEY ... ..                      | Surveyors' Department, Council Offices,<br>High Street, Poplar, E.                               |
| 1880, Dec. 13        | HEDGER, ARTHUR CONSTANTINE                    | 44, Charing Cross, S.W.                                                                          |
| 1892, Nov. 28        | *HELICAR, GEORGE THOMAS ...                   | 80, Osbaldeston Rd., Stoke Newington, N.                                                         |
| 1887, Jan. 10        | *HENDERSON, RICHARD ... ..                    | Portland Estate Office, Kilmarnock.                                                              |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *HENNELL, FRANK GORDON ... ..                 | "Oakwood," Mayow Road, Forest Hill,<br>S.E.                                                      |
| 1883, Apr. 1         | HENRY, EDWARD HUGH ... ..                     | 62, High Street, Clapham, S.W.                                                                   |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *HENSON, FREDERICK JASPER ...                 | 5, Mount Street, W.                                                                              |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *HESKETT, WILLIAM DONALD ...                  | "The Hollies," Penrith, Cumberland.                                                              |
| 1893, Oct. 4         | *HEWETT, GEORGE THOMPSON ...                  | 143, High Street, Guildford, Surrey.                                                             |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *HEWETT, RICHARD ... ..                       | 3, Moorfield Place, Hereford.                                                                    |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *HEWITT, FRANK ... ..                         | Local Government and Statistical De-<br>partment, London County Council,<br>Spring Gardens, S.W. |
| 1882, Dec. 18        | HEWITT, WILLIAM... ..                         | Hampton Grange, Hereford.                                                                        |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *HICKMAN, ARTHUR MURHALL ...                  | Pride Hill Chambers, Shrewsbury, Salop.                                                          |
| 1883, May 21         | HICKS, STANLEY ... ..                         | 29, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.                                                                   |
| 1895, Oct. 24        | *HICKS, WILLIAM ROOKE ... ..                  | Town Hall, Ealing, W.                                                                            |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *HIDER, SYDNEY WILLIAM ...                    | 80, Upper Tollington Park, Stroud<br>Green, N.                                                   |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *HIGHWAY, EVON ... ..                         | 6, Westminster Road, Birmingham.                                                                 |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *HILLIARD, HUGH NEVILLE ...                   | Chelmsford, Essex.                                                                               |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *HINCHLIFF, GEORGE STANLEY<br>WHITMORE ... .. | 56, St. Mary's Grove, Chiswick, W.                                                               |

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|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3546     | 1899, Oct. 30     | *HINDMARSH, MICHAEL ANSELM     | Crag View, Alnwick, Northumberland.                                                     |
| 3385     | 1898, Oct. 29     | *HINKS, HENRY ... ..           | 1, Gray's Inn Place, W.C.                                                               |
| 4189     | 1903, Oct. 28     | *HINTON, HERBERT ARTHUR ...    | "Belvedere," Shepherd's Hill, Highgate N.                                               |
| 3696     | 1900, Oct. 30     | *HIPSLEY, FREDERIC WILLIAM ... | Fernleigh, Highbridge Road, Wyld Green, near Birmingham, Warwickshire.                  |
| 4190     | 1903, Oct. 28     | *HOARE, ARTHUR J. ... ..       | Local Government and Statistical Department, London County Council Spring Gardens, S.W. |
| 4442     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *HOBSON, FREDERICK VACHELL ... | c/o Hobson, Richards & Co., 79, Coleman Street, E.C.                                    |
| 3386     | 1898, Oct. 29     | *HODGES, CECIL STUART ... ..   | Fulbourn, Cambridge.                                                                    |
| 4443     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *HODGES, WILLIAM WESTCOTT ...  | Summerlea, Addiscombe Road, Croydon                                                     |
| 1892     | 1890, Nov. 22     | *HODGKINSON, JAMES HENRY ...   | 23, Delamere Street, Ashton-under-Lyne                                                  |
| 3099     | 1896, Oct. 28     | *HODGSON, ARCHIBALD SANFORD    | Westons Place, Warnham, Sussex.                                                         |
| 4444     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *HOGGARTH, LAWRENCE STEELE ... | Midland Bank Chambers, Kendal, Westmoreland.                                            |
| 4445     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *HOGWOOD, DOUGLAS CLARENCE ... | 6, Queen Street, Ramsgate.                                                              |
| 308      | 1883, Feb. 26     | HOLBECH, ÆMILIAN HENRY ...     | c/o Woolley and Holbeche, Rector's Place, Loughborough, Leicestershire                  |
| 4191     | 1903, Oct. 28     | *HOLBECH, NIGEL LAURENCE ...   | 21, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham, Warwickshire.                                           |
| 4002     | 1902, Oct. 28     | *HOLBECH, ROBERT CECIL ... ..  | 21, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham, Warwickshire.                                           |
| 3235     | 1897, Oct. 26     | *HOLBROW, HERBERT OLIVER ...   | 9, Clare Street, Bristol.                                                               |
| 4192     | 1903, Oct. 29     | *HOLDITCH, CHARLES STANLEY ... | "Westover," Ivybridge, South Devon                                                      |
| 2458     | 1891, Nov. 4      | *HOLLIS, HERBERT ... ..        | Public Works Department, Jamaica.                                                       |
| 2459     | 1891, Nov. 4      | *HOLLIS, RALPH ... ..          | Springfield, Skirlaugh, Hull, Yorkshire                                                 |
| 2680     | 1894, Oct. 30     | *HOLMES, JOHN EDWARD ... ..    | 309, Oxford Street, W.                                                                  |
| 3845     | 1901, Oct. 29     | *HOLMES, MONTAGU PRICE ...     | 33, Paternoster Row, E.C.                                                               |
| 4003     | 1902, Oct. 28     | *HOME, PHILIP WOOLLATT ... ..  | 117, Stapleton Hall Road, Stroud Gloucestershire.                                       |
| 3100     | 1896, Oct. 28     | *HOMFRAY, HERBERT RICHARDS     | 20, Charles Street, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.                                            |
| 4446     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *HONEY, ROBERT LLEWELLYN ...   | 5, Gordon Terrace, Rochester.                                                           |
| 3697     | 1900, Oct. 30     | *HOOPER, ALFRED EGBERT ...     | 8, The Green, Marlborough, Wiltshire                                                    |
| 1181     | 1884, May 19      | HOOPER, ALFRED FREDERICK ...   | 1, Laura Villas, London Rd., Andover Hants.                                             |
| 4447     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *HOOPER, STANLEY ... ..        | Kenwyn, Stanley Road, Hornchurch Essex.                                                 |
| 3847     | 1901, Oct. 29     | *HOPKINS, PERCY RAYNES ...     | 6, Ely Place, Dublin.                                                                   |
| 4448     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *HOPKINS, PHILIP LEWIS ... ..  | Vine Villa, Pontardawe, Swansea.                                                        |

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| 1903, Oct. 28        | *HORDER, GERALD MORLEY... ..                | The Manse, Ealing, W.                                      |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *HOSGOOD, ANDREW WEBBER                     | Williton, Somerset.                                        |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *HOUBLON, FRANCIS ARCHER ... ..             | Hallingbury Place, Bishop's Stortford,<br>Hertfordshire.   |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *HOUGHTON, EDMUND GUY ... ..                | Pine Lodge, Whitehall Road, Woodford<br>Green, Essex.      |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *HOUGHTON, WILLIAM CHARLES ... ..           | Pine Lodge, Whitehall Road, Woodford<br>Green, Essex.      |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *HOW, HERBERT ... ..                        | 17, St. Mary's Terrace, Paddington, W.                     |
| 1904, Feb. 18        | *HOWARD, EDMUND ... ..                      | Stafford House, Grove Road, Wanstead,<br>Essex.            |
| 1883, Jan. 15        | HOWELL, ERNEST JOHN ... ..                  | 116, Cromwell Road, S.W.                                   |
| 1898, Oct. 29        | *HOWGRAVE - GRAHAM, GEORGE<br>ERNEST        | Box 6214, Johannesburg, South Africa.                      |
| 1904, Feb. 18        | *HOWKINS, FRANCIS ... ..                    | 10, Queen Square, W.C.                                     |
| 1897, Oct. 26        | *HOWLAND, ARTHUR FRANK ... ..               | 30, Somerset Street, Portman Square, W.                    |
| 1899, Oct. 30        | *HOWLAND, GEORGE ... ..                     | 15, Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W                           |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *HUBBLE, LLOYD UNSWORTH ... ..              | The Elms, Hunton, Maidstone, Kent.                         |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *HUDSON, WILLIAM FREDERICK<br>ARTHUR ... .. | Fulbourne, near Cambridge.                                 |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *HUGGINS, ERNEST GEORGE ... ..              | 32, Compton Terrace, Highbury, N.                          |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *HUNT, ORLANDO WILLIAM ... ..               | Gilling West, Richmond, Yorkshire.                         |
| 1899, Oct. 30        | *HURLBUTT, PERCIVAL ... ..                  | Dee Cottage, near Flint, North Wales.                      |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *HUSKINSON, ERNEST AMPHLETT...              | Epperstone, near Nottingham.                               |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *HUSTLER, TOM LANCELOT ... ..               | 110, Bouverie Road, Stoke Newington, N.                    |
| 1897, Oct. 26        | *HUTCHINS, RICHARD ... ..                   | Estate Office, Ardnagashel, Bantry, Co.<br>Cork.           |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *HUTTON, FREDERIC NORMAN ... ..             | 135, Balcombe Avenue, Streatham Hill,<br>S.W.              |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *INGRAM, CECIL WALTER ... ..                | 15, George Street, Woburn R.S.O., Bed-<br>fordshire.       |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *INGRAM, JAMES FRANCIS... ..                | 2, St. Andrews Place, Lewes, Sussex.                       |
| 1890, Nov. 22        | *INNES, GILBERT PLANTAGENET<br>MITCHELL     | Tredegar Estate Office, Newport, Mon-<br>mouthshire.       |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *INSKIPP, ARTHUR ... ..                     | 5, Bedford Row, W.C.                                       |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *INSLEY, GEORGE PITRON ... ..               | "Old Studley," Wimborne Road, Bourne-<br>mouth, Hampshire. |
| 1894, Oct. 30        | *IRVINE, ARCHIBALD WYNDHAM                  | Engineer in Chief's Office, C. G. Railway,<br>Cape Town.   |

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| 2682        | 1894, Oct. 30        | *JACKSON, ALFRED ERNEST ... ..       | City Surveyor's Office, Manchester.                      |
| 2683        | 1894, Oct. 30        | *JACKSON, EDWARD HENRY ... ..        | Windermere Buildings, Windermere<br>Westmoreland.        |
| 2966        | 1895, Oct. 24        | *JACKSON, LEONARD LABREY ... ..      | Exchange Buildings, Bradford, Yorks.                     |
| 4007        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *JACKSON, RICHARD STEPHENS ... ..    | High Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.                        |
| 3391        | 1898, Oct. 29        | *JACKSON, ROBERT EWAN ... ..         | Hall Gowan, Carnforth, Lancashire.                       |
| 4008        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *JAMES, HERBERT HAROLD ... ..        | The Moat, Newmarket Road, Cambridge.                     |
| 4009        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *JAMESON, CECIL WILLIAM ... ..       | 9, Ely Place, Dublin.                                    |
| 2630        | 1894, Feb. 23        | *JARRETT, THOMAS WILLIAM ... ..      | 124, East Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.                   |
| 4196        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *JARVIS, ERNEST CORY... ..           | 33, Louisville Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.                 |
| 4010        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *JEFFERY, FRANCIS WILSON... ..       | 2, St. Helen's Park Road, Hastings<br>Sussex.            |
| 4455        | 1901, Oct. 27        | *JENKINS, WILLIAM LIONEL ... ..      | Middlesex County Council, Guildhall<br>Westminster, S.W. |
| 550         | 1879, Nov. 21        | JESSETT, CHARLES... ..               | 3, Great St. Helen's, E.C.                               |
| 2460        | 1891, Nov. 4         | *JESSETT, CHAS. EDWARD VERNON ... .. | 26, Sarsfeld Road, Balham, S.W.                          |
| 3700        | 1900, Oct. 30        | *JOHNSON, FREDERICK JOHN ... ..      | The Ferns, Coldfall Avenue, Muswell<br>Hill, N.          |
| 3239        | 1897, Oct. 26        | *JOHNSON, HARRY LABRON ... ..        | Investment Buildings, 67, Lord Street<br>Liverpool.      |
| 4197        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *JOHNSON, WILLIAM INGLIS ... ..      | 14, Barn Hill, Stamford, Lincolnshire.                   |
| 3701        | 1900, Oct. 30        | *JOLLY, PEARSON ALEXANDER ... ..     | Apethorpe Estate Office, Wansford<br>Northamptonshire.   |
| 3702        | 1900, Oct. 30        | *JONAS, HAROLD DRIVER ... ..         | 23, Pall Mall, S.W.                                      |
| 4012        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *JONAS, ROBERT COLLIER ... ..        | 23, Pall Mall, S.W.                                      |
| 1375        | 1887, Feb. 21        | *JONAS, SAMUEL MARSHALL... ..        | 27, Market Hill, Cambridge.                              |
| 3703        | 1900, Oct. 30        | *JONES, ARTHUR BAYLY ... ..          | 50, Threadneedle Street, E.C.                            |
| 4013        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *JONES, ARTHUR ERNEST ... ..         | Newcastle, Staffordshire.                                |
| 3393        | 1898, Oct. 29        | *JONES, JOHN ARTHUR ... ..           | Works Department, H.M. Dockyard<br>Sheerness, Kent.      |
| 4014        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *JONES, JOHN RICE ... ..             | 104, Oxford Street, Swansea, Glamorganshire.             |
| 3394        | 1898, Oct. 29        | *JONES, PERCY EVERLEY ... ..         | 1, Prince's Street, Westminster, S.W.                    |
| 3553        | 1899, Oct. 30        | *JONES, PHILIP VIVIAN ... ..         | "Hazeldene," Hengoed, via Cardiff.                       |
| 1018        | 1883, Dec. 17        | JORDAN, GEORGE HENRY ... ..          | 10, Little College Street, Westminster<br>S.W.           |
| 2461        | 1891, Nov. 4         | *JOYCE, HARRY WARD ... ..            | Wood Street, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.          |
| 4015        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *JULL, ROBERT CHARLES ... ..         | 1, Cumberland Gardens, Tunbridge Wells<br>Kent.          |
| 1323        | 1886, May 17         | *JULL, WILLIAM VINCENT ... ..        | 8, Delahay Street, S.W.                                  |



| Date<br>of Election. | PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.                      | Address.                                                 |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1890, Nov. 22        | *KAY, WALTER ROBERT ... ..                    | Athol Street, Douglas, Isle of Man.                      |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *KAYE, HERBERT ... ..                         | 34, Cleveland Road, Edgerton, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.   |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *KEAY, RALEIGH WILLIAM<br>MCLAREN             | Broomstones, Haslemere Road, Crouch End, N.,             |
| 1895, Oct. 24        | *KEAY, WILLIAM ... ..                         | 6, Millstone Lane, Leicester.                            |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *KEELE, JOHN DANIEL ... ..                    | 81, St. Paul's Road, Highbury, N.                        |
| 1894, Oct. 30        | *KEEP, WILLIAM HENRY ... ..                   | King Edward Buildings, Station Road, Reading, Berkshire. |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *KEIGHLEY, SAMUEL ... ..                      | 27, Nicholas Street, Burnley, Lancashire.                |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *KELEWAY, HERBERT DAVIES ...                  | 2 & 3, Cockspur Street, S.W.                             |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *KELLY, ARTHUR RALPH ... ..                   | 5, Camden Square, N.W.                                   |
| 1899, Oct. 30        | *KELLY, GEORGE WILLIAM CALVER                 | Ainsty Estate, Broomhill, Wetherby, Yorkshire.           |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *KEMSLEY, NORMAN BOLTON ...                   | 17, Finsbury Circus, E.C.                                |
| 1895, Oct. 21        | *KEMSLEY, WILLIAM HUGH ... ..                 | 17, Finsbury Circus, E.C., and Woodford Green, Essex.    |
| 1893, Oct. 4         | *KENNETT, CHARLES ARTHUR ...                  | 13, Hart Street, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.                 |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *KENT, PHILIP, JUN. ... ..                    | 47, Devonshire Road, Greenwich, S.E.                     |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *KER, ARTHUR PRESTON ... ..                   | Cattle Market, Hexham, Northumberland.                   |
| 1884, Jan. 28        | KERR, ARTHUR HERBERT ... ..                   | Blake Street, York.                                      |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *KERR, NORMAN MUNRO ... ..                    | The Aboukir Company, Limited, Kharaba Station, Egypt.    |
| 1896, Oct. 28        | *KEY, ASTLEY COOPER ... ..                    | P.O. Box 930, Johannesburg, B.S.A.                       |
| 1897, Oct. 26        | *KIBBLEWHITE, HENRY JAMES<br>TRELEAVEN ... .. | Trafalgar House, 13, Charing Cross Road, W.C.            |
| 1894, Oct. 30        | *KIESER, WILLIAM HENRY GUSTAV                 | City Engineer's Office, Bristol, Gloucestershire.        |
| 1898, Oct. 29        | *KINCAID, HERBERT EDWARD ...                  | 7, Leinster Street, Dublin.                              |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *KING, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS ...                 | 11, Carleton Road, Tufnell Park, N.                      |
| 1899, Oct. 30        | *KING, WALTER NIKE ... ..                     | 9, Southgate, Wakefield, Yorkshire.                      |
| 1887, Mar. 21        | *KING, WILLIAM ISAAC ... ..                   | The Elms, Rickmansworth, Herts.                          |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *KINGSFORD, GEOFFRY NEVILLE                   | Cowden, Edenbridge, Kent.                                |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *KNIBB, FREDERICK CHARLES ...                 | 47, Broxash Road, West Side, Clapham Common, S.W.        |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *KNIGHT, FREDERICK WILLIAM ...                | 13, Victoria Street, S.W.                                |
| 1904, Feb. 18        | *KNOX, LEONARD NEEDHAM ...                    | 19, Bryanston Mansions, W.                               |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *LABDON, HERBERT GEORGE ...                   | c/o Box 691, Cape Town, S.A.                             |
| 1899, Oct. 30        | *LAIRD, NINIAN P. ... ..                      | Thurnby, near Leicester.                                 |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *LAKE, RALPH JULIAN ... ..                    | Heage House, Crouch Hill, N.                             |



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|-------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3243        | 1897, Oct. 26        | *LAKE, VIVIAN DAVEY, A.M.I.C.E.              | c/o.S.Pearson and Son, Seaham Harbo<br>Durham.                            |
| 4017        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *LAMBERT, ARTHUR JOHN ... ..                 | 8, Upper Gloucester. Place, Dor<br>Square, N.W.                           |
| 4203        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *LAMBERT, GEORGE ARROW ... ..                | Forelands, Strathfieldsaye, Mortin<br>R.S.O., Berkshire.                  |
| 4458        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *LAMBLE, WILLIAM HERBERT ... ..              | 9, Leamington Park, Acton, W.                                             |
| 2973        | 1895, Oct. 24        | *LAMPRIll, WILLIAM THOMAS ..                 | 12, The Chase, Clapham Common, S.W.                                       |
| 4204        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *LANCASTER, SAMUEL .. ...                    | 5, Radnor Cliffe, Sandgate, Kent.                                         |
| 4018        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *LANDER, ROWLAND STANLEY ...                 | St. John's Lodge, Kensal Green, W.                                        |
| 4205        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *LANG, AUGUSTUS BERNARD DASH-<br>WOOD ... .. | 3, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.                                           |
| 4019        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *LANG, FREDERICK BARTLETT ...                | "Glengariff," Greenbank Ro<br>Plymouth, Devonshire.                       |
| 3708        | 1900, Oct. 30        | *LANHAM, LAURENCE ... ..                     | 25, Eastbourne Terrace, Hyde Park,                                        |
| 1969        | 1891, Jan. 17        | *LANDDOWN, GEORGE ARTHUR ...                 | 9, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, S.                                      |
| 2051        | 1891, Mar. 14        | *LARKIN, RICHARD WEBSTER ...                 | 1, Victoria Street, S.W                                                   |
| 2974        | 1895, Oct. 24        | *LAUMANN, MONTGOMERY PATRICK<br>JOHN ... ..  | Shute End, Wokingham, Berks.                                              |
| 3560        | 1899, Oct. 30        | *LAURENCE, WALTER BERNARD ...                | 51, Eardley Crescent, Earl's Court, S                                     |
| 2494        | 1892, Feb. 26        | *LAWLEY, FREDERICK WILLIAM                   | 165, Strand, W.C.                                                         |
| 3709        | 1900, Oct. 30        | *LAWLEY, GEORGE FRANK ...                    | 8, Windsor Place, Goldington Ro<br>Bedford.                               |
| 4021        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *LAWRENCE, CHARLES PHILLIPS                  | Newton Rigg, Penrith, Cumberland.                                         |
| 3890        | 1901, Oct. 29        | *LAWRENCE, JOHN ... ..                       | Care of Messrs. Crawter, Cheshu<br>Hertfordshire.                         |
| 3397        | 1898, Oct. 29        | *LEAKE, ROBERT ... ..                        | Clevedon, 35, Hardwicke Road, Palma<br>Green, N.                          |
| 3106        | 1896, Oct. 28        | *LEANE, WALTER BURDITT ... ..                | c/o. Director of Irrigation, 83, Pan<br>ment Street, Cape Town, South Afr |
| 3107        | 1896, Oct. 28        | *LEE, FRANCIS BLACKLOCK ... ..               | The White House, Brampton, Cumberla                                       |
| 441         | 1876, Apr. 3         | LEE, GEORGE CANSFIELD ... ..                 | 36, The Mount, York.                                                      |
| 3860        | 1901, Oct. 29        | *LEES, FRANK ARTHUR ... ..                   | 16, Fore Street, Hertford.                                                |
| 4459        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *LEES, JOHN ... ..                           | Elm Road, Hale, Altrincham, Cheshin                                       |
| 4022        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *LEES, RANDLE BURLAM ... ..                  | 99, Antrobus Street, Congleton, Chesks                                    |
| 3161        | 1897, Feb. 17        | *LEESE, VERNON FRANCIS ... ..                | Estate Office, Hursley Park, W<br>chester.                                |
| 3770        | 1901, Feb. 21        | *LEIGH, VINCENT STANLEY ... ..               | 316A, Mare Street, Hackncy, N.E.                                          |
| 3561        | 1899, Oct. 31        | *LEMMOIN-CANNON, HENRY ... ..                | 79, Angell Road, Brixton, S.W.                                            |
| 1971        | 1891, Jan. 17        | *LEWIS, ARTHUR LLEWELYN ... ..               | 45, St. John's Park, Blackheath, S.E.                                     |
| 3398        | 1898, Oct. 29        | *LEWIS, JOHN ... ..                          | 28, Worley Road, St. Albans, Herts.                                       |
| 3562        | 1899, Oct. 30        | *LICKIS, LEONARD... ..                       | 123, Broomwood Road, Clapham Comm<br>S.W.                                 |

| Date of Election. | PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.               | Address.                                                                         |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1894, Oct. 30     | *LIGHTFOOT, FRANCIS PRIDEAUX ...       | Perry Hall Estate Office, Regina Lodge, Perry Bar, Birmingham.                   |
| 1884, Apr. 21     | LIGHTFOOT, JOHN GEORGE ... ..          | 9, Whitehall Place, S.W.                                                         |
| 1903, Oct. 28     | *LINDSELL, PHILIP JANSON ... ..        | Bearton, Hitchin, Hertfordshire.                                                 |
| 1904, Oct. 27     | *LINE, HENRY WILLIAM... ..             | London County Council, 19, Charing Cross Road, W.C.                              |
| 1904, Oct. 27     | *LINES, ROLAND WALTER . ...            | Aldbury, Tring, Hertfordshire.                                                   |
| 1900, Oct. 30     | *LISNEY, HARRY ... ..                  | 6, Ely Place, Dublin.                                                            |
| 1892, Nov. 28     | *LITTLE, HENRY ... ..                  | 82, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.                                                |
| 1900, Oct. 30     | *LIVING, CHARLES, JUN. ... ..          | 4, Longbridge Road, Barking, Essex.                                              |
| 1903, Oct. 28     | *LIVING, ROBERT ... ..                 | 125, Broadway, Plaistow, Essex.                                                  |
| 1904, Oct. 27     | *LLEWELLYN, ARTHUR HENRY ...           | 33, Delamere Terrace, W.                                                         |
| 1904, Oct. 27     | *LOBAN, GUSTAVUS TAYLOR ...            | London County Council, 9, Spring Gardens, S.W.                                   |
| 1897, Oct. 26     | *LOMAX, ERNEST GEORGE ... ..           | Parks Department, London County Council, 11, Regent Street, S.W.                 |
| 1901, Oct. 29     | *LOVE, JAMES BARR ... ..               | 5, Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow, N.B.                                              |
| 1895, Oct. 24     | *LOVEGROVE, CHARLES GRESHAM            | Potter's Bar, Middlesex.                                                         |
| 1901, Oct. 29     | *LOVELESS, ARTHUR WILLIAM HENRY ... .. | St. Margarets, Twickenham, Middlesex.                                            |
| 1887, Jan. 10     | *LOWE, CHARLES ROBERT ... ..           | 30, Somerset Street, Portman Square, W.                                          |
| 1903, Oct. 28     | *LUCAS, JOHN CLAY ... ..               | Castle Precincts, Lewes, Sussex.                                                 |
| 1877, May 14      | LUCAS, JOSEPH ... ..                   | 11, Defoe Road, Tooting Graveney, S.W.                                           |
| 1896, Jan. 21     | *LUCK, GEORGE EDWARD ... ..            | Estate Office, Crouch End Station, N.                                            |
| 1902, Feb. 21     | *LUFFINGHAM, WILLIAM JOHN ...          | Estates and Valuation Department, London County Council, 9, Spring Gardens, S.W. |
| 1899, Oct. 30     | *LUKE, JOHN, JUN. ... ..               | 66, Melton Road, Belgrave, Leicester.                                            |
| 1899, Oct. 30     | *LUMLEY, EDWARD ADRIAN ... ..          | 22, St. James's Street, S.W.                                                     |
| 1898, Oct. 29     | *LUMLEY, FREDERICK ROBERT ...          | Mamhead Park, Exeter, Devonshire.                                                |
| 1902, Oct. 28     | *LUNN, ALGERNON PERCY ... ..           | Wentbridge, Pontefract, Yorkshire.                                               |
| 1902, Oct. 28     | *LUSH, WILLIAM VAWDREY ... ..          | Llanover Road, Wembley, R.S.O., Middlesex.                                       |
| 1884, May 26      | LYNCH, JAMES HENRY ... ..              | 37, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.                                                 |
| 1904, Oct. 27     | *LYNDE, WALTER MIGHELLS ... ..         | 21, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.                                                      |
| 1902, Oct. 28     | *LYON, MICHAEL LEWIS ... ..            | 315, Fulham Road, S.W.                                                           |
| 1894, Oct. 30     | *LYONS, EDWARD COLVILL ... ..          | Estate Office, Briton Ferry, South Wales.                                        |

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|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4466     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *MCALL, JACOBUS STEWART<br>JOHNSON ... ..        | Lecturer on Agriculture, School of Agriculture, Ghizeh, near Cairo, Egypt.                  |
| 1144     | 1884, Apr. 21     | MCCALLUM, PETER SERVICE ...                      | Midland Railway, Derby.                                                                     |
| 4307     | 1904, Feb. 18     | *MCCOMAS, HERBERT WILLIAM...                     | 6, Leinster Street, Dublin.                                                                 |
| 4467     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *MCDONALD, JAMES RATCLIFF ...                    | The Green, Southall, Middlesex.                                                             |
| 3863     | 1901, Oct. 29     | *MCGAW, ANDREW KIDD ... ..                       | Van Diemen's Land Company, Burnie Tasmania.                                                 |
| 4468     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *MCKERROW, JAMES WEIR ... ..                     | Engineer's Office, Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company, Pilgrim Street Newcastle-on-Tyne. |
| 4026     | 1902, Oct. 28     | *MCLEAN, DONALD, JUN. ... ..                     | Sutherland Estate Office, Golspie Sutherlandshire.                                          |
| 2592     | 1893, Oct. 4      | *MACER, ALFRED THOMAS ... ..                     | 39, Cheapside, E.C.                                                                         |
| 3312     | 1898, Feb. 18     | *MACKENZIE, HECTOR JOHN MAXWELL                  | Granville Estate Office, Bude, North Cornwall.                                              |
| 3712     | 1900, Oct. 30     | *MACKINTOSH, WILLIAM SMITH ...                   | Baileymawr, Penybont, Radnorshire.                                                          |
| 4210     | 1903, Oct. 28     | *MADGE, WILFRID ... ..                           | 97, Gresham Street, E.C.                                                                    |
| 3627     | 1900, Feb. 23     | *MAGER, SYDNEY... ..                             | Church Farm, Hughenden, Buckinghamshire.                                                    |
| 3713     | 1900, Oct. 30     | *MAGGS, LEONARD ... ..                           | Oakley, Glenferrie Road, St. Albans Hertfordshire.                                          |
| 4469     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *MAIN, THOMAS FORSTER ... ..                     | Lowick House, Beal, R.S.O., Northumberland.                                                 |
| 3109     | 1896, Oct. 28     | *MALLINSON, CHARLES HERBERT                      | Market Place, Huddersfield, Yorkshire                                                       |
| 2694     | 1894, Oct. 30     | *MANN, FREDERICK CHARLES<br>THOMAS ... ..        | Woking, Surrey.                                                                             |
| 3246     | 1897, Oct. 26     | *MARCHANT, ROBERT CHARLES                        | Merton Villa, 18, Elliston Road, Redland Bristol.                                           |
| 3401     | 1898, Oct. 29     | *MARCUS, WILLIAM MORTIMER ...                    | 31, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction S.W.                                                  |
| 4211     | 1903, Oct. 28     | *MARGESSON, ANTHONY ROBERT...                    | Findon Place, Findon, Sussex.                                                               |
| 4470     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *MARKHAM, CHARLES ASHDOWN                        | 18, Ashfield Park, Terenure, Dublin.                                                        |
| 4027     | 1902, Oct. 28     | *MARKS, THOMAS EDWARD ...                        | Estate Offices, Keighley, Yorkshire, and City Square, Leeds.                                |
| 3864     | 1901, Oct. 29     | *MARRIAN, HAROLD GREENWOOD,<br>A.M.I.C.E. ... .. | City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall Manchester.                                               |
| 4028     | 1902, Oct. 28     | *MARSHALL, GEORGE ERNEST ...                     | The Hollies, Handsworth, Sheffield Yorkshire.                                               |
| 3110     | 1896, Oct. 28     | *MARTIN, ALEXANDER WILLIAM                       | The Laurels, Marden Road. South Tottenham, N.                                               |
| 3714     | 1900 Oct. 30      | *MARTIN, JOHN PATTINSON ...                      | Cranleigh, Wyndham Road, Salisbury Wilts.                                                   |
| 1677     | 1889, Dec. 9      | *MASON, CHARLES WILLIAM<br>HAYLEY ... ..         | 47, Wellington Road, N.W.                                                                   |
| 4471     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *MASON, FRANCIS SCOTT ... ..                     | Clarendon House, Clarendon Road Putney, S.W.                                                |
| 4029     | 1902, Oct. 28     | *MASON, HERBERT WALTER ...                       | 12, Bushwood Road, Kew, Surrey.                                                             |

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|----------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *MASTERS, WILLIAM HENRY ...                 | Glencairn, Arthur Road, Southampton,<br>Hampshire.                  |
| 1892, Nov. 28        | *† MAUGHAN, JOHN ... ..                     | Estate Office, Jervaulx Abbey, Middle-<br>ham, R.S.O. Yorks.        |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *¶ MAW, PERCIVAL TRENTAM ...                | Holmesdale, Nutfield, Surrey.                                       |
| 1894, Oct. 30        | *MAY, WILLIAM CHARLES ... ..                | 17, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue,<br>E.C.                         |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *¶ MAYHEAD, BASIL STUART ...                | 16, Beauchamp Road, Lavender Hill,<br>S.W.                          |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *MAYHEW, ROBERT HENRY<br>JEWERS ... ..      | Edmondsbury, Genoa Road, Anerley, S.E.                              |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *MEACHER, EDMOND ... ..                     | c/o W. Stallard, St. John's House,<br>St. John's, Worcester.        |
| 1898, Oct. 29        | *¶ MEACHER, SYDNEY GEORGE ...               | Marlee, near Blairgowrie, Perthshire.                               |
| 1893, Oct. 4         | *MELLOR, JAMES FREDERICK ...                | 110, St. James's Street, Brighton, Sussex.                          |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *MELLOR, JOHN FRANCIS SHAW ...              | 14, Agnew Street, Lytham, Lancashire.                               |
| 1895, Oct. 24        | *MENMUIR, ROBERT WILLIAM ...                | Town Hall, Woodstock, Cape Colony,<br>S.A.                          |
| 1892, Nov. 28        | *MENZIES, ROBERT ... ..                     | Merton Estate Office, Thetford, Norfolk.                            |
| 1899, Oct. 30        | *MEREDITH, PERCY WILLIAM ...                | 50, Cannon Street, E.C.                                             |
| 1884, Apr. 21        | MERRETT, JAMES ... ..                       | 9, Whitehall Place, S.W.                                            |
| 1892, Nov. 28        | *MEW, ROBERT HEATH ... ..                   | The Limes, Redhill, Surrey.                                         |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *MICHELL, JOHN ... ..                       | Royal Survey Department, Bangkok,<br>Siam.                          |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *MILLER, EUDO HORACE GARDINER               | Manor House, Old Malden, Worcester<br>Park, Surrey.                 |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *MILLER, FRED ... ..                        | 41, Claremont Road, Alexandra Park,<br>Manchester.                  |
| 1894, Oct. 30        | *MILLER, FREDERICK WILLIAM ...              | "Newholme," Thornlaw Road, West<br>Norwood, S.E.                    |
| 1892, Nov. 28        | *MILLER, GEORGE FREDERICK ...               | Town Hall, Hastings, Sussex.                                        |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *¶ MILLS, DANIEL ... ..                     | c/o Porter & Hunter, The Estate Office,<br>Colwyn Bay, North Wales. |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *MILNE, WILLIAM EDWARD<br>STREATFELD ... .. | 77, Chancery Lane, W.C.                                             |
| 1882, Feb. 13        | MILNES, ROBERT ... ..                       | City Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, E.C.                             |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *MINORS, ERNEST ... ..                      | City Engineer's Office, Guildhall,<br>Worcester.                    |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *MINTER, GEORGE ASH ... ..                  | Goodnestone Court, Faversham, Kent.                                 |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *MITCHELL, HAROLD HASTINGS ...              | 2, North Parade, Cheltenham, Gloucester-<br>shire.                  |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *MITCHELL, HERBERT ARTHUR ...               | Natal House, Fairfield Road, Winchester.                            |
| 1894, Oct. 30        | *MITCHELL, LEWIS, A.M.I.C.E. ...            | Peel Chambers, Bury, Lancashire.                                    |
| 1899, Oct. 30        | *MOAT, ERNEST WILLIAM ... ..                | 77, Byne Road, Sydenham, S.E.                                       |

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|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4216     | 1903, Oct. 28     | *MOCKETT, WILLIAM SHERWOOD     | Belyng House, Westbrook, Margate, Kent.                     |
| 3049     | 1896, June 2      | *MOERAN, ARCHIBALD EDWARD...   | Palmerston House, Portumna, Co. Gal.                        |
| 4477     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *MOISER, CYRIL ... ..          | Heworth Grange, York.                                       |
| 3494     | 1899, Feb. 16     | *MOLYNEUX, FRANK EUSTACE ...   | 9, Whitchall Place, S.W.                                    |
| 1973     | 1891, Jan. 17     | *MOLYNEUX, HERBERT ERNEST ...  | 80, Cannon Street, E.C.                                     |
| 3871     | 1901, Oct. 29     | *MOORE, ARTHUR WILLIAM ...     | 29, Fleet Street, E.C.                                      |
| 4217     | 1903, Oct. 28     | *MOORE, ERNEST LLEWELLYN ...   | 14, Dene Mansions, Dennington Road, West Hampstead, N.W.    |
| 3050     | 1896, June 2      | *MOORE, HUGH ARMYTAGE ... ..   | Rowallanc, Saintfield, Co. Down.                            |
| 4218     | 1903, Oct. 28     | *MOORE, RICHARD CHARLES ...    | Blomfield House, London Wall, E.C.                          |
| 4478     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *MOORE, THOMAS HAROLD ... ..   | Southend House, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire.                |
| 3717     | 1900, Oct. 30     | *MORLE, DENZIL ADAIR BARTLETT  | 7, Great Marlborough Street, W.                             |
| 3405     | 1898, Oct. 29     | *MORRIS, ARTHUR ... ..         | The Firs, Whitley, Reading, Berks.                          |
| 3671     | 1900, Oct. 30     | *MORRIS-DAVIES, JAMES GEORGE   | Hafod Estate Office, Devils' Bridge, R.S.O., Cardiganshire. |
| 2539     | 1892, Nov. 28     | *MORRISH, HUGH KENNETH ... ..  |                                                             |
| 2632     | 1894, Feb. 23     | *MORRISON, DANIEL ... ..       | 41, John Dalton Street, Manchester.                         |
| 2599     | 1893, Oct. 4      | *MORRISON, GERARD DONALD ...   | Estate Office, Childwick Bury, St. Albans, Herts.           |
| 3872     | 1901, Oct. 29     | *MORRISON, IVOR CHARLES ... .. | "Alma," St. Albans, Herts.                                  |
| 4114     | 1903, Feb. 20     | *MORSE, DUDLEY WALTER ... ..   | Caistor, Norwich.                                           |
| 1678     | 1889, Dec. 9      | *MUIR, JAMES ... ..            | Rubers Law, Byfleet, Surrey.                                |
| 3406     | 1898, Oct. 29     | *MULLETT, HENRY THOMAS ... ..  | 8, Flanders Road, Bedford Park, W.                          |
| 4479     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *MULLINS, PATRICK WILLIAM ...  | National Hotel, Logan Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.   |
| 3575     | 1899, Oct. 30     | *MUMBY, ELVIN FOWLER ... ..    | Fidworth House, near Andover, Hampshire.                    |
| 4219     | 1903, Oct. 28     | *MUNDELL, JOSEPH EDWARD ...    | 157, Wool Exchange, Coleman Street, E.C.                    |
| 3873     | 1901, Oct. 29     | *MURDOCK, CLIVE ... ..         | Calverley Lodge, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.                     |
| 4480     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *MURPHY, HERBERT JAMES ... ..  | c/o Peter Davies, 8, Cook Street, Liverpool.                |
| 4036     | 1902, Oct. 28     | *MURTOUGH, JOSEPH ... ..       | "Avondale," St. George Square, Portsmouth, Hampshire.       |
| 4037     | 1902, Oct. 28     | *MYTTON, PHILIP ALDRED ... ..  | Garth, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.                          |



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|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *NAYLOR, JOHN STUART ... ..                       | Edenthorpe, Beckenham, Kent.                                                       |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *NEAME, FREDERICK IVO ... ..                      | The Offices, Macknade, Faversham,<br>Kent.                                         |
| 1905, Feb. 24        | *NEATE, ARTHUR WH. ... ..                         | Speenhamland, Newbury, Berks.                                                      |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *NETTEN, PERCY JOHN ... ..                        | 16, Manor Street, Stonehouse, Devon.                                               |
| 1894, Oct. 30        | *NEUBRONNER, HARRY ALFRED,<br>A.R.I.B.A. ... ..   | Penang, Straits Settlement.                                                        |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *NEWBERY, WALTER SAMUEL ... ..                    | 5, Lower Marlborough Road, St. Albans,<br>Hertfordshire.                           |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *NEWBORN, CHARLES REGINALD                        | The Outer Temple, Strand, W.C.                                                     |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *NEWINGTON, CALEB RICKMAN K.                      | School Hill, Lewes, Sussex.                                                        |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *NEWMAN, BERNARD ... ..                           | Holnwood, Uxbridge Road, Ealing Dean,<br>W.                                        |
| 1899, Oct. 30        | *NEWMAN, HENRY ARTHUR<br>A.M.I.C.E. ... ..        | Council Offices, Church End, Finchley, N.                                          |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *NEWMAN, WALTER PHILIP ... ..                     | 34, Solent Road, West Hampstead, N.W.                                              |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *NEWMAN, WILLIAM WALTER ... ..                    | Blackbrook Waterworks, Shepshed,<br>Loughborough, Leicestershire.                  |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *NEWNHAM, FRANK GEORGE ... ..                     | 9, Spring Gardens, S.W.                                                            |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *NEWTON, JAMES WILLIAM ... ..                     | Works Department, Admiralty, S.W.                                                  |
| 1897, Feb. 17        | *NICHOLSON, EBENEZER ... ..                       | 105, Cheapside, E.C.                                                               |
| 1898, Oct. 29        | *NICHOLSON, GUY MURRAY ... ..                     | 9, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, S.W.                                             |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *NOAKES, ARTHUR ORWHYN ... ..                     | Care of Messrs. Mivart and Co., South<br>Western Bank Chambers, Woking,<br>Surrey. |
| 1896, Oct. 28        | *NOBLE, EDMUND JAMES ... ..                       | 1, Osborn Road, Sheffield, Yorkshire.                                              |
| 1889, Jan. 14        | *NOCKOLDS, MARTIN CHARLES<br>HUBERT ... ..        | Saffron Walden, Essex.                                                             |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *NORMAN, CHARLES FREDERICK                        | Slindon, 134, Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, S.E.                                            |
| 1884, Mar. 10        | NORRIS, EDWARD JAMES ... ..                       | The Mount, Preston Park Avenue,<br>Brighton.                                       |
| 1904, Feb. 18        | *NOTLEY, LESLIE RICHARD ... ..                    | 80, Cornhill, E.C.                                                                 |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *NYE, EDWARD GOODRHAM ... ..                      | West Bank, Jenner Road, Guildford,<br>Surrey.                                      |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *NYE, HAYDN PERCIVAL ... ..                       | 116, Cromwell Road, S.W.                                                           |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *OATEN, ALFRED EDWARD ... ..                      | 9, Clare Street, Bristol.                                                          |
| 1896, Oct. 28        | *OLDNALL, ROGER WILLIAM,<br>B.A. (Cantab.) ... .. | Bevere Firs, Worcester.                                                            |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *ORCHARD, ALFRED DEAN ... ..                      | 3, Moorfield Place, Hereford.                                                      |



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|----------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3410     | 1898, Oct. 20     | *ORCHARD, SIDNEY SAMUEL ... ..                  | Royal Engineer Office, Great Bridge Street, Birmingham.                  |
| 3935     | 1902, Feb. 21     | *O'REILLY, HENRY G. ... ..                      | 6, Leinster Street, Dublin.                                              |
| 4226     | 1903, Oct. 28     | *ORTON, WILLIAM GOODACRE ... ..                 | 9, Gopsall Street, Leicester.                                            |
| 3114     | 1896, Oct. 28     | *OSBOURN, EDWARD ... ..                         | c/o W. E. Robarts, 298, Smith Street, Durban, Natal, B.S.A.              |
| 4227     | 1903, Oct. 28     | *† OSMOND-SMITH, FRANCIS<br>HENRY GEORGE ... .. | North Street, Midhurst, Sussex.                                          |
| 2541     | 1892, Nov. 28     | *OUVRY, PETER ARNOLD ... ..                     | The Salterns, Lymington, Hants.                                          |
| 2542     | 1892, Nov. 28     | *OVENDEN, CHARLES ... ..                        | Norlington, Kings Hall Road, Beckenham, Kent.                            |
| 3875     | 1901, Oct. 20     | *OVERTON, WILLIAM HENRY ... ..                  | 22, Ship Street, Brighton, Sussex.                                       |
| 4043     | 1902, Oct. 28     | *† OWEN, HARRY BERTRAM... ..                    | Florence Street, Newcastle, Staffordshire.                               |
| 4487     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *PAGE, BERNARD CULMER ... ..                    | 192, Clapham Road, S.W.                                                  |
| 4488     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *PAGE, EDMUND ... ..                            | 49, Crowndale Road, N.W.                                                 |
| 4489     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *PAGE, HERBERT ... ..                           | Care of Messrs. Harland and Son, Barnet, Hertfordshire.                  |
| 3250     | 1897, Oct. 26     | *PAICE, WILLIAM, JUN. ... ..                    | The Limes, Egham, Surrey.                                                |
| 2703     | 1894, Oct. 30     | *† PAIN, WILLIAM HENRY ... ..                   | Carnarvon Estate Office, Bingham, Nottinghamshire.                       |
| 3771     | 1901, Feb. 21     | *PALLISER, WILLIAM ARTHUR ... ..                |                                                                          |
| 4309     | 1904, Feb. 18     | *PALMER, ARTHUR... ..                           | 76, Nunhead Grove, Nunhead, S.E.                                         |
| 4490     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *PALMER, CHARLES NORTON ... ..                  | 214, Wilcox Buildings, S. Spring Street, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A. |
| 3719     | 1900, Oct. 30     | *† PARKER, FREDERIC WILLIAM... ..               | Parks Department, London County Council, 11, Regent Street, S.W.         |
| 3720     | 1900, Oct. 30     | *PARKER, HOWARD ... ..                          | Maple Creek, Assiniboia, Canada.                                         |
| 4491     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *PARKER, WILFRED HORSLEY ... ..                 | Lodsworth, Petworth, Sussex.                                             |
| 4044     | 1902, Oct. 28     | *† PARKHOUSE, SAMUEL ... ..                     | 9, Upper Highlever Road, St. Quintin Park, W.                            |
| 4229     | 1903, Oct. 28     | *PARKINSON, EDWARD ... ..                       | 16, Leicester Terrace, Manor Drive, Halifax.                             |
| 4045     | 1902, Oct. 28     | *PARKINSON, HERBERT ... ..                      | 35, Winchelsea Road, Tottenham, N.                                       |
| 2979     | 1895, Oct. 24     | *PARKS, WALTER ... ..                           | 17, Holmesdale Gardens, Hastings, Sussex.                                |
| 3251     | 1897, Oct. 26     | *PARNACOTT, ARTHUR CHARLES ... ..               | 93, York Road, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.                             |
| 3876     | 1901, Oct. 29     | *† PARNWELL, SYDNEY ARTHUR... ..                | Surveyor's Department, Great Northern Railway, King's Cross, N.          |
| 4230     | 1903, Oct. 28     | *PARROTT, HUGH FRANCIS VIVIAN ... ..            | The Thorn, Hayes, Middlesex.                                             |
| 4246     | 1902, Oct. 28     | *† PARRY, ALBERT EDWARD ... ..                  | 36, Endlesham Road, Balham, S.W.                                         |

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|----------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1899, Oct. 30        | *PARRY, HERBERT MOSTYN ... ..                | 141, Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.                                                                  |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *¶PARSONS, MAURICE HARRY<br>DONNE            | "Rosemont," Heavitree Road, Exeter,<br>Devonshire.                                                     |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *PARSONS, MEREFIELD DONNE ...                |                                                                                                        |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *¶PATON, DAVID LLEWELLYN ...                 | 32, Chalcot Crescent, Regent's Park,<br>N.W.                                                           |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *PATTISSON, WILLIAM HENRY<br>MUNNINGS ... .. | Heywood, Cobham, Surrey.                                                                               |
| 1895, Oct. 24        | *PAUL, JOHN WILLIAM ... ..                   | 31, Bedford Row, W.C.                                                                                  |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *PAVITT, HAROLD WILLIAM ... ..               | 178, Willesden Lane, N.W.                                                                              |
| 1905, Feb. 24        | *PAXON, HORACE B. ... ..                     | 4, Belmont Park, Lee, S.E.                                                                             |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *PAYNE, JOHN OSWALD ... ..                   | 10, Market Square, Bromley, Kent.                                                                      |
| 1875, May 10         | PAYNE, WILLIAM PERCY ... ..                  | Holmesdale, The Park, Nottingham.                                                                      |
| 1896, Oct. 28        | *PEARCE, CHARLES FREDERICK ...               | 65, Edgware Road, W.                                                                                   |
| 1884, Apr. 21        | PEARCE, FREDERICK WILLIAM ...                | 34, Gloucester Road, Finsbury Park, N.                                                                 |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *PEARCE, STEPHEN HARVEY ...                  | Architect's Department, L.C.C., Spring<br>Gardens, S.W.                                                |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *PEARSON, FREDERIC CAVENDISH...              | Heston and Isleworth Urban District<br>Education Committee, Education<br>Offices, Hounslow, Middlesex. |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *PEARSON, THOMAS GIBSON ... ..               | Town Hall, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancas-<br>hire.                                                         |
| 1898, Oct. 29        | *PEASE, CHARLES EDWARD ... ..                | 16, Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.                                                                 |
| 1894, Feb. 23        | *PEGGE, JOHN THOMAS ... ..                   | City Surveyor's Office, Durham.                                                                        |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *PEILE, CHARLES FREDERICK ...                | Estate Office, Seal, Sevenoaks.                                                                        |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *PENROSE, EDWARD ALEC ... ..                 | Estate Office, Rose Lane, Waterford,<br>Ireland.                                                       |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *¶PEPLER, GEORGE LIONEL ... ..               | 3, George Street, Croydon.                                                                             |
| 1898, Feb. 18        | *PEPPERCORN, HENRY MCARTHUR                  | Larkfield, Maidstone, Kent.                                                                            |
| 1896, Oct. 28        | *PEPPERCORN, JOHN ARTHUR ...                 | Eaton Socon, St. Neots, Huntingdon-<br>shire.                                                          |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *PERCIVAL, WALTER GILBEY ...                 | Land Department, Kartoum, Sudan.                                                                       |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *PERKIN, DANIEL WARD ... ..                  | P. O. Box 873, Cape Town, South Africa.                                                                |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *PERKINS, GEORGE STEPHEN...                  | Council Offices, Teddington, S.W.                                                                      |
| 1890, Nov. 22        | *PERKINS, JOSEPH ... ..                      | 86, Willows Road, Balsall Heath, Bir-<br>mingham.                                                      |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *¶PERKS, HUGH EARL ... ..                    | 2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.                                                                         |
| 1887, Apr. 18        | *PERKS, SYDNEY, A.R.I.B.A... ..              | The Guildhall, E.C.                                                                                    |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *PERRINS, GEORGE LATHAM...                   | 13, Cambridge Road, Lytham, Lanca-<br>shire.                                                           |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *PERRY, CHARLES WILLIAM ... ..               | 2, The Cloisters, Gordon Square, W.C                                                                   |
| 1899, Oct. 30        | *¶PETCH, JOHN STONEHOUSE ...                 | Estate Office, Wensley, Leyburn, R.S.O.,<br>Yorkshire.                                                 |
| 1904, Feb. 18        | *¶PETERS, GEORGE FARMER<br>JAMES ... ..      | 24, Rosehill, Dorking, Surrey.                                                                         |

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|-------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1021        | 1883, Dec. 17        | PEWTRESS, HERBERT WILMSHURST                    | 15, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, W.                                      |
| 1129        | 1884, Mar. 10        | PHILLIPS, GEORGE CAWKWELL ...                   | Clarence St., Southend-on-Sea, Essex.                                       |
| 2705        | 1894, Oct. 30        | *PHILLIPS, FRANCIS JOHN ... ..                  | Redcliffe, Princes Road, Romford<br>Essex.                                  |
| 1448        | 1888, Jan. 23        | *PHILLIPS, WILLIAM DEARLOVE ...                 | High Wycombe, Bucks.                                                        |
| 4235        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *PHILPOT, CLIFFORD NEEDHAM                      | Dunsmore, Warlingham, Surrey.                                               |
| 1342        | 1886, Dec. 6         | *PHYSICK, WALTER FREDERICK ...                  | 65, Edgware Road, W.                                                        |
| 4496        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *PICKERSGILL, ARTHUR PERCY ...                  | 43, St. John's Road, Clapham Junction<br>S.W.                               |
| 2982        | 1895, Oct. 24        | *PIERCY, FREDERIC ONSLOW ...                    | The Elms, Lowthorpe, East Yorkshire.                                        |
| 1497        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *PILBEAM, FRANCIS NEWCASTLE ...                 | 115, Sinclair Road, West Kensington.                                        |
| 3582        | 1901, Oct. 29        | *PILDITCH, WILLIAM THOMAS ...                   | 2, Pall Mall East, S.W., and 32, Berners<br>Gardens, Wimbledon, S.W.        |
| 4498        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *PILKINGTON, JAMES MONTEATH ...                 | 2, Richborough Road, Cricklewood, N.                                        |
| 4236        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *PINCKNEY, HENRY CHRISTOPHER                    | Manor Office, Yealmpton, S. Devon.                                          |
| 3254        | 1897, Oct. 26        | *PINFOLD, FRANCIS ARTHUR ...                    | Estate Office, L. B. & S. C. Ry., London<br>Bridge Terminus, S.E.           |
| 3883        | 1901, Oct. 29        | *PINSENT, FRANCIS WINGFIELD<br>HOMFRAY ... ..   | 4, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.                                       |
| 3723        | 1900, Oct. 30        | *PINSON, GILBERT ... ..                         | Cobden Buildings, Corporation Street<br>Birmingham.                         |
| 3724        | 1900, Oct. 30        | *PITT, PHILIP SEPTIMUS, B.A.<br>(Cantab) ... .. | Seafeld, Chislehurst Common, Kent.                                          |
| 4053        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *PITTS, FRANK ERNEST ... ..                     | 162, Gleneagle Road, Streatham, S.W.                                        |
| 3725        | 1900, Oct. 30        | *PLANT, WILLIAM ... ..                          | Borough Engineer's Office, Leicester.                                       |
| 3726        | 1900, Oct. 30        | *POLE, ALEXANDER CHARLES<br>REGINALD ... ..     | 6, Terrace Walk, Bath.                                                      |
| 4054        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *POLLOCK-HODSOLL, HAROLD ED-<br>WARD ... ..     | 22, Pembridge Mansions, W.                                                  |
| 4237        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *POOLE, HERBERT HENRY ...                       | 67, Addison Road, W.                                                        |
| 4238        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *PORTER, DOUGLAS DAVID ...                      | Mayfield, Hutton, Essex.                                                    |
| 4239        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *PORTER, SYDNEY LAWRENCE...                     | 141, Fenchurch Street, E.C.                                                 |
| 3580        | 1899, Oct. 30        | *POTTER, SHIRLEY HERBERT ...                    | 6, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.                                             |
| 3884        | 1901, Oct. 29        | *POTTIER, GEORGE LOUIS ...                      | 35, Walbrook, E.C.                                                          |
| 4499        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *POWER, RICHARD REILLY ...                      | Admiralty, Director of Works Department,<br>21, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. |
| 3628        | 1900, Feb. 23        | *PRATT, FRANK PERCY ... ..                      | 97, Gresham Street, E.C.                                                    |
| 3314        | 1898, Feb. 18        | *PRICE, CAPEL HERWARD ...                       | 23, Stratford Place, Camden Square<br>N.W.                                  |
| 4500        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *PRICKARD, THOMAS FRANCIS<br>VAUGHAN ... ..     | Estate Office, Llandrindod Wells,<br>Northshire.                            |
| 3885        | 1901, Oct. 29        | *PRIEST, ALBERT EDWARD ...                      | Temple Courts, 55, Temple<br>Birmingham.                                    |
| 3415        | 1898, Oct. 29        | *PRIESTMAN, ALFRED TUKE... ..                   | Exchange Buildings, Bradford, Yorkshire.                                    |

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|----------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *PRITCHARD, ANDREW BADEN ...           | Merton, Watton, Norfolk.                                                     |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *†PRITCHARD, HENRY ... ..              | Llandaff Road, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.                                      |
| 1889, Dec. 9         | *PUCKRIDGE, PERCIVAL MARTIN...         | Milton Pewsey, Wilts.                                                        |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *PUDDICOMBE, WILLIAM PHIPPEN           | 99, Bry-ny-mor Road, Swansea, Glamorganshire.                                |
| 1895, Oct. 24        | *PYE, GEORGE HENRY ... ..              | Rocklyn, Barkers Lane, Ashton-on-Mersey, Cheshire.                           |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *QUARMBY, CHARLES DAVID ...            | Care of C. Hall, 34, Lee Park, Blackheath, S.E.                              |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *RAFFETY, PERCY CHARLES ... ..         | 30, High Street, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire.                              |
| 1885, Dec. 7         | *RAND, JOHN ... ..                     | Aberdour, Broxbourne, Hertfordshire.                                         |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *RANDELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM ...          | 7, Mirador Crescent, Uplands, Swansea, Glamorganshire.                       |
| 1899, Oct. 30        | *RANSOM, THOMAS REGINALD ...           | 59, Ritherdon Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.                                      |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *RAWLENCE, DUNCAN ALFRED ...           | Newlands, London Road, Salisbury.                                            |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *RAWLENCE, JAMES ... ..                | The Estate Office, Wimborne, Dorsetshire.                                    |
| 1898, Oct. 29        | *RAWSTRON, CHARLES OLIVER ...          | Lichfield Rural District Council, Birmingham Road, Lichfield, Staffordshire. |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *RAYMOND, JAMES OWEN ... ..            | Frogmore Street, Tring, Herts.                                               |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *READ, FRANCIS CHARLES JENNINGS ... .. | City Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, E.C.                                      |
| 1894, Oct. 30        | *READ, WALTER HERBERT ... ..           | 104, The Avenue, Ealing, W.                                                  |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *REANEY, HAROLD DE LISLE ...           | 24, Ranelagh Road, Ealing, W.                                                |
| 1898, Oct. 29        | *REDFERN, CHARLES FREDERICK            | Whitehall Chambers, 28, Colmore Row, Birmingham.                             |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *REDFERN, HERBERT WILLIAM ...          | 17, Froggnal, Hampstead, N.W.                                                |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *REED, CHARLES CECIL ... ..            | Beeford Grange, Beeford, Driffield, Yorkshire.                               |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *REED, EDWARD B. ... ..                | Rusham Road, Egham, Surrey.                                                  |
| 1898, Oct. 29        | *REED, RICHARD GEORGE GORDON           | Glendevon, 39, Croham Road, South Croydon.                                   |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *REES, WILLIAM HAROLD ... ..           | Annandale, 154, Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E.                                  |

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| 4058        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *RHODES, BEN ALBERT ... ..                  | Hallas, Kirkburton, near Hudders<br>Yorkshire.                 |
| 1507        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *RICE, BENJAMIN LOUIS... ..                 | 32, Balmoral Road, Willesden G.<br>N.W.                        |
| 3583        | 1899, Oct. 30        | *RICHARDSON, ERNEST EDWARD...               | 23, Trinder Road, Crouch Hill, N.                              |
| 4059        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *RICHARDSON, HAROLD THOMAS...               | "Nestonlee," Horsham, Sussex.                                  |
| 4115        | 1903, Feb. 20        | *RICHARDSON, HENRY ... ..                   | 3, North Street, Westminster, S.W.                             |
| 3165        | 1897, Feb. 17        | *RICKARDS, ROBERT HILLIER<br>TRAHERNE ANSON | Charles Street Chambers, Ca<br>Glamorganshire.                 |
| 1508        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *RIDDETT, BASIL PERRY ... ..                | 4, Strathearn Street, Beverley<br>Hull, Yorkshire.             |
| 3584        | 1899, Oct. 30        | *RIDDETT, MAURICE CHARLES...                | Market Street, Charlbury, Oxford                               |
| 4311        | 1904, Feb. 18        | *RINGLAND, WILLIAM EWART ...                | 8, Wellington Road, St. John's<br>N.W.                         |
| 4060        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *RIPPENGAL, ARTHUR HENRY ...                | 8, Dunheved Road North, Tho<br>Heath, Surrey.                  |
| 4509        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *RIPPON, HERBERT ... ..                     | 17, North Avenue, West Ealing, W                               |
| 3123        | 1896, Oct. 28        | *RIVERS, CHARLES EDWIN ... ..               | Municipal Offices, Harrogate, York                             |
| 4510        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *RIVERS, FRANK WILFRED ... ..               | First Garden City, Limited, Letchw<br>Hitchin, Hertfordshire.  |
| 3419        | 1898, Oct. 29        | *ROBBINS, WALTER FRANCIS ...                | Mount Pleasant, Lyminge S. O., K                               |
| 4511        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *ROBERTS, EDWARD LAMPLOUGH                  | Brantwood, Kenwood Bank, Sheffield                             |
| 3728        | 1900, Oct. 30        | *ROBERTS, JOHN ... ..                       | Perfeddnant, Towyn, Merionethsh                                |
| 3888        | 1901, Oct. 29        | *ROBERTS, JOHN ... ..                       | Churton Villa, Tarvin Road, Ches                               |
| 3420        | 1898, Oct. 29        | *ROBERTSON, HENRY CHARLES ...               | 46A, Dornton Road, Balham, S.W.                                |
| 3729        | 1900, Oct. 30        | *ROBINSON, JOSSLYN ALLEYNE ...              | Whitworth House, Spennymoor<br>Durham.                         |
| 803         | 1882, Apr. 24        | ROBINSON, MARTIN CATLIN ...                 | Wenden, Saffron Walden, Essex.                                 |
| 3255        | 1897, Oct. 26        | *ROBINSON, RALPH ETESON ... ..              | 29, Beacon Hill, Camden Road, N.                               |
| 4245        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *ROGERS, FREDERIC JAMES ... ..              | 87, Claverton Street, S.W.                                     |
| 4512        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *ROGERS, LEONARD NEVILLE ...                | 50, Belgrave Road, S.W.                                        |
| 4513        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *ROGERS, MONTAGU STANLEY ...                | 78, Gloucester Road, South Kensin<br>S.W.                      |
| 2986        | 1895, Oct. 24        | *ROGERS, THOMAS GEORGE... ..                | Estate Offices, Railway Approach,<br>way Road, Highgate, N.    |
| 4511        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *ROPER, JOHN WILLIAM ... ..                 | 90, Cannon Street, E.C.                                        |
| 1130        | 1884, Mar. 10        | ROSE, EDWARD JOSEPH ... ..                  | 58, Corn Market Street, Oxford.                                |
| 4246        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *ROSEVEAR, JOHN ASHBURNHAM                  | 109, New King's Road, Fulham, S.S.                             |
| 1081        | 1884, Jan. 28        | ROSS, DAVID JAMES, M.I.C.E. ...             | 37, Mercers Road, Tufnell Park, N                              |
| 4515        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *ROSS, PERCY HAVERY ... ..                  | Care of Messrs. Alex. R. & F. Stea<br>121, Cannon Street, E.C. |
| 4516        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *ROWE, FREDERICK WALTER ...                 | The Limes, Rainbow Hill, Worces                                |
| 4588        | 1905, Feb. 24        | *ROWE, GILBERT CHARLES ... ..               | 47, Church Road, Norwood, S.E.                                 |
| 4247        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *ROWLANDSON, GEORGE ARM-<br>STRONG ... ..   | Unthank, Hutton-in-the-Forest, P                               |



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|------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 695        | 1890, Jan. 6         | *ROWLEY, WILLIAM TAYLOR ...                                            | Royston, Hertfordshire.                                       |
| 901        | 1890, Nov. 22        | *RUDDLE, FRANK J. ... ..                                               | London County Council, Spring<br>Gardens, S.W.                |
| 730        | 1900, Oct. 30        | *RUDDLE, FREDERICK CHARLES ...                                         | Union Offices, Cardwell Place, Black<br>burn, Lancashire.     |
| 1061       | 1902, Oct. 28        | *¶RUDDLE, GEORGE WILLIAM ...                                           | 118, Greenwich Road, S.E.                                     |
| 1517       | 1904, Oct. 27        | *RULE, THOMAS ... ..                                                   | Muncaster Estate Office, Ravenglass<br>Carnforth, Lancashire. |
| 1248       | 1903, Oct. 28        | *RUSH, ARTHUR LESLIE ... ..                                            | "Willowsmere," Vale Avenue, Tun<br>bridge Wells, Kent.        |
| 1518       | 1904, Oct. 27        | *¶RUSS, ERNEST ... ..                                                  | 85, Ardgowan Road, Hither Green, S.E.                         |
| 1249       | 1903, Oct. 28        | *RUSSELL, HUMPHREY GLADSTONE                                           | Boconnoc, Clifton Crescent, Sutton<br>Surrey.                 |
| 1519       | 1904, Oct. 27        | *RUTHEN, ERNEST SIDNEY ... ..                                          | 72, Pen-y-lan Road, Roath Park, Cardiff                       |
| 3772       | 1901, Feb. 21        | *¶RUTLEY, ARTHUR DENNETT ...                                           | Birchwood, Caterham Valley, Surrey.                           |
| 3587       | 1899, Oct. 30        | *RUTTER, ARTHUR LIONEL, M.A.<br>( <i>Cantab.</i> )... ..               | 63, Sidney Street, Cambridge.                                 |
| 1520       | 1904, Oct. 27        | *RYAN, JOHN ... ..                                                     | St. Mary Street, Dungarvan, Co. Water<br>ford.                |
| 1024       | 1883, Dec. 17        | SABIN, JOSEPH HENRY ( <i>Profes-<br/>sional Associate of Council</i> ) | 10, Little College Street, Westminster<br>Abbey, S.W.         |
| 1250       | 1903, Oct. 28        | *SACKETT, SIDNEY RUPERT... ..                                          | 10, Stratford Square, Shakespeare Street<br>Nottingham.       |
| 1062       | 1902, Oct. 28        | *¶SAINSBURY, WILLIAM CHARLES                                           | 20, Narcissus Road, West Hampstead<br>N.W.                    |
| 3257       | 1897, Oct. 26        | *ST. AUBYN, BELVILLE MOLES-<br>WORTH, B.A. ( <i>Oxon.</i> )            | Stopham Estate Office, Toat, Pulborough<br>Sussex.            |
| 2734       | 1895, Mar. 6         | *SAISE, ALFRED JOHN ... ..                                             | Council Offices, Kingswood, near Bristol                      |
| 2605       | 1893, Oct. 4         | *SALE, ARTHUR REED ... ..                                              | c/o T. W. R. Sale, Solicitor, Carlisle<br>Cumberland.         |
| 1251       | 1903, Oct. 28        | *¶SALMON, JOSEPH HAROLD ...                                            | 9, Spring Gardens, S.W.                                       |
| 3258       | 1897, Oct. 26        | *SALT, HAROLD CROSSLEY, M.A.<br>( <i>Cantab.</i> )                     | Barrington Estate Office, Burford<br>Oxford.                  |
| 3889       | 1901, Oct. 29        | *SALT, LEONARD EUSTACE ... ..                                          | Quarry Place, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.                         |
| 1424       | 1887, Dec. 19        | *SALT, REGINALD NOWELL ... ..                                          | Quarry Place, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.                         |
| 1252       | 1903, Oct. 28        | *SALWEY, ARTHUR ... ..                                                 | The Cedars, Broxbourne, Herts.                                |
| 3588       | 1899, Oct. 30        | *¶SANDAY, WILLIAM HENRY ...                                            | 15, Great George Street, S.W.                                 |
| 3589       | 1899, Oct. 30        | *¶SANDELL, STANLEY LUNAU ...                                           | Auction and Estate Offices, Farnborough<br>Hampshire.         |
| 1253       | 1903, Oct. 28        | *¶SANDERS, FRANCIS LEONARD...                                          | Chesham Estate Office, Chesham, Bucks                         |

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| 3937     | 1902, Feb. 21     | *†SANDS, HUBERT COVELL ..         | 101, Minard Road, Catford, S.E.                                                                   |
| 1116     | 1903 Feb. 20      | *†SANSOM, WILLIE STANLEY VENN     | 71, East Hill, Colchester, Essex.                                                                 |
| 4521     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *SARGANT, FRANK ELLISON ...       | c/o Frederick Carter, 34, Walbrook, London<br>and 103, St. James Road, Wandsworth<br>Common, S.W. |
| 971      | 1883, May 25      | *SATCHELL, CHARLES ... ..         | Beech House, Richmond Park Road,<br>Bournemouth, Hants.                                           |
| 1728     | 1890, Feb. 10     | *SATCHELL, HERBERT A., A.R.I.B.A. | 3, Staple Inn, W.C.                                                                               |
| 4522     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *†SAUNDERS, ARTHUR PERCIVAL       | Care of Messrs. Collins and Collingwood,<br>34, South Audley Street, W.                           |
| 3731     | 1900, Oct. 30     | *†SAUNDERS, EDGAR WALTER ...      | 108, Stapleton Hall Road, Stroud Gloucestershire,<br>N.                                           |
| 4254     | 1903, Oct. 28     | *SAVAGE, TOM ALBERT ... ..        | 55, Mills Hill Road, Middleton Junction,<br>Manchester.                                           |
| 4589     | 1905, Feb. 24     | *SAVILL, HENRY NORMAN ... ..      | Albury, Broxbourne, Herts.                                                                        |
| 3732     | 1900, Oct. 30     | *SCHOFIELD, PETER ... ..          | Rosebank, Kirkham, near Preston,<br>Lancashire.                                                   |
| 3432     | 1898, Oct. 29     | *SCOBLE, HERBERT THOMAS ...       | 28, Victoria Street, S.W.                                                                         |
| 2712     | 1894, Oct. 30     | *SCORER, ALFRED GEORGE ... ..     | Flaxmoor, Caston, Attleborough, Norfolk.                                                          |
| 4523     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *SCOTT, JAMES COSPATRICK ...      | South Lodge, Douglas, Lanarkshire.                                                                |
| 4255     | 1903, Oct. 28     | *†SCOTT, JOHN ... ..              | 159, High Street, Putney, S.W.                                                                    |
| 3023     | 1896, Jan. 21     | *†SCRIVENER, JOHN CHARLES ...     | Mistleigh, Caterham Valley, Surrey.                                                               |
| 4256     | 1903, Oct. 28     | *SEALE, PERCY JAMES ... ..        | Estate Offices, Oxted, Surrey.                                                                    |
| 3423     | 1898, Oct. 29     | *SEARLE, SYDNEY ... ..            | Sudbury Priory, Harrow-on-the-Hill,<br>Middlesex.                                                 |
| 2637     | 1894, Feb. 23     | *SEDDON, GEORGE FARQUHARSON       | 43, Bedford Row, W.C.                                                                             |
| 2408     | 1891, Nov. 4      | *SEDGWICK, RUPERT WILLIAM ...     | 38, High Street, Watford, Herts.                                                                  |
| 1729     | 1890, Feb. 10     | *SELBY, FRANK ... ..              | 44, Chancery Lane, W.C.                                                                           |
| 1234     | 1884, Dec. 8      | *SELBY, JOHN BASELEY ... ..       | Atherton Hall, Leigh, near Manchester.                                                            |
| 3733     | 1900, Oct. 30     | *SELLER, FRANK RUSSELL ... ..     | 7, Cornhill, E.C.                                                                                 |
| 4521     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *SHARMA, LAKSHMI CHAND ... ..     | 194, Bungalow, Meerut Cant., India.                                                               |
| 1425     | 1887, Dec. 19     | *SHAW, ARTHUR ... ..              | Ramsden Estate Offices, Railway Station,<br>Huddersfield, Yorkshire.                              |
| 3262     | 1897, Oct. 26     | *SHEARER, JAMES HUGHAN ... ..     | Museum Chambers, 22, Queen Street,<br>Exeter, Devon.                                              |
| 3424     | 1898, Oct. 29     | *†SHELDON, HAROLD ... ..          | Kinderton Street, Middlewich, Cheshire.                                                           |
| 1149     | 1884, Apr. 21     | *SHERRY, NATHANIEL ... ..         | 45, Fenchurch Street, E.C.                                                                        |
| 4325     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *SHERWIN, HENRY EDWARD ...        | 10, Little College Street, Westminster,<br>Abbey, S.W.                                            |
| 3734     | 1900, Oct. 30     | *SHETTLE, EDWARD GURNEY ...       | Kelling Heath Estate Office, near<br>Norfolk.                                                     |
| 3891     | 1901, Oct. 29     | *SHIPWRIGHT, WILLIAM GEORGE       | 3, Warwick House Street, Charing Cross,<br>S.W.                                                   |
| 4061     | 1902, Oct. 28     | *SHONE, LEIGHTON EDWARD ...       | Market Chambers, Market Place,<br>Worcester.                                                      |
| 3263     | 1897, Oct. 26     | *SHORNEY, ARTHUR SHEPHERD ...     | 59, Foregate Street, Worcester.                                                                   |

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| 357        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *¶SHOTTON, JOHN SIDWELL ...                 | c/o John White, MacIver & Co., Estate<br>Offices, Warrington, Lancashire.     |
| 364        | 1897, Oct. - 26      | *SIMPSON, LESLIE SHEPHERD ...               | c/o Messrs. Langridge & Freeman, The<br>Broadway, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.      |
| 114        | 1894, Oct. 30        | *SKEAT, ARTHUR PERCIVAL ...                 | Londonderry Hall, Dominica, British<br>West Indies.                           |
| 326        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *SKELT, FREDERICK MITCHELL ...              | 62, Bulwer Road, Leytonstone, E.                                              |
| 382        | 1884, Jan. 28        | SKEWIS, EDWIN ... ..                        | 100, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square,<br>W., and 29, Bark Place, Hyde Park, W. |
| 358        | 1882, Dec. 18        | SKINGLE, ALFRED ... ..                      | 29, Fleet Street, E.C.                                                        |
| 166        | 1897, Feb. 17        | *¶SKINGLE, ALFRED CHARLES ...               | 52, Josephine Avenue, Brixton, S.W.                                           |
| 327        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *SLADDIN, ARNOLD GLADSTONE ...              | Council Offices, Levenshulme, Man-<br>chester.                                |
| 358        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *¶SLADDIN, FREDERICK ROBERT<br>EDWIN ... .. | P.O. Box, 1699, Cape Town, South Africa.                                      |
| 350        | 1884, Jan. 14        | SLADE, ISAAC ... ..                         | 90 & 91, Queen Street, E.C.                                                   |
| 359        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *SLADE, JAMES HARCOURT ... ..               | Upminster, Romford, Essex.                                                    |
| 366        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *SLATER, ARTHUR JAMES ... ..                | Assistant Engineer, Public Works Depart-<br>ment, Perak, Straits Settlement.  |
| 328        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *SLATTER, ARTHUR WHITTARD ...               | Afcott, Hafod Road, Hereford.                                                 |
| 329        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *SMALL, LEONARD JOHN ... ..                 | Urban District Council Offices, Broad-<br>stairs, Kent.                       |
| 367        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *¶SMALLEY, WILLIAM ... ..                   | Falcon Court, 32, Fleet Street, E.C.                                          |
| 368        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *¶SMITH, ARTHUR KITSON ... ..               | c/o Robins & Hine, 5, Waterloo Place,<br>Pall Mall, S.W.                      |
| 369        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *SMITH, ARTHUR TELFORD ... ..               | 15, Cheapside, Bradford, Yorkshire.                                           |
| 370        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *¶SMITH, CHARLES PHILIP ... ..              | The Town Hall, Greenwich, S.E.                                                |
| 360        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *SMITH, CUTHBERT ... ..                     | The Crossways, Totteridge, Herts.                                             |
| 371        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *¶SMITH, CYRIL HERBERT ... ..               | Buckhill, Calne, Wiltshire.                                                   |
| 391        | 1899, Oct. 30        | *SMITH, DOUGLAS ... ..                      | Stanage Park Estate, Brampton Brian,<br>Herefordshire.                        |
| 361        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *SMITH, DOUGLAS HENRY ... ..                | 7, Marine Avenue, Southend-on-Sea,<br>Essex.                                  |
| 330        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *¶SMITH, ERNEST EDWARD ... ..               | 37, Shepherd's Lane, Dartford, Kent.                                          |
| 362        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *SMITH, FRANK HALL ... ..                   | Surveyor's Office, Shirehall, Swaffham,<br>Norfolk.                           |
| 328        | 1898, Oct. 29        | *¶SMITH, GEORGE HENRY ... ..                | 1, Worcester Road, Wimbledon, S.W.                                            |
| 361        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *SMITH, HAROLD ROBERT ... ..                | Warnham, Sussex.                                                              |
| 363        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *SMITH, HARRY VINCENT ... ..                | 5, Milman Road, Reading, Berkshire.                                           |
| 362        | 1901, Oct. 29        | *¶SMITH, HUBERT GEORGE ... ..               | Boughton-Monchelsea, Maidstone, Kent.                                         |
| 364        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *¶SMITH, HUGH ... ..                        | 51, Rainsford End, Chelmsford, Essex.                                         |
| 352        | 1891, Mar. 14        | *SMITH, JAMES ... ..                        | Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall,<br>Buckingham.                          |
| 393        | 1901, Oct. 29        | *SMITH, JOHN WILLIAM... ..                  | 277, Holderness Road, Hull, Yorkshire.                                        |

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|----------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3894     | 1901, Oct. 29     | *¶SMITH, QUENTIN CULLEN... ..                               | 78, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Fields, W.C.                   |
| 4072     | 1902, Oct. 28     | *¶SMITH, STANLEY ADDISON ... ..                             | Emerson Chambers, Blackett Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.            |
| 4265     | 1903, Oct. 28     | *SMITH, SIDNEY WILLIAM ... ..                               | York Cottage, Church Street, Suffolk.                            |
| 2990     | 1895, Oct. 24     | *SMITHELLS, EDWIN ... ..                                    | Merlewood, Newport Road, Stafford.                               |
| 1905     | 1890, Nov. 22     | *SNAILUM, WALTER WADMAN ... ..                              | Church Street & Wingfield Road, Tisbury, Wilts.                  |
| 1532     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *¶SNEATH, FRANK EDGAR ... ..                                | Gloucester Lodge, Golder's Green, Hendon, N.W.                   |
| 3266     | 1897, Oct. 26     | *SNOW, HENRY CYPRIAN ... ..                                 | Friar Lane, Leicester.                                           |
| 3895     | 1901, Oct. 29     | *¶SOPER, HAROLD ... ..                                      | Edenbridge, Kent.                                                |
| 3267     | 1897, Oct. 26     | *SOUTCOMBE, JOHN CHARLES ... ..                             | Bridge Buildings, Barnstaple, Devon.                             |
| 2499     | 1892, Feb. 26     | *SOUTTER, ERNEST ... ..                                     | Elmside, Passfield Common, Liphook, Hampshire.                   |
| 4073     | 1902, Oct. 28     | *¶SPALDING, FRANK EWART ... ..                              | Estate Office, Southend Rd., Hampstead, N.W.                     |
| 4266     | 1903, Oct. 28     | *¶SPARKE, NORMAN LUSH ... ..                                | c/o Shanghai Land Investment Company, 2, Jin Kee Road, Shanghai. |
| 4533     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *SPARROW, GEORGE WILLIAM SPARROW ... ..                     | Albrighton Hall, near Shrewsbury.                                |
| 3132     | 1896, Oct. 28     | *SPARROW, WILLIAM HUGH ... ..                               | Beckminster, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire.                       |
| 3495     | 1899, Feb. 16     | *SPEAKMAN, JOHN MCCLURE ... ..                              | c/o The Delta Light Railway Company, Tanta, Egypt.               |
| 1906     | 1890, Nov. 22     | *SPELMAN, WILLIAM WILTON RIX ... ..                         | 17, Bank Plain, Norwich, Norfolk.                                |
| 3896     | 1901, Oct. 29     | *SPENCE, RICHMOND ... ..                                    | Sea View, Westham, Pevensy, Sussex.                              |
| 4267     | 1903, Oct. 28     | *SPENCER, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS ... ..                           | Architect's Department, London County Council, S.W.              |
| 4534     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *¶SPENSLEY, JAMES CALVERT ... ..                            | County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.                                |
| 4268     | 1903, Oct. 28     | *¶SPYER, GEORGE ... ..                                      | 44, Sarre Road, West Hampstead.                                  |
| 3268     | 1897, Oct. 26     | *STACEY, FREDERICK CHARLES WEBSTER ... ..                   |                                                                  |
| 868      | 1883, Jan. 15     | STACEY, WILLIAM ... ..                                      | 80, Cheapside, E.C.                                              |
| 2608     | 1893, Oct. 4      | *STALEY, ALBERT HENRY ... ..                                | Coton Road, Nuneaton, Warwick.                                   |
| 3430     | 1898, Oct. 29     | *STALLARD, HAROLD ORLANDO ... ..                            | Rayne Hatch Farm, Stisted, near Chelmsford, Essex.               |
| 3431     | 1898, Oct. 29     | *¶STANTON, FREDERICK WILLIAM SCHULTHEISS, A.M.I.C.E. ... .. | 38, Gibraltar Terrace, Chatham.                                  |
| 3735     | 1900, Oct. 30     | *¶STEAD, EDWARD JOHN ... ..                                 | Assistant District Engineer, Works Department, Durban, Natal.    |
| 3897     | 1901, Oct. 29     | *STEDMAN, CHARLES FREDERICK ... ..                          | "Kelsham," Cranleigh, Surrey.                                    |
| 4535     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *STEEDS, HERBERT EUSTACE ... ..                             | Care of R. E. Couchman, 35, Imperial Street, Birmingham.         |
| 3898     | 1901, Oct. 29     | *¶STEPHENS, JOHN KYLE ... ..                                | 13, Donegall Square, N., Belfast.                                |
| 4536     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *STEPHENSON, ROBERT BARNARD ... ..                          | Victoria Buildings, Grainger Street, West, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  |



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|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1882, Jan. 16        | STEVENSON, FREDERICK J....     | Portland Office, Queen Anne Street, W.                                              |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *STEWART, CLIFFORD THOMAS ...  | 45, Parliament Street, S.W.                                                         |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *¶STEWART, HARRY S. ...        | Clarewood, Arthur Road, Wimbledon S.W.                                              |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *STEWART, NIGEL DESMOND...     | Plâs Lodwig, Bangor, N. Wales.                                                      |
| 1900, Feb. 23        | *¶STIMSON, EDWARD FREDERICK    | "Clovelly," Marshall's Road, Sutton, Surrey.                                        |
| 1897, Oct. 26        | *¶STIMSON, HERBERT PERCY ...   | 2, New Kent Road, S.E.                                                              |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *STOCKINGS, ARTHUR PERRY ...   | P.O. Box, 6466, and 24, Mutual Buildings, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg, B.S.A. |
| 1897, Oct. 26        | *¶STOKES, HUGH CHARLES ...     | 49, Upper Baker Street, N.W.                                                        |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *¶STONE, CYRIL FRANK ...       | 29, Oakley Square, N.W.                                                             |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *¶STONE, FREDERIC ...          | Chevet Estate Offices, near Wakefield, Yorkshire.                                   |
| 1897, Oct. 26        | *¶STONEHAM, EDWARD RUSSELL     | Orchard House, Erith, Kent.                                                         |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *¶STOOKE, JOHN EDWIN HELLYAR   | 2, Palace Yard, Hereford.                                                           |
| 1882, Dec. 4         | STOWER, JOSEPH ...             | 43, Chancery Lane, W.C.                                                             |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *STRACHAN, CHARLES JOHN...     | 18, Antrim Mansions, Belsize Park, N.W.                                             |
| 1896, Oct. 28        | *STRAKER, HOWARD ...           | 16, Water Lane, Great Tower St., E.C.                                               |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *¶STRUDWICK, FRANK EDWARD...   | 32, Park Road, Bromley, Kent.                                                       |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *STRUDWICK, PHILIP ...         | 32, Park Road, Bromley, Kent.                                                       |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *¶STRUTT, JOHN JAMES ...       | Whitclands, Witham, Essex.                                                          |
| 1896, Oct. 28        | *STUBBING, RICHARD WEBB ...    | 37, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.                                                     |
| 1889, Feb. 11        | *STUCKÉ, WM. HENRY, A.R.I.B.A. | P.O. Box 2271, Johannesburg, and P.O. Box 91, Bloemfontein, B.S.A.                  |
| 1884, Dec. 8         | *STURGE, THEODORE ...          | 33, Corn Street, Bristol, Gloucestershire.                                          |
| 1886, Jan. 11        | *STURGESS, JOHN MOORE ...      | Penshurst Park, near Tunbridge, Kent, and 30, Craven Street, Strand, W.C.           |
| 1890, Jan. 27        | *STURLEY, ARTHUR DYSON ...     | 35, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.                                                    |
| 1891, Jan. 17        | *SUMMERFIELD, JOSEPH CHARLES   | 16, Grove Mansions, Clapham Common, S.W.                                            |
| 1901, Oct. 9         | *SURREY, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM   | Architect's Department, London County Council, S.W.                                 |
| 1898, Oct. 29        | *SWAN, HARROLD ...             | 18, Wandle Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.                                                |
| 1897, Oct. 26        | *¶SWANWICK, BRUCE, M.A.(Oxon.) | Royal Agricultural College Farm, Cirencester.                                       |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *SYMES, WILLIAM CHARLES...     | 7, Bideford Mansions, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.                                         |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *¶SYMMONS, PERCY JAMES ...     | "The Hollies," Brooke Avenue, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex.                        |



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| 3595     | 1899, Oct. 30     | *TAIT, FRANK VINCENT ... ..                  | Rathtara, Stocks Lane, Boughton, Chester.                                        |
| 4275     | 1903, Oct. 28     | *TAIT, WILLIAM IRONSIDE ... ..               | Council Offices, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.                                         |
| 3901     | 1901, Oct. 29     | *TALLBOY, FREDERICK JAMES... ..              | 4, Kensington Gardens, Cranbrook Park, Ilford, Essex.                            |
| 3902     | 1901, Oct. 29     | *TANNER, RUDOLPH ... ..                      | 7, Southampton Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.                                          |
| 3903     | 1901, Oct. 29     | *TANNER, WILLIAM HUGH ... ..                 | 4, Brackley Road, Beckenham, Kent.                                               |
| 4539     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *TASMAN, HERBERT EDWARD ... ..               | Engineer's Department, Town Hall, Islington, N.                                  |
| 4540     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *TATE, HENRY TINDALL ... ..                  | Estate Office, Gargrave, Leeds.                                                  |
| 4078     | 1902, Oct. 28     | *TAYLER, VIVIAN ALFRED ... ..                | Labu, Negir Sembilan, Federated Malay States.                                    |
| 4079     | 1902, Oct. 28     | *TAYLOR, EDWIN THURLOW ... ..                | Ashlyn, Ansdell, Lytham, Lancashire.                                             |
| 4541     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *TAYLOR, HERBERT WILLIAM ... ..              | Surveyor's and Estate Office, Great Western Railway, Paddington Station, W.      |
| 3274     | 1897, Oct. 26     | *TAYLOR, JOHN FRANCIS WHITE ... ..           | Messrs. Humbert, Son, & Flint, Watlington, Herts.                                |
| 4276     | 1903, Oct. 28     | *TAYLOR, JOHN JAMES ... ..                   | "Uplands," London Road, Norbury, S.W.                                            |
| 3904     | 1901, Oct. 29     | *TAYLOR, RUSSELL LEIGH ... ..                | The Duke of Northumberland's Estate Office, 11, Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne. |
| 3905     | 1901, Oct. 29     | *TAYLOR, SAMUEL DAVIS ... ..                 |                                                                                  |
| 3740     | 1900, Oct. 30     | *TAYLOR, WILLIAM HENRY ... ..                | Nuttall, Nottingham.                                                             |
| 4542     | 1904, Oct. 27     | *TEMPLE, ALFRED, JUN. ... ..                 | 48, Ruabon Road, Wrexham.                                                        |
| 3906     | 1901, Oct. 29     | *TERRY, ARTHUR ELLIOTT ... ..                | Adare, Ditton Road, Surbiton.                                                    |
| 4080     | 1902, Oct. 28     | *TERRY, ERNEST FAIRCHILD ... ..              | "Clavadell," Brighton Road, Surbiton.                                            |
| 3596     | 1899, Oct. 30     | *TERRY, FRANCIS WILLIAM ... ..               | Hawthorn Villa, The Mount, York.                                                 |
| 3597     | 1899, Oct. 30     | *TERRY, FRANK TREACHER... ..                 | 95, Victoria Street, S.W.                                                        |
| 4277     | 1903, Oct. 28     | *THOMAS, ERNEST JAMES ... ..                 | 28, Gatefield Road, Abbeydale Farm, Sheffield.                                   |
| 3598     | 1899, Oct. 30     | *THOMAS, GEORGE ... ..                       | Land Registry, Survey and Map Dept., 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.                      |
| 4081     | 1902, Oct. 28     | *THOMAS, PERCIVAL HARTLAND ... ..            | 4, Colston Street, Bristol, Gloucestershire.                                     |
| 4082     | 1902, Oct. 28     | *THOMAS, REGINALD WILLIAM ... ..             | 14, Prospect Park, Exeter, Devonshire.                                           |
| 3135     | 1898, Oct. 29     | *THOMAS, WILLIAM JAMES EDGAR ... ..          | 21, Tresillian Terrace, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.                                 |
| 1027     | 1883, Dec. 17     | THOMPSON, ALFRED ... ..                      | Estate Department, South Eastern Railway, London Bridge, S.E.                    |
| 2720     | 1884, Oct. 30     | *THOMPSON, CLAUDE WILLIAM GEORGE HUGH ... .. | Estate Office, Escrick, York.                                                    |

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|----------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1893, Oct. 4         | *THOMPSON, FREDERICK HUBERT        | 13, Vernon Street, Derby.                                              |
| 1897, Oct. 26        | *THOMPSON, HAROLD STUART ...       | 32, Bushwood Road, Kew, Surrey.                                        |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *†THOMPSON, JOHN CLULOW ...        | Knighton House, Leicester.                                             |
| 1894, Oct. 30        | *THOMPSON, JOSEPH ATHERDEN ...     | 4, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.                                       |
| 1895, Mar. 6         | *¶THOMPSON, ROLAND O'BRIEN ...     | 77, Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, S.W.                                 |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *THOMSON, HERBERT DAVID... ..      | 5, Great James Street, Bedford Row, W.C.                               |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *THOMSON, JOHN LORIMER ... ..      | 53, George Street, Edinburgh.                                          |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *THORNE, RICHARD SQUIRE ... ..     | Emmanuel College, Cambridge.                                           |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *THOROLD, JAMES ERNEST ... ..      | Sandow Lodge, Stone, Staffordshire.                                    |
| 1904, Feb. 18        | *¶THORNTON, ARTHUR BRUCE ... ..    | 26, Knighton Park Road, Sydenham, S.E.                                 |
| 1884, Feb. 11        | THURGOOD, ERNEST CHARLES ... ..    | 195, High Street, Lewisham, S.E.                                       |
| 1899, Oct. 30        | *THURGOOD, LEONARD FIELDER ... ..  | 100, Kingston Road, Wimbledon, S.W.                                    |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *¶THWAITES, ARTHUR MILBANK ... ..  | 13, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.                                       |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *¶THWAITES, GEORGE PERCY ... ..    | 44, Gresham Street, E.C.                                               |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *TIDEY, HERBERT GORDON ... ..      | 3, Pentonville Road, Islington, N.                                     |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *TIFFIN, THOMAS EDWARD, A.M.I.C.E. | Council Offices, Dartford, Kent.                                       |
| 1899, Oct. 30        | *TIGHE, ARTHUR ... ..              |                                                                        |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *TILLYARD, SIDNEY JOSEPH ... ..    | 4, Thorpe Mansions, Thorpe Road, Norwich.                              |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *¶TIMBRELL, ALAN... ..             | Egremont, Tavistock, Devonshire.                                       |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *¶TITFORD, HORACE JAMES ... ..     | c/o Messrs. Talbot and White, 24, High Street, Southend-on-Sea, Essex. |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *TITTERTON, SYDNEY GEORGE PENN     | 40, Old Broad Street, E.C.                                             |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *TOBIAS, MAURICE ... ..            | Architect's Department, London County Council, 13, Charing Cross, S.W. |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *TODD, LESLIE EDWARD... ..         | Estate Office, Englefield, Reading.                                    |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *TOLEY, ERNEST ALBERT ... ..       | 205, Uxbridge Road, West Ealing, W.                                    |
| 1902, Feb. 21        | *¶TOMLIN, FRANCIS FERRIER ... ..   | 49, Lordship Lane, Wood Green, N.                                      |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *¶TOMLIN, WILLIAM, JUN.... ..      | 5, The Laurels, Junction Road, Andover, Hants.                         |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *TONSON-RYE, JOHN REGINALD ... ..  | Rye Court, Crookstown, Co. Cork.                                       |
| 1896, Oct. 28        | *TOWN, HENRY ANNANDALE... ..       | 31, Rectory Terrace, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.                      |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *TOWNLY, RONALD STARKEY ... ..     | 3, Rofant Road, Northwood, Middlesex.                                  |
| 1891, Jan. 17        | *TOWNSEND, GEORGE JAMES... ..      | Architects' Department, London County Council, Spring Gardens, S.W.    |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *TURNBULL, ROBERT ERNEST ... ..    | Bothal, Morpeth, Northumberland.                                       |
| 1897, Oct. 26        | *TURNER, DRYSDALE ... ..           | Clydesdale, Podsmead Road, Tuffley Avenue, Gloucester.                 |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *TURNER, ERNEST JAMES ... ..       | 5, Wingate Road, Ravenscourt Park, W.                                  |
| 1899, Oct. 30        | *TURNER, HENRY ... ..              | 17, Lark Avenue, Penwortham, near Preston, Lancashire.                 |

| Dip.<br>No. | Date<br>of Election. | PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.                             | Address.                                                                                        |
|-------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3279        | 1897, Oct. 26        | *TURNER, HERBERT ... ..                              | 68, Cromwell Grove, Levensham<br>Manchester.                                                    |
| 3909        | 1901, Oct. 29        | *TURNER, JABEZ TENNYSON ...                          | 4, Beyrout Place, Stoke, Devon<br>Devonshire.                                                   |
| 1394        | 1887, May 23         | *TURNER, PERCY ... ..                                | Dale Hall, Henley Rd., Ipswich, Suff.                                                           |
| 3746        | 1900, Oct. 30        | *TURNER, VINCENT... ..                               | City Engineer's Office, Westminster<br>City Hall, Charing Cross Road, W.                        |
| 2612        | 1893, Oct. 4         | *TYLER, WILLIAM BOTT ... ..                          | Estate Department, L. & N. W.<br>Euston Station, N.W.                                           |
| 3602        | 1899, Oct. 30        | *TYPE, MARCUS OSWALD ... ..                          |                                                                                                 |
| 4282        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *UNDERWOOD, EDWARD ... ..                            | 46, Richmond Road, Earl's Court, S.                                                             |
| 1168        | 1884, May 5          | UDNY, AUGUSTUS CHARLES... ..                         | Stanford Estate Office, 1, Selborne Hill<br>Hove, & 142, Springfield Road, Brighton,<br>Sussex. |
| 4283        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *UTTERTON, FRANK LE COUTEUR                          | 33, Lovaine Crescent, Newcastle<br>Tyne.                                                        |
| 1596        | 1889, Feb. 25        | *VALE, HENRY ... ..                                  | Darlington Street, Wolverhampton<br>Wolverhamptonshire.                                         |
| 4552        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *VARDY, CHARLES ALFRED SILVER                        | Cliveden Chambers, Maidenhead,<br>Berkshire.                                                    |
| 4284        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *VEALE, LOUIS CHARLES ... ..                         | 10, Coleridge Road, Finsbury Park<br>London.                                                    |
| 3280        | 1897, Oct. 26        | *VEIT, LEONARD JAMES ... ..                          | 1, Pimlico Road, S.W.                                                                           |
| 2551        | 1892, Nov. 28        | *VENNING, ALFRED JOHN MEYBOHM<br>M.A. (Oxon.) ... .. | 26, Ker Street, Devonport, Devon.                                                               |
| 1907        | 1890, Nov. 22        | *VERITY, ERNEST GEORGE ... ..                        | 7, Great Marlborough Street, W.                                                                 |
| 4553        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *VICKERMAN, MONTAGUE HAROLD                          | Radnor Lodge, Wembley, Middlesex.                                                               |
| 4285        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *VIGERS, ASTLEY ALLAN ... ..                         | 4, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.                                                             |
| 1901        | 1901, Oct. 29        | *VINCE, CLEMENT HARWOOD ...                          | 3, Cliff Street, Preston, Lancashire.                                                           |
| 4554        | 1904 Oct. 27         | *VOISEY, PERCY DEERING ... ..                        | Belmont, 9, East Street, Lewes, Sussex.                                                         |
| 4555        | 1904 Oct. 27         | *VOYCE, JOHN ... ..                                  | Estate and Rating Department<br>Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway<br>Manchester.                 |

|   | Date<br>of Election. | PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.          | Address.                                                                  |
|---|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 8 | 1900, Oct. 30        | *¶ WACHER, THOMAS BLAKE... ..     | 2, Ethelbert Road, Canterbury, Kent.                                      |
| 4 | 1888, Feb. 20        | *WADE, HENRY ... ..               | 10, Pitt Street, Barnsley, Yorkshire.                                     |
| 9 | 1890, Jan. 6         | *WAIN, GEORGE SPARROW ... ..      | 8 and 9, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.                                       |
| 5 | 1895, Oct. 24        | *WALDRAM, PERCY JOHN ... ..       | 17, Buckingham St., Charing Cross, S.W.                                   |
| 3 | 1904, Feb. 18        | *WALKER, HOWARD JAMES ... ..      | Bank Chambers, Wigan, Lancashire.                                         |
| 6 | 1903, Oct. 28        | *WALKER, JAMES WILLIAM BOYD       | 1A, Southgate Street, Winchester.                                         |
| 6 | 1880, Mar. 1         | WALKER, LEON VICTOR ... ..        | 79, Dunsmure Road, Stamford Hill, N.                                      |
| 4 | 1896, Jan. 21        | *¶ WALKER, WILLIAM SELVES ... ..  | 22, Moorgate Street, E.C.                                                 |
| 7 | 1903, Oct. 28        | *WALL IRVING ... ..               | Brookfield, Cambridge Road, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.                      |
| 8 | 1903, Oct. 28        | *WALLACE, HERBERT ALEXANDER CRAIG | Assistant Engineer, Municipal Offices, Kalk Bay, Muizenberg, Cape Colony. |
| 6 | 1904, Oct. 27        | *WALLER, BERTRAM HANNEN ... ..    | 17, Cumberland Place, Southampton.                                        |
| 4 | 1904, Feb. 18        | *¶ WALLER, HARRY BAINES ... ..    | 18, Blagrove Street, Reading, Berkshire.                                  |
| 7 | 1904, Oct. 27        | *WALSH, FREDERICK WILLIAM ... ..  | 35, Oxford Road, Kilburn, N.W.                                            |
| 9 | 1903, Oct. 28        | *WALTER, SYDNEY JAMES ... ..      | "Ecclesbourne," New Wanstead, Essex.                                      |
| 1 | 1897, Oct. 26        | *WALTON, EDGAR THOMAS ... ..      | 11, Cothelstone Rd., Brixton Hill, S.W.                                   |
| 1 | 1900, Oct. 30        | *¶ WALTON, LEON MAITLAND ... ..   | "Ingleside," Manor Way, Bexley, Kent.                                     |
| 5 | 1902, Oct. 28        | *WARD, EDWARD JOHN ... ..         | Burnville, Brentor, Tavistock, Devonshire.                                |
| 8 | 1898, Oct. 29        | *WARD, MARTIN HAMMOND ... ..      | St. Leonards Farm, Thames Ditton, Surrey.                                 |
| 9 | 1898, Oct. 29        | *WARING, HOLT ... ..              | Waringstown, Co. Down, Ireland.                                           |
| 0 | 1903, Oct. 28        | *WASON, EUGENE MONIER ... ..      | c/o The Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, S.W.         |
| 0 | 1883, Dec. 17        | WATERER, CLARENCE ... ..          | Dover House, Chertsey, Surrey.                                            |
| 8 | 1904, Oct. 27        | *¶ WATERMAN, BERTIE EDWARD ... .. | 25, Tower Road, Dartford, Kent.                                           |
| 2 | 1900, Oct. 30        | *WATERS, FRANK .. ..              | 15, Bank Plain, Norwich, Norfolk.                                         |
| 0 | 1891, Jan. 17        | *WATSON, CLAUDE HENRY ... ..      | "Sunnyside," Woolsington, Newcastle-on-Tyne.                              |
| 9 | 1904, Oct. 27        | *¶ WATSON, ERNEST ... ..          | The Cottage, St. Paul's Cray, Kent.                                       |
| 1 | 1890, Feb. 21        | WATSON, GEORGE ... ..             | Parliament Mansions, Victoria St., S.W.                                   |
| 4 | 1893, Oct. 4         | *WATSON, WILLIAM JAMES ... ..     | 13, Pembroke Square, Kensington, W.                                       |
| 2 | 1901, Oct. 29        | *¶ WATT, ALEXANDER LINDSAY ... .. | Ablington House, Figheldean, Salisbury, Wilts.                            |
| 6 | 1902, Oct. 28        | *¶ WATTS, ARTHUR RONALD ... ..    | 8, Frederick's Place, E.C.                                                |
| 1 | 1903, Oct. 28        | *¶ WATTS, ERNEST WILLIAM ... ..   | Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W.                                             |
| 2 | 1903, Oct. 28        | *¶ WATTS, FREDERICK SPRING ... .. | 38, Sloane Street, S.W.                                                   |
| 7 | 1902, Oct. 28        | *WAUGH, REGINALD ROBERT ... ..    | P.O. Box, 2, Bethal, Transvaal, South Africa.                             |
| 0 | 1904, Oct. 27        | *WAYMOUTH, JOHN KENNERLEY ..      | 4, Blythwood Road, Crouch Hill, N.                                        |
| 2 | 1892, Nov. 28        | *WEATHERHEAD, DAVID WILKINSON     | 50, Low Street, Keighley, Yorkshire.                                      |

| Dip.<br>No. | Date<br>of Election. | PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.                     | Address.                                                  |
|-------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 3138        | 1896, Oct. 28        | *WEAVER, HENRY PERCIVAL<br>FRANCIS ... ..    | Lye, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.                         |
| 1540        | 1888, Dec. 10        | *WEBB, FREDERIC NOEL ... ..                  | Babraham, Cambridge.                                      |
| 4561        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *WEBBER, ARTHUR DANIEL MOU-<br>TRAY ... ..   | County Buildings, Mold, Flintshire.                       |
| 4562        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *WEBBER, WILLIAM HENRY ... ..                | 7, Great James Street, Bedford Rd.<br>W.C.                |
| 3441        | 1898, Oct. 29        | *WEEKES, CYRIL SWAFFER ... ..                | 20, Cornwall Mansions, Ashburnh<br>Road, Chelsea, S.W.    |
| 3316        | 1898, Feb. 18        | *WRIR, JAMES SCOTT, A.M.I.C.E.               | Borough Engineer's Office, Town H<br>Halifax, Yorkshire.  |
| 4088        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *¶WELLS, ARTHUR HARVEY ... ..                | Hill Side, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leices<br>shire.            |
| 3913        | 1901, Oct. 29        | *¶WEST, ARTHUR SMITH ... ..                  | Municipal Offices, Harrogate, Yc<br>shire.                |
| 4563        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *WEST, HAROLD ... ..                         | Briarwood, St. John's, Ryde, Isle<br>Wight.               |
| 3754        | 1900, Oct. 30        | *WEST, SIDNEY HERBERT ... ..                 | Steypning, Sussex.                                        |
| 4293        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *¶WESTBROOK, CHARLES EDWARD                  | 85, Victoria Street, St. Alban's, Hert                    |
| 941         | 1883, Apr. 30        | WESTON, JOSEPH AURELIUS... ..                | 83, High Street, Bedford.                                 |
| 3755        | 1900, Oct. 30        | *WETENHALL, EDWARD BOX,<br>A.R.I.B.A. ... .. | Wyken, Woodside, Wimbledon, S.W.                          |
| 3756        | 1900, Oct. 30        | *¶WHATLEY, ERNEST JAMES ... ..               | 3, Rutland Chambers, High Street, N<br>market, Suffolk.   |
| 4294        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *WHEELER, FRANCIS WEST ... ..                | 4, Harwood Road, Walham Green, S.E.                       |
| 4590        | 1905, Feb. 24        | *WHEELER, WELBY ... ..                       | 158, Lancaster Road, W.                                   |
| 3757        | 1900, Oct. 30        | *¶†WHELDON, MARTIN LOWISH ... ..             | Care of F. Handley, 17, St. Mar<br>York.                  |
| 4564        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *WHIDDINGTON, STANLEY DUNFORD                | 22, Birchington Road, Crouch End, L.                      |
| 4089        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *WHITAKER, HUGH ... ..                       | Hoxne, Eye, Suffolk.                                      |
| 4090        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *WHITE, ARTHUR VIVIAN ... ..                 | The Poplars, North End, Portsmouth<br>Hampshire.          |
| 4565        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *WHITE, RICHARD STANLEY ... ..               | Cambridge House, Stonehouse, Gloucs<br>tershire.          |
| 2997        | 1895, Oct. 24        | *WHITE, WALTER ERNEST COATES                 | Curridge, near Newbury, Berkshire.                        |
| 3025        | 1896, Jan. 21        | *WHITE, WILLIAM, JUN. ... ..                 | 33, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-up<br>Tyne, Northumberland. |
| 3914        | 1901, Oct. 29        | *WHITEHEAD, ERNEST MORTIMER                  | Care of E. Mortimer and Company,<br>Albemarle Street, W.  |
| 3612        | 1899, Oct. 30        | *¶WHITELEY, CYPRIAN CHARLES<br>OSWALD ... .. | 82, Queen Street, E.C.                                    |
| 4566        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *WHITTINGHAM, LEWIS STUART ... ..            | Stopham Estate Office, Pulborough<br>Sussex.              |
| 4091        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *WHITTINGTON-COOPER, ALFRED ... ..           | 26, Kenilworth Court, Putney, S.W.                        |
| 4092        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *¶WHITTON, HAROLD WILLIAM ... ..             | Caswell, Towcester, Northamptonsh                         |
| 4093        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *WHYTEHEAD, JOHN LAYARD ... ..               | The Vicarage, Warminster, Wiltshir                        |



| Date<br>of Election. | PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.                               | Address.                                                     |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *WIDDICOMBE, CHARLES EDWIN                             | 10, High Street, Burton-on-Trent,<br>Staffordshire.          |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *WIGLEY, HERBERT HENRY ..                              | Winslow, Buckinghamshire.                                    |
| 1897, Feb. 17        | *WIGRAM, HENRY JOSEPH ... ..                           | The Lodge, South Collingham, Newark,<br>Nottinghamshire.     |
| 1896, Jan. 21        | *WILDE, SIDNEY ALGERNON ...                            | 89, Larkhall Rise, Clapham, S.W.                             |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *WILFORD, CECIL MARSHALL ...                           | Ainstable, Armathwaite, Cumberland.                          |
| 1903, Oct. 28        | *WILKES, JOHN FISKE, B.A.<br>( <i>Cantab.</i> ) ... .. | Wenden Lofts, Saffron Walden, Essex.                         |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *WILKS, CLEMENT ... ..                                 | 15, St. Mary's Road, Highbury, N.                            |
| 1891, May 23         | *WILKS, ERNEST STRINGER ... ..                         | Douglas Avenue, Hythe, Kent.                                 |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *WILLIAMS, ALFRED DOUGLAS ...                          | Christ Church Vicarage, Ramsgate,<br>Kent.                   |
| 1897, Oct. 26        | *WILLIAMS, DANIEL SMITH ...                            | c/o G. R. Strachan, 9, Victoria Street,<br>Westminster, S.W. |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *WILLIAMS, FRANK WARREN ...                            | Magnolia, Ennismore Avenue, Guildford,<br>Surrey.            |
| 1904, Feb. 18        | *WILLIAMS, HAROLD ... ..                               | Eridge House, Chichester Road, Croydon.                      |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *WILLIAMS, JOSEPH BERTRAM ...                          | 54, Church Street, St. Helen's, Lanca-<br>shire.             |
| 1898, Oct. 29        | *WILLIAMS, PETER LLOYD ARM-<br>STRONG... ..            | 26, Primrose Mansions, Battersea Park,<br>S.W.               |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *WILLIAMS, RICHARD ERNEST<br>HAVARD                    | c/o Messrs. Furber, 3, Warwick Court,<br>W.C.                |
| 1876, Apr. 3         | WILLIAMS, WILLIAM WELSBY ...                           | Farnham, Surrey.                                             |
| 1896, Oct. 28        | *WILLOUGHBY, CHARLES ALBERT                            | 22, Chancery Lane, W.C.                                      |
| 1884, Jan. 28        | WILLOUGHBY, CHARLES WILLIAM                            | 22, Chancery Lane, W.C.                                      |
| 1902, Oct. 38        | *WILLOUGHBY, FRANK ... ..                              | Estate Office, Merstham, Surrey.                             |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *WILSON, EVERARD JOHN ... ..                           | c/o Messrs. Tuckett and Son, 2, Basing-<br>hall Street, E.C. |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | *WILSON, GEORGE LEOPOLD ...                            | 23, Devereux Road, Wandsworth Com-<br>mon, S.W.              |
| 1891, Nov. 4         | *WILSON, JAMES CALVERT ... ..                          | Newcastle Estate Office, Castle Lodge,<br>Nottingham.        |
| 1892, Nov. 28        | *WILSON, JOHN HAYES ... ..                             | 10, Upstall Street, Camberwell, S.E.                         |
| 1897, Oct. 26        | *WILTON, JAMES PERCY ... ..                            | 143, Hartington Road, Sefton Park,<br>Liverpool, Lancashire. |
| 1899, Oct. 30        | *WITHAM, JAMES BERNARD ... ..                          | 203, Temple Chambers, 33, Brazenrose<br>Street, Manchester.  |
| 1901, Oct. 29        | *WONNACOTT, HOWARD JOHN ...                            | Ingledene, 130, Oglander Road, East<br>Dulwich, S.E.         |
| 1898, Oct. 29        | *WONTNER-SMITH, PERCY ... ..                           | Bishop's House, 1, Bishopsate Street<br>Without, E.C.        |

| Dip.<br>No. | Date<br>of Election. | PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.                        | Address.                                                                |
|-------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4570        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *WOOD, HAROLD ... ..                            | 4, South St. Mary's Gate, Grimsby, Lincolnshire.                        |
| 3920        | 1901, Oct. 29        | *WOOD, HERBERT CALVERT... ..                    | Chesters Estate Office, Humshaugh Tyne, R.S.O., Northumberland.         |
| 4097        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *W <sup>W</sup> OOD, JOHN GUY ... ..            | 6, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.                                   |
| 3921        | 1901, Oct. 29        | *WOOD, ROWLAND HARRY ... ..                     | Ashleyville, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.                                    |
| 4571        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *WOODBIDGE, ERNEST EDWARD... ..                 | Cartref, Roxborough Park, Harrow.                                       |
| 3613        | 1899, Oct. 30        | *WOODCOCK, FRANK SYDNEY ... ..                  | Royal Engineer Office, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony, South Africa. |
| 4572        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *WOODHAMS, JAMES PERCY ... ..                   | 50, Havelock Road, Hastings, Sussex.                                    |
| 1358        | 1887, Jan. 10        | *WOOLNOUGH, JOHN WILLIAM ... ..                 | 6, Vicarage Drive, Eastbourne, Sussex.                                  |
| 3168        | 1897, Feb. 17        | *WOOLNOUGH, TOM... ..                           | Fleet House, Hoppers Road, Winchester, Middlesex.                       |
| 3142        | 1896, Oct. 28        | *WORDSWORTH, CHRISTOPHER ... ..                 | Brooklands, South Godstone, Surrey.                                     |
| 4573        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *WORRALL, BERTRAM ... ..                        | Estate Office, Eastwell Park, Ashford, Kent.                            |
| 1431        | 1887, Dec. 19        | *WORTHINGTON, JAMES SCOTT ... ..                | 4, Frederick's Place, E.C.                                              |
| 4098        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *WRIGHT, ARTHUR EDGAR ... ..                    | Public Works Department, Hong Kong, China.                              |
| 4297        | 1903, Oct. 28        | *W <sup>W</sup> RIGHT, CHARLES LEE ... ..       | City Valuer's Department, Colston House, Bristol.                       |
| 2883        | 1897, Oct. 26        | *WRIGHT, ERNEST BERESFORD<br>FITZHERBERT ... .. | The Grange, Butterley, Derby.                                           |
| 4574        | 1904, Oct. 27        | *WRIGHT, ERNEST HARRY ... ..                    | 5, Edge Hill, Plumstead, S.E.                                           |
| 2725        | 1894, Oct. 30        | *WRIGHT, PHILIP CHETWOOD ... ..                 | Brattleby Hall, near Lincoln.                                           |
| 3614        | 1899, Oct. 30        | *WRIGHT, THOMAS HENRY... ..                     | Northrepps, Veronica Road, Ighite, Tooting, S.W.                        |
| 3923        | 1901, Oct. 29        | *W <sup>W</sup> RIGHT, WALTER BRERETON... ..    | c/o Bidwell and Sons, Benet Street, Cambridge.                          |
| 3615        | 1899, Oct. 30        | *WRIGHTSON, JOHN FREDERICK<br>HUTTON ... ..     | College of Agriculture, Down, Wilts.                                    |
| 3924        | 1901, Oct. 29        | *WYLEY, HENRY CHARLES ... ..                    | Newmarket Buildings, Bridgwater, Salop.                                 |
| 3616        | 1899, Oct. 30        | *YEWDALE, FRANCIS EDWARD ... ..                 | 7, Baronsfield Road, St. Margate, Twickenham, Middlesex.                |
| 4099        | 1902, Oct. 28        | *YOUATT, ERNEST ... ..                          | Equitable Chambers, 108, St. George Street, Cape Town, South Africa.    |

| Date<br>of Election. | PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.      | Address.                                               |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *¶ YOUNG, C. ALEX. ... ..     | 51, Coleman Street, E.C.                               |
| 1094, Oct. 27        | *¶ YOUNG, CHARLES EDWARD ...  | 102, Cranbrook Road, Ilford, Essex.                    |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | *YOUNG, HERBERT OSWALD ... .. | Municipal Offices, Liverpool, Lanca-<br>shire.         |
| 1898, Oct. 29        | *YOUNG, JAMES DAWBARN ... ..  | 6, Quality Court, Chancery Lane, W.C.                  |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | *YOUNG, KENNETH JAMES ... ..  | 51, Coleman Street, E.C.                               |
| 1895, Oct. 24        | *YOUNG, WILLIAM ... ..        | 4, St. Peter's Street, St. Albans, Hert-<br>fordshire. |

Total number of Professional Associates, 1297.

## Associates.

| Date of Election. | ASSOCIATES.                                                                                                       | Address.                                                          |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1897, Oct. 26     | ADKINS, WILLIAM RYLAND DENT                                                                                       | 2, Temple Gardens, E.C.                                           |
| 1876, Nov. 27     | ALVERSTONE, THE RIGHT HONOUR-<br>ABLE LORD, G.C.M.G., LORD<br>CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND<br>(Associate of Council). | Hornton Lodge, Pitt Street, Kensin-<br>ton, W.                    |
| 1880, Dec. 13     | BANKES, JOHN ELDON, K.C. ... ..                                                                                   | 3, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.                                       |
| 1888, May 14      | BARNES, GEORGE FREDERICK ... ..                                                                                   | London County Council, Spring Garden<br>S.W.                      |
| 1899, Oct. 30     | BARRY, CHARLES EDWARD ... ..                                                                                      | Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street<br>Westminster, S.W.         |
| 1868, July 27     | BARRY, SIR JOHN WOLFE, K.C.B.,<br>M.I.C.E. (Associate of Council)                                                 | 21, Delahay Street, S.W.                                          |
| 1879, Feb. 3      | BEALE, JAMES SAMUEL ... ..                                                                                        | 28, Great George Street, S.W.                                     |
| 1892, Feb. 26     | BELLEWES, GEORGE OLIVER ... ..                                                                                    | 45, Parliament Street, S.W.                                       |
| 1900, Oct. 30     | BERKELEY, ROWLAND THOMAS<br>MORTIMER, B.A. (Cantab.)                                                              | Temple Gardens, Temple, E.C., and 7<br>Belgrave Road, S.W.        |
| 1899, Feb. 16     | BLACKSHAW, JOHN FRANK ... ..                                                                                      | The Midland Dairy Institute, King's<br>Fields, Derby.             |
| 1890, Jan. 6      | BOULGER, GEORGE EDWARD<br>SIMONDS ... ..                                                                          | 11, Onslow Road, Richmond, Surrey.                                |
| 1884, Feb. 11     | BUND, JOHN W. WILLIS ... ..                                                                                       | 15, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.                               |
| 1890, May 29      | CADELL, GEORGE ... ..                                                                                             | c/o Messrs. Cowan and Dalmahoy, 3<br>Charlotte Square, Edinburgh. |
| 1871, Feb. 13     | CASTLE, EDWARD JAMES, K.C. ... ..                                                                                 | Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street<br>Westminster, S.W.            |
| 1891, Jan. 17     | CLARKE, SIR ERNEST ... ..                                                                                         | 13, Hanover Square, W.                                            |
| 1883, Dec. 17     | CLARKE, SIR EDWARD, K.C. ... ..                                                                                   | 2, Essex Court, Temple, E.C.                                      |
| 1883, Dec. 17     | CLODE, WALTER ... ..                                                                                              | 3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.                               |

| Date<br>of Election. | ASSOCIATES.                                            | Address.                                                                            |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1894, Oct. 30        | COLAM, ROBERT FREDERICK ...                            | 4, Essex Court, Temple, E.C.                                                        |
| 1900, Feb. 23        | COURTHOPE-MUNROE, HARRY, M.A.<br>(Cantab.) ... ..      | 3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.                                                 |
| 1896, Jan. 21        | COWARD, JOHN CHARLES LEWIS, K.C.                       | 3, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.                                                         |
| 1891, Nov. 4         | COW L A R D, C H R I S T O P H E R<br>LETHBRIDGE... .. | Launceston, Cornwall.                                                               |
| 1885, Jan. 12        | CRIPPS, CHARLES ALFRED, K.C., M.P.                     | 1, Essex Court, Temple, E.C.                                                        |
| 1900, Feb. 23        | DANCKWERTS, WILLIAM OTTO<br>ADOLPH JULIUS, K.C. ... .. | 7, New Court, Carey Street, W.C.                                                    |
| 1898, Oct. 29        | DOWNIE, ALEX. FRANCIS MACKENZIE                        | Alton, Hants.                                                                       |
| 1892, Nov. 28        | EMDEN, T. WALTER L. ... ..                             | 105 and 106, Strand, W.C.                                                           |
| 1886, Jan. 11        | FREAM, WILLIAM ... ..                                  | Downton, Wilts.                                                                     |
| 1878, Feb. 11        | FREEMAN, GEO. MALLOWS, K.C....                         | Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, S.W.,<br>and 11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. |
| 1878, Mar. 11        | FRESHFIELD, EDWIN ... ..                               | 5, Bank Buildings, E.C.                                                             |
| 1890, Feb. 24        | GAYTON, CHARLES ... ..                                 | Much Hadham, near Ware, Herts.                                                      |
| 1879, Apr. 28        | GEPP, CHAS. BRAMSTON OSBORNE                           | Chelmsford, Essex.                                                                  |
| 1895, Mar. 6         | GLEN, REGINALD CUNNINGHAM ...                          | 1, New Court, Temple, E.C.                                                          |
| 1899, Feb. 16        | GRAHAM, WILLIAM VAUX ... ..                            | 5, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.                                                          |
| 1874, Jan. 5         | GRANTHAM, RICHARD FUGE,<br>M.I.C.E. ... ..             | 23, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.                                                     |
| 1882, Mar. 27        | HAMILTON, HENRY BEST HANS ...                          | 1, Brick Court, Temple, E.C.                                                        |
| 1884, May 5          | HAMOND, THOMAS ASTLEY HORACE                           | Manor House, Swaffham, Norfolk.                                                     |
| 1897, Oct. 26        | HILL, JOHN SMITH, B.A., B.SC.<br>(Lond.)               | The Agricultural College, Aspatria, Cum-<br>berland.                                |
| 1887, Jan. 24        | HUDSON, ALFRED ARTHUR ... ..                           | 5, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.                                                    |
| 1904, Oct. 27        | HUTCHINSON, CHRISTOPHER<br>CLARKE... ..                | 13, The Boltons, West Brompton, S.W.                                                |
| 1905, Feb. 24        | JEEVES, WILLIAM JOHN ... ..                            | 41, Parliament Street, S.W.                                                         |



| Date<br>of Election. | ASSOCIATES.                                              | Address.                                                                           |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1887, May 23         | KINCH, EDWARD ... ..                                     | Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester                                            |
| 1873, Apr. 21        | KING, WILLIAM, M.I.C.E. ... ..                           | Gas Office, Duke Street, Liverpool.                                                |
| 1891, Nov. 4         | LEWORTHY, JOHN HENRY ... ..                              | 29, Fleet Street, E.C.                                                             |
| 1874, Feb. 16        | LITTLER, SIR RALPH DANIEL<br>MAKINSON, K.C., C.B. ... .. | 6, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.                                                        |
| 1888, Mar. 5         | LUARD, MAJOR-GEN. CHARLES<br>EDWARD, R.E. ... ..         | Ightham Knoll, near Sevenoaks, Kent                                                |
| 1891, May 23         | MALDEN, WALTER JAMES ... ..                              | Avalon, Cranes Park, Surbiton, Surrey                                              |
| 1886, Dec. 6         | MARSHALL, FREDERICK, K.C. ... ..                         | 3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.                                                |
| 1891, Nov. 4         | MENCE, PHILLIP ALLAN... ..                               | Banstead House, Fontenoy Road,<br>Balham, S.W.                                     |
| 1895, Oct. 24        | MILLES, CHARLES WILLIAM ... ..                           | 8, Whitehall Place, S.W.                                                           |
| 1888, Nov. 12        | MOULTON, JOHN FLETCHER, K.C.,<br>M.P. ... ..             | 11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.                                                |
| 1900, Oct. 30        | MUNSEY, THOMAS HENSMAN ... ..                            | Westminster City Hall, Charing Cross<br>Road, W.C.                                 |
| 1905, Feb. 24        | PAGE, ERNEST, K.C. ... ..                                | 78, Queen's Gate, S.W.                                                             |
| 1895, Oct. 24        | PAIN, ARTHUR CADLICK, M.I.C.E... ..                      | 17, Victoria Street, S.W.                                                          |
| 1894, Feb. 23        | PINCHES, EDWARD EWIN ... ..                              | 2, Essex Court, Temple, E.C., and<br>Neve Road, South Kensington, S.W.             |
| 1894, Oct. 30        | REDMAN, JOSEPH HAWORTH... ..                             | 2, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.                                                  |
| 1885, Jan. 26        | RICKARDS, ARTHUR GEORGE, K.C.,<br>M.A. ( <i>Oxon.</i> )  | Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, S.W.<br>and 11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. |
| 1882, Jan. 18        | REGG, HERBERT ADDINGTON... ..                            | 41, Parliament Street, S.W.                                                        |
| 1895, Oct. 24        | RUSSELL, CHARLES ALFRED, K.C.                            | 2, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.                                                |
| 1884, Dec. 8         | SCOTT, THE HON. HENRY ROBERT                             | Belvoir Castle, Grantham, Lincolnshire                                             |
| 1889, Feb. 11        | SETH-SMITH, ARCHIBALD ... ..                             | Silvermere, Cobham, Surrey.                                                        |

| Date<br>of Election. | ASSOCIATES.                                                | Address.                                                                      |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1901, Feb. 21        | SMITH, JOHN EDWARD ... ..                                  | St. Margaret's, Highfield, Ashted, Surrey.                                    |
| 1896, Jan. 21        | SOMERVILLE, WILLIAM, M.A., D.SC.                           | 4, Whitehall Place, S.W.                                                      |
| 1884, Jan. 14        | STATHAM, WILLIAM ARNOLD ... ..                             | 12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.,<br>and 23, Abingdon Street, S.W.         |
| 1882, Jan. 16        | STEPHENS, PEMBROKE S., K.C. ...                            | Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street,<br>Westminster, S.W.                       |
| 1875, Jan. 4         | STRUTT, THE HON. FREDERICK ...                             | Milford House, Derby.                                                         |
| 1896, Jan. 21        | STUTFIELD, ALFRED ROBERT OGILVIE                           | The Bedford Estate Office, Bloomsbury,<br>W.C.                                |
| 1877, Dec. 10        | SUTTON, HENRY ... ..                                       | Farrar's Building, Temple, E.C.                                               |
| 1899, Feb. 16        | TERRY, GEORGE PERCY WARNER                                 | 33, Dalmore Road, West Dulwich, S.E.                                          |
| 1880, Dec. 13        | THOMAS, HUBERT ... ..                                      | Watford, Herts.                                                               |
| 1899, Oct. 30        | VAUGHAN, EDWARD JOSEPH ... ..                              | 2, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.                                        |
| 1891, Mar. 14        | VEASEY, THOMAS FREDERICK ...                               |                                                                               |
| 1902, Oct. 28        | WALLACE, ROBERT ... ..                                     | Edinburgh University.                                                         |
| 1885, May 18         | WARREN, REGINALD AUGUSTUS ...                              | Preston Place, Worthing, Sussex.                                              |
| 1886, May 17         | WHEELER, HIS HONOUR JUDGE,<br>THOMAS WHITTENBURY, K.C. ... | 11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.                                           |
| 1876, Dec. 18        | WILL, JOHN SHIRESS, K.C.                                   | Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, S.W.,<br>and 2, Garden Court, Temple, E.C. |
| 1905, Feb. 24        | WILLIAMS, WILLIAM LYMINGTON                                | Portley, Caterham, Surrey.                                                    |
| 1875, Mar. 15        | WINCKWORTH, LEWIS ... ..                                   | 31, Abingdon Street, S.W.                                                     |
| 1903, Feb. 20        | WRIGHT, ROBERT PATRICK ... ..                              | West of Scotland Agricultural College,<br>6, Blythswood Square, Glasgow.      |
| 1890, Nov. 22        | WRIGHTSON, JOHN ... ..                                     | College of Agriculture, Downton, Wilts.                                       |

Total number of Associates, 78.

## Colonial Fellows.

| Dip. No. | Date of Election.                                       | COLONIAL FELLOWS.                     | Address.                                                                        |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3939     | 1902, Feb. 21                                           | ALLEN, RAYMOND CECIL ... ..           | Chief Surveyor, Uganda Protectorate, British East Africa, via Mombasa.          |
| 3620     | 1899, Oct. 30                                           | BAKER, WILLIAM ANTHONY ... ..         | Surveyor-General's Office, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.                            |
| 4577     | 1904, Oct. 27                                           | BANCROFT, AUGUSTUS CHARLES ...        | Public Works Department, and St. George's Hall, Plantain Garden River, Jamaica. |
| 4594     | 1905, Feb. 24                                           | BARTHOLOMEUSZ, OSWALD VINCENT ... ..  | Trincomalee Street, Kandy, Ceylon.                                              |
| 3940     | 1902, Feb. 21                                           | BIDWELL, REGENT ALFRED JOHN           | Singapore, and Colonial Club, White Court, London, S.W.                         |
| 2623     | 1893, Oct. 4                                            | BOWEN, ERNEST FRANCIS SINDERBY        | Public Works Department, Barbados, West Indies.                                 |
| 4103     | 1902, Oct. 28                                           | BUYZER, CHARLES ALLAN OSWALD          | Surveyor and Engineer's Office, Courts, Hultsdorf, Colombo, Ceylon.             |
| 4104     | 1902, Oct. 28                                           | CARTWRIGHT, FRANK ... ..              | Malabar Hill, Bombay, India.                                                    |
| 3146     | 1896, Oct. 28                                           | COOPER, JOHN ASHLEY ... ..            | Surveyor's Office, Cooper's Hill, Castries, St. Lucia, B.W.I.                   |
| 3925     | 1901, Oct. 29                                           | COWLEY, FRANK ... ..                  | 31, Cornwallis Grove, N. Ireland.                                               |
| 3083     | A 1896, Oct. 28<br>F. 1900, May 21<br>C.F. 1904, May 18 | *COLLINS, HORACE ... ..               | c/o Auckland Park Real Estate Agents, Johannesburg, B.S.A.                      |
| 4505     | 1905, Feb. 24                                           | FOSTER, EDWARD ... ..                 | Irwin, Montego Bay, P.O., Jamaica.                                              |
| 4316     | 1904, Feb. 18                                           | GILL, JAMES HERBERT WAINWRIGHT... ..  | Galkulam, Anuradhapura, Ceylon.                                                 |
| 3926     | 1901, Oct. 29                                           | GODFREY, CHARLES HENRY... ..          | Municipal Offices, Shanghai, China.                                             |
| 4317     | 1904, Feb. 18                                           | GURNEY, JAMES STRATTON... ..          | Thomason Civil Engineering Co., Roorkee, India.                                 |
| 3634     | F. 1900, Oct. 30<br>C.F. 1904, Jan. 1                   | MCCAW, GEORGE TYRRELL, B.A. (Dublin.) | Geodetic Survey, Feira (via Salisbury), N. Eastern Rhodesia, B.S.A.             |
| 3056     | 1896, June 2                                            | MCGAHAN, AMOS HARVEY ... ..           | Gordon Town, P.O., Jamaica, B.W.I.                                              |
| 4596     | 1905, Feb. 24                                           | MAULEFFINCH, KNIGHTLEY HENEAGE ... .. | 1, Flint Street (A.), Singapore, S.S.                                           |
| 2643     | 1894, Feb. 23                                           | MILLER, WILLIAM ... ..                | Nassau, Bahamas, West Indies.                                                   |
| 4298     | 1903, Oct. 28                                           | NAIDU, RAMASWAMI NARAYANASWAMI        | District Board Engineer's Office, Calicut, Malabar, South India.                |

| Date<br>of Election.                                    | COLONIAL FELLOWS.              | Address.                                                                                      |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1902, Feb. 21                                           | OKE, JOHN ATHANASIOS ... ..    | 28, Burlington Road, Bayswater, W.,<br>and Lagos, West Africa.                                |
| 1902, Feb. 21                                           | OSMENT, HARRY SHORTHORSE ...   | 7, Carteret Street, Queen Anne's Gate,<br>S.W., and The Windward Islands,<br>B.W. Indies.     |
| 1904, Feb. 18                                           | PETERS, ISHMAEL EDWARD ... ..  | Engineering Society, King's College,<br>W.C., and Lagos, West Africa.                         |
| 1902, Feb. 21                                           | PHILLIPS, WILLIAM WHITE ... .. | 11, 2nd Floor, Saving Bank Chambers,<br>St. George's Street, Cape Town, B.S.A.                |
| 1898, Oct. 29                                           | ROGERS, COLIN PERCY ... ..     | 32, Bohemia Avenue, Chiswick, W., and<br>Sierra Leone, West Africa.                           |
| 1902, Oct. 28                                           | STOTT, CLEMENT HORNER ... ..   | Harwin's Arcade, Timber Street, and<br>P. O. Box 7, Pietermaritzburg, Natal,<br>South Africa. |
| 1904, Feb. 18                                           | STOTT, PERCY WILLIAM ... ..    | Verulam, Natal, South Africa.                                                                 |
| 1902, Feb. 21                                           | TOMLINSON, WILLIAM J. ... ..   | Pietermaritzburg, Natal, South Africa.                                                        |
| 1897, Feb. 17                                           | USHER, CHARLES RICHARD ... ..  | Belize, British Honduras.                                                                     |
| A.1897, Oct. 26<br>F.1902, Apr. 28<br>C.F.1904, Apr. 18 | *WATERFIELD, HORACE CLARE ...  | Government House, Wellington, N.Z.                                                            |
| 1902, Oct. 28                                           | WILLIAMS, LUTHER EDGAR ... ..  | Roseau, Dominica, B.W.I.                                                                      |

Total number of Colonial Fellows, 31.

**Students.**

| Enrolled. | STUDENTS.                       | Address.                                                    |
|-----------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1905      | AFFLECK, JOHN COLIN CAMPBELL    | Kintyre, Priory Avenue, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire.      |
| 1902      | AMOORE, HENRY JAMES ... ..      | "Robindean," Manor Court Road, Hanwell.                     |
| 1904      | ANGELL, HENRY GERALD ... ..     | Gleeve Weir, Parkstone, Dorset.                             |
| 1905      | ARMSTRONG, RAYMOND EVERARD      | Lindisfarne, Chingford, Essex.                              |
| 1902      | ARNOLD, WALTER JOHN ... ..      | Chilland, Winchester.                                       |
| 1905      | ASHENDEN, HAROLD WILLIAM ...    | Home Farm, Smeeth, Ashford, Kent.                           |
| 1905      | BAGSHAW, NOEL BOUGHTON ... ..   | Iselden, Kettering, Northamptonshire.                       |
| 1905      | BAINES, WILLIAM HENRY ... ..    | 211, Waterloo Road, Burslem, Staffordshire.                 |
| 1903      | BAKER, OSWALD HENRY ... ..      | Lucerne, Ringwood Road, Poole.                              |
| 1905      | BALCOMB, CECIL AUGUSTUS ... ..  | "Fernlea," 278, Christchurch Road, Boscombe, Hampshire.     |
| 1904      | BALDEN, JOHN WHITELEY ... ..    | Bywell, Leeds Road, Dewsbury, Yorks.                        |
| 1903      | BALL, FRANCIS LEOPOLD ... ..    | Whittington Chambers, King's Road, Southsea.                |
| 1903      | BALLS, RUPERT ARNOLD ... ..     | 6, Queen's Road, Clapham Park, S.W.                         |
| 1905      | BALLS, VICTOR HENRY... ..       | 8, Hampstead Hill Gardens, N.W.                             |
| 1903      | BANNISTER, MONTAGU DOUGLAS...   | Limehurst, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.                         |
| 1905      | BARE, ALFRED RAYMUND ... ..     | 9, Southampton Street, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.              |
| 1902      | BARRONS, BERTRAM ALONZO ... ..  | 22, Old Tiverton Road, Exeter, Devon.                       |
| 1904      | BARTRAM, REGINALD SIDNEY ... .. | Bridge House, Tonbridge, Kent.                              |
| 1905      | BATZER, ALBERT EDWARD ... ..    | Thorncliffe, Wallington, Surrey.                            |
| 1905      | BAXTER, ARTHUR SUNDERLAND ...   | 9, Morella Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.                    |
| 1904      | BAXTER, GEORGE COULSON ... ..   | 1, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.                       |
| 1905      | BAYLEY, LESLIE WILLIAM ... ..   | Selkirk House, Prestbury Road, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. |
| 1902      | BAYNE, EDWARD GORDON ... ..     | 1, Dartmouth Park Avenue, N.W.                              |
| 1904      | BECK, ALLAN ... ..              | The Valtets, Wormbridge, Herefordshire.                     |
| 1905      | BECKHAM, ARTHUR ARKELL ... ..   | 51, Beauchamp Road, Clapham Junction, S.W.                  |
| 1903      | BENTLEY, ARTHUR WATERHOUSE...   | 78, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, N.W.                        |



| Enrolled. | STUDENTS.                            | Address.                                              |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 1903      | BETRIDGE, SIDNEY W. ... ..           | 9, St. Mary's Road, Tonbridge, Kent.                  |
| 1904      | BIGWOOD, ERNEST GUY... ..            | The Berrow, Barn <sup>2</sup> Green, near Birmingham. |
| 1905      | BIGGS, WALTER WOODBRIDGE ... ..      | 10, Clifford's Inn, Temple Bar, E.C.                  |
| 1902      | BINGHAM, CHARLES JOHN ... ..         | "Highworth," Brockley Park, Forest Hill, S.E.         |
| 1902      | BIRD, AUGUSTUS GORDON ... ..         | 15, Holland Villas Road, Kensington, W.               |
| 1905      | BISHOP, HORACE STANLEY CHAS.         | "Northgate," Swindon, Wiltshire.                      |
| 1902      | BLACKBOURN, BASIL ... ..             | 101, Ritherdon Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.              |
| 1904      | BLACKFORD, ARTHUR GEORGE ... ..      | 12, King's Avenue, Ealing, W.                         |
| 1902      | BLAKE, REGINALD LAPHORNE ... ..      | 25, Victoria Road North, Southsea, Hampshire.         |
| 1904      | BLOMFIELD, CHARLES GEOFFREY          | Cottismore, Morley Road, Lewisham, S.E.               |
| 1903      | BLOMFIELD, LEONARD GARDNER...        | 10, The Parade, Marlborough, Wiltshire.               |
| 1905      | BOSKER, WALTER LONSDALE ... ..       | 73, Ruabon Road, Wrexham, Denbighshire.               |
| 1905      | BOTT, WILLIAM ALFRED ... ..          | 60, Newcastle Street, Burslem, Staffordshire.         |
| 1902      | BOURDAS, EDGAR ... ..                | Dunoon House, Clapham Common, S.W.                    |
| 1905      | BRASSEY, ROBERT EGERTON ... ..       | Bulkeley Grange, near Malpas, Cheshire.               |
| 1903      | BRAY, JOHN SANDERS ... ..            | 7, Silver Terrace, St. David's, Exeter, Devon.        |
| 1902      | BRIDGER, ARTHUR EDWARD ... ..        | Greywell, Winchfield, Hants.                          |
| 1903      | BRITTEN, WILLIAM GEORGE CHILD        | Edenhurst, Bodenham Road, Hereford.                   |
| 1904      | BROAD, GORDON LESLIE ... ..          | 200, High Street, Lewes, Sussex.                      |
| 1904      | BROWN, CHAS. GEORGE... ..            | Park Place, Harefield, Middlesex.                     |
| 1903      | BROWN, HENRY INGLIS ... ..           | 42, St. Paul's Road, Tottenham, N.                    |
| 1903      | BROWN, JOHN EDWARD ... ..            | Bilbrough Lodge, near York.                           |
| 1902      | BROWN, JOHN W. H. ... ..             | Whickham House, Whickham R.S.O., Durham.              |
| 1902      | BRUZAUD, SIDNEY JOHN ... ..          | Thoresby, Shortlands, Kent.                           |
| 1903      | BRYANT, HUGH SPENCER ... ..          | Christ's Hospital, West Horsham, Sussex.              |
| 1905      | BUCK, EDWARD MARTIN ... ..           | "The Stalls," Worcester.                              |
| 1904      | BUCKMASTER, HERBERT HAMBLETON ... .. | 47, Sloane Street, S.W.                               |
| 1905      | BUDGE, CHARLES STEWART G. ... ..     | Penmenner, Parkstone, Dorset.                         |
| 1904      | BULTEEL, WALTER GORDON ... ..        | Charlestown, St. Austell, Cornwall.                   |
| 1904      | BURBIDGE, FREDERICK CHARLES          | 75, Victoria Road North, Southsea, Hants.             |
| 1902      | BURGE, JAMES THOMAS ... ..           | 19, Burlington Road, Clifton, Bristol.                |

| Enrolled. | STUDENTS.                               | Address.                                                             |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1904      | BURKITT, HAROLD ... ..                  | Grange Hill, Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham.                            |
| 1903      | BURNETT, LESLIE TREW ... ..             |                                                                      |
| 1903      | BURR, CLIFFORD JOHN FREDERICK           | 9, Stanley Gardens, Willesden Green, N.W.                            |
| 1903      | BURSTAL, ARTHUR CYRIL ... ..            | "Holywell," Marryat Road, Wimbledon, S.W.                            |
| 1905      | BURT, HARRY STOCKMAN ... ..             | Bradley, Upper Avenue, Eastbourne.                                   |
| 1904      | BUTLER, THOMAS LIONEL ... ..            | Broadlands, Weybridge, Surrey.                                       |
| 1904      | BUTLIN, WILLIAM B. L.... ...            | Eastwood Lodge, Leamington, Warwickshire.                            |
| 1904      | BYSIE, PERCY SHELLEY ... ..             | 19, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes, Sussex.                              |
| 1904      | CALLANDER, CUTHBERT BURN ...            | The Red House, Warwick.                                              |
| 1904      | CALLF, GEORGE STUART ... ..             | 104, The Avenue, West Ealing, W.                                     |
| 1905      | CARPENTER, ROBERT HENRY ...             | Lyndhurst, Burgess Hill, Sussex.                                     |
| 1904      | CARTER, JOHN EDWARD ... ..              | 95, Vassall Road, Brixton, S.W.                                      |
| 1904      | CARVER, ALBERT GEORGE ... ..            | 16, St. Nicholas Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.                           |
| 1903      | CASTELL, DOUGLAS CHARLES ...            | 1, Cambalt Road, Putney Hill, S.W.                                   |
| 1903      | CATON, EDMUND PERCY ... ..              | High Street, Shefford, Bedfordshire.                                 |
| 1902      | CHALK, THOMAS PHILIP NEWLYN             | Linton, Cambridgeshire.                                              |
| 1902      | CHAMBERLAIN, HARRY SAMUEL...            | 91, St. Andrew's Road, Southsea, Hants.                              |
| 1905      | CHAPMAN, JOHN <sup>1</sup> FRANK ... .. | 54, Leicester Square, W.C.                                           |
| 1903      | CHATLEY, HERBERT ... ..                 | 240, Holloway Road, N.                                               |
| 1903      | CLAPHAM, MURRAY ... ..                  | The Van Ryn Gold Mines Estates Ltd., P.O. Box 22, Benoni, Transvaal. |
| 1902      | CLARK, DUNCAN WALTER ... ..             | 7, Sion Row, Twickenham.                                             |
| 1904      | CLARK, LESLIE EDWARD CYRIL ...          | Hackwood, Bromley, Kent.                                             |
| 1902      | CLARK, LOUIS VAN ... ..                 | 92, Wickham Road, Brockley, S.E.                                     |
| 1904      | CLARK, RAYMUND MONTAGUE ...             | Upton Lodge, Squires Lane, Finchley, N.                              |
| 1905      | CLARKE, JOHN HENRY ... ..               | 13, Harpur Street, Bedford.                                          |
| 1902      | CLOVER, PERCY TALBOT ... ..             | 3, St. David's Road, Southsea, Hants.                                |
| 1903      | COATES, WILLIAM HENRY BRUNTON           | Broadwater, Beckenham, Kent.                                         |
| 1904      | CONWAY, GILBERT STANLEY... ..           | 63, Ravensworth View, Gateshead-on-Tyne, Durham.                     |
| 1904      | COOK, GEORGE... ..                      | Chapel Street, Lye, near Stourbridge, Worcester.                     |
| 1902      | CORFIELD, ARTHUR KING ... ..            | Bradley Gate, Northenden, Cheshire.                                  |
| 1905      | COVENTRY, BERNARD HETON ...             | Burgate <sup>1</sup> Manor, Fordingbridge, Hampshire.                |

| Enrolled. | STUDENTS.                       | Address.                                                               |
|-----------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1905      | COWELL, NORMAN ... ..           | 27, Oaten Hill, Canterbury, Kent.                                      |
| 1903      | COX, DOUGLAS HAROLD ... ..      | "Wakefield," Ballards Lane, North Finchley, N.                         |
| 1903      | COXON, HERBERT ARCHIBALD ...    | Grindon House, Parklands, Surbiton.                                    |
| 1904      | CREASEY, JOHN ROGERS, JUN. ...  | Beltoft, Hadlow Road, Sidecup, Kent.                                   |
| 1902      | CRIMES, FREDERIC CHARLES ...    | Holly Villas, Lawton, Kidsgrove, Staffordshire.                        |
| 1904      | CROCKWELL, STANLEY G. ... ..    | Court Netherleigh, Torquay, Devon.                                     |
| 1902      | CROOK, DOUGLAS ... ..           | Hill Brow, Ashted, Surrey.                                             |
| 1904      | CROW, FREDERICK LEWIS, JUN. ... | Shellwood Manor, Leigh, near Reigate, Surrey.                          |
| 1902      | DAMPNEY, CYRIL JOHN ... ..      | Charnwood, Haven Green, Ealing.                                        |
| 1904      | DARBY, WILLIAM RENDALL ... ..   | 96, Ladbroke Grove, Notting Hill, W.                                   |
| 1903      | DAVIS, ARTHUR HENRY ... ..      | 40, Ladbroke Grove, Kensington Park Gardens, W.                        |
| 1905      | DAVIS, JOHN ... ..              | Holme House, Gargrave, near Leeds.                                     |
| 1905      | DAW, HERBERT WARWICK ... ..     | 63, Upper Tulse Hill, Brixton, S.W.                                    |
| 1902      | DAWSON, JOSHUA ... ..           | St. John's Chapel, R.S.O., Co. Durham.                                 |
| 1904      | DAY, JOSEPH REYNOLDS ... ..     | Thorpe Coombe, Forest Road, Walthamstow, E.                            |
| 1905      | DEANE, HENRY CUTHBERT, JUN.     | Hazlehurst, Worcester Park, Surrey.                                    |
| 1905      | DE JERSEY, JOHN HENRY RAYMOND   | c/o F. H. Osmond Smith, Estate Office, North Street, Midhurst, Sussex. |
| 1905      | DIXON, ISAAC ... ..             | "End House," Garmoyle Road, Wavertree, Liverpool.                      |
| 1904      | DIXON, MACDONALD ... ..         | Cambridge House, Lynsted, near Sittingbourne, Kent.                    |
| 1905      | DREW, RICHARD COLLINS, JUN. ... | Woodbyn, The Avenue, Branksome Park, Bournemouth.                      |
| 1904      | DRAKE, FRANCIS JOHN ... ..      | 66, Victoria Road S., Southsea, Hants.                                 |
| 1904      | DREW, JOHN DENYS ... ..         | Northbrook, Starcross, Devon.                                          |
| 1905      | DUGGAN, CREIGHTON EDWARD ...    | 6, Belgrave Road, Rathmines, Dublin.                                   |
| 1905      | DUKE, HENRY EDWARD ... ..       | The School House, Sherborne, Dorset.                                   |
| 1905      | DUNLOP, CHARLES JOHN ... ..     | 3, Wyndham Park, Bray, Co. Wicklow.                                    |

| Enrolled. | STUDENTS.                               | Address.                                              |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 1903      | EASTMAN, ARCHIBALD GAREY ...            | "Garth," Kemerton Road, Beckenham, Kent.              |
| 1903      | EASTON, JACK LESLIE ... ..              |                                                       |
| 1905      | EBBUTT, ARNOLD CHARLES . . .            | "Southview," Woodstock Road, Croydon, Surrey.         |
| 1904      | EGAN, GORDON PALMER ... ..              | Clarence School, Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire.    |
| 1903      | EGERTON, BRYAN SELWYN ... ..            | Elmstead Court, Chislehurst, Kent.                    |
| 1903      | ELLIS, CHARLES EVELYN ... ..            | Brookside, Bush Hill Park, Enfield, Middlesex.        |
| 1904      | ELMES, FREDERICK LANSELL ...            | Southwood House, Canterbury, Kent.                    |
| 1902      | EMERY, DOUGLAS WADE ... ..              | "Cranmere," Cosham, Hants.                            |
| 1904      | ENGLAND, CHARLES ... ..                 | 2, Clarence Villas, Avenue Road, Bourne-mouth, Hants. |
| 1905      | EVANS, GEORGE LEWIS B. ... ..           | Maeseurig, Llangurig, Montgomeryshire..               |
| 1903      | EWIN, HENRY HAMILTON ... ..             | 24, High Street, Southend, Essex.                     |
| 1903      | FALKNER, GILBERT EVELYN ..              | Ellan Brook, Brooklands, near Manchester..            |
| 1904      | FARMER, RAYMOND THOMAS ...              | 276, High Street, Chatham, Kent.                      |
| 1902      | FAWKNER, WILLIAM ... ..                 | 1, West Street, Congleton, Cheshire.                  |
| 1904      | FERREY, GERALD C. ... ..                | 127, Brondesbury Road, Kilburn, N.W.                  |
| 1903      | FIELDING, ARTHUR EDWARD<br>BRUCE ... .. | 79, Cathedral Road, Cardiff, Glamorgan-shire.         |
| 1904      | FINN-KELCEY, HUBERT FRANCIS...          | Smeeth, Ashford, Kent.                                |
| 1903      | FITCH, PHILIP ... ..                    | 14, Highbury New Park, N.                             |
| 1904      | FORD, GUY SINGLETON ... ..              | Beach Cottage, Sherwood Rise, Nottingham.             |
| 1903      | FORD, RICHARD DICKINS LANCELOT          | 43, Huron Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.                   |
| 1904      | FORD, RICHARD EVELYN ... ..             | 2, Fair View, Swindon, Wilts.                         |
| 1904      | FOWLER, FRANK ARCHIBALD ...             | 6, Alderbrook Road, Clapham, S.W.                     |
| 1905      | FOWLER, JAMES AYLWIN ... ..             | 36, Milward Road, Hastings, Sussex.                   |
| 1904      | FOX, ARTHUR WINGRAVE ... ..             | The Mythe Cottage, Atherstone, Warwickshire.          |
| 1904      | FRANCIS, BERNARD ... ..                 | "Bude," Southend-on-Sea, Essex.                       |

| Enrolled. | STUDENTS.                                | Address.                                                  |
|-----------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1903      | GALE, LEONARD FRANKLIN ... ..            | Benson, Wallingford, Berkshire.                           |
| 1905      | GARDNER, HENRY, JUN. ... ..              | Mill Hey, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancashire.                   |
| 1905      | GARDNER, PAUL SILVESTER... ..            | 1, York Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.                         |
| 1904      | GARVICE, BASIL KENDALE ... ..            | Eastridge, Bideford, Devon.                               |
| 1903      | GEORGE, FREDERICK ALBERT ... ..          | 2, Sutton Court Road, Chiswick.                           |
| 1905      | GIBBINGS, THOMAS STANLEY ... ..          | Fish House, Titchfield, Fareham, Hampshire.               |
| 1903      | GILKS, STEPHEN LANGTON CLOWES            | 9, Carlton Road, Putney, S.W.                             |
| 1904      | GIMSON, MARTIN ... ..                    | White House, Clarendon Park, Leicester.                   |
| 1904      | GODFREY-PAYTON, WALTER ... ..            | The Bridge House, Warwick.                                |
| 1905      | GODWIN, CHARLES FISHER ... ..            | Forge House, Ansell Road, Dorking, Surrey.                |
| 1905      | GODWIN-AUSTIN, ROBERT<br>ANNESLEY ... .. | "The Mount," Great Missenden, Bucks.                      |
| 1904      | GOOCH, SYDNEY HILLSHEAD ... ..           | 179, Croydon Road, Anerley, Surrey.                       |
| 1904      | GOODACRE, ERNEST JOHN ... ..             | Council Offices, Hinckley, Leicester.                     |
| 1902      | GOWING, CHARLES TOWLER ... ..            | Frenze Hall, Diss, Norfolk.                               |
| 1905      | GRAIN, PETER BOVILL ... ..               | Great Shelford, Cambridge.                                |
| 1905      | GRANT, ALEC ... ..                       | Willow Grange, Willowbrae Avenue, Edinburgh.              |
| 1905      | GREENOUGH, HARRY ... ..                  | 5, Croft House Road, Wibsey, Bradford, Yorks.             |
| 1903      | GREGORY, CHARLES H. ... ..               | "The Anchorage," New Fillebrook Road, Leytonstone, Essex. |
| 1905      | GRIFFITH, FRANK STANLEY ... ..           | 3, Wellfield Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.                     |
| 1904      | GROVER, LUKE MONTAGU ... ..              | Surveyor's Office, Aldershot, Hampshire.                  |
| 1903      | GRUNDY, ALBERT ERNEST ... ..             | 19, St. Stephen's Road, Leicester.                        |
| 1904      | GUDGEON, HENRY LEISTER ... ..            | Imperial Hotel, Southsea, Hampshire.                      |
| 1904      | GUMBRELL, LEONARD BARTON ... ..          | 134, London Road, Kingston-on-Thames.                     |
| 1903      | HALLAM, FRANK VINCENT ... ..             | The Briars, 48, Lee Road, Blackheath, S.E.                |
| 1903      | HAMLYN, ERIC HENLEY ... ..               | 167, Camden Road, N.W.                                    |
| 1901      | HARRIS, EDWARD CHARLES ... ..            | Danehurst, Sudbrooke Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.        |
| 1902      | HARRISON, HAMILTON PAYN ... ..           | 33, Alexandra Road, Burton-on-Trent.                      |
| 1905      | HARSTON, WILLIAM EDWARDS ... ..          | Pembroke Villa, City Road, Norwich.                       |
| 1904      | HARVEY, EDWIN HARRY ... ..               | 30, Bradford Road, Southsea, Hampshire.                   |
| 1903      | HASLAM, PERCY LOVELL CLARE ... ..        | Ravenswood, Heaton, Bolton, Lancashire.                   |
| 1905      | HAYES, FREDERICK PERCY ... ..            | The Thornes, New Road, Chesham, Bucks.                    |



| Enrolled. | STUDENTS.                                  | Address.                                                |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 1904      | HAYNES, JOHN WYCLIFFE ... ..               | 24, Park Crescent, Brighton, Sussex.                    |
| 1903      | HAYTON, JAMES DAWSON WRAY ...              | 22, Muswell Rise, Highgate, N.                          |
| 1903      | HAYWARD, ARTHUR LATEWOOD ...               | Granville House, Castle Road, Walmer,<br>Kent.          |
| 1903      | HAZARD, CECIL JAMES ... ..                 | 28, Aden Grove, Stoke Newington, N.                     |
| 1904      | HEATH, SIDNEY HOWARD ... ..                | Kingsbridge, Westcombe Park, S.E.                       |
| 1905      | HEDLEY, THEODORE FENWICK ...               | 4, Grafton Road, Bedford.                               |
| 1902      | HENDERSON, COLIN EWART ...                 | The Agricultural College, Aspatria,<br>Cumberland.      |
| 1904      | HENNELL, CHARLES MURRAY ...                | 42, Elsham Road, Kensington, W.                         |
| 1902      | HEPWORTH, ERNEST ALFRED ...                | 391, Waterloo Road, Cheetham Hill,<br>Manchester.       |
| 1904      | HICKS, ARTHUR LESLIE... ..                 | Egham Hill, Egham, Surrey.                              |
| 1904      | HIGGINSON, HARRY SCOTT ... ..              | 8, Howard Place, Carlisle, Cumberland.                  |
| 1904      | HIGGS, KENNETH ALAN ... ..                 | Wickham, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.                       |
| 1903      | HINE, STANLEY GORDON ... ..                | 2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.                          |
| 1903      | HIPPISLEY, GERALD WILLIAMS ...             | New Street, Wells, Somersetshire.                       |
| 1905      | HOBBS, WILFRID ERNEST ... ..               | 31, Higheroft Terrace, Brighton.                        |
| 1904      | HODDING, CUTHBERT FRANCIS ...              | The Elms, Salisbury, Wilts.                             |
| 1903      | HODSON, LAURENCE SCRIVENER ...             | 223, Seven Sisters Road, Finsbury,<br>Park, N.          |
| 1905      | HOLFORD, SHELLEY... ..                     | 160, Romford Road, Stratford, E.                        |
| 1904      | HOLLAND, CECIL BARNARD ... ..              | The Coppice, Brownhills, nr. Walsall,<br>Staffordshire. |
| 1902      | HOLLIS, RALPH EDMOND ... ..                | Ralston, Conegra Road, High Wycombe,<br>Bucks.          |
| 1903      | HOOKEY, REGINALD EDWARD ...                | Gresham Lodge, North Side, Streatham<br>Common, S.W.    |
| 1905      | HOSKEN, WILFRID ... ..                     | 71, De-la-Warr Road, East Grinstead,<br>Sussex.         |
| 1904      | HOSKING, HAROLD ARTHUR ... ..              | Landrake, St. Germans, Cornwall.                        |
| 1905      | HOVENDEN, JACK REGINALD... ..              | "Glenlea," Thurlow Park Road, West<br>Dulwich, S.E.     |
| 1905      | HOWARD, GERALD WILFRID FAR-<br>DELL ... .. | New Buckingham, Attleborough, Norfolk.                  |
| 1903      | HOWSE, JAMES HAYWARD ... ..                | 9, Glendower Street, Monmouth.                          |
| 1902      | HUGHES, ERNEST WILLIAM ... ..              | Royal Station Hotel, Bath.                              |
| 1904      | HUGHES, JOHN HENRY ... ..                  | "Glengowan," Shortlands, Kent.                          |
| 1903      | HURCOMB, HAROLD FRANCIS ...                | 32, Warnborough Road, Oxford.                           |
| 1904      | INGRAM, EDWIN CECIL ... ..                 | Sturminster Newton, Dorsetshire.                        |

| Enrolled. | STUDENTS.                      | Address.                                             |
|-----------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 1902      | JACK, OSWALD GORDON PEARCE...  | 28, Avenue Road, Highgate, N.                        |
| 1902      | JACKSON, FRANCIS ... ..        | 28, Bedford Road, Hitchin, Herts.                    |
| 1904      | JEANS, GERALD MARK ... ..      | King Hall, Milton, Marlborough, Wilts.               |
| 1905      | JENNINGS, GEORGE ALGERNON ...  | Bemoinda, Queen's Road, Kingston Hill, Surrey.       |
| 1903      | JENNINGS, WILLIAM ALFRED ...   | 219, Mortlake Road, Ilford, Essex.                   |
| 1904      | JONES, ARTHUR DEW ... ..       | 8, Groby Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester.       |
| 1905      | JONES, CYRIL MONTAGU ... ..    | 27, Regent Street, Swindon, Wilts.                   |
| 1902      | JONES, CYRIL ROGER ... ..      | Ireton Lodge, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire.          |
| 1905      | JONES, FRANK CECIL ... ..      | 8, Rawlinson Road, Oxford.                           |
| 1905      | JONES, MONTAGUE WILLIAM ...    | 8, Rawlinson Road, Oxford.                           |
| 1902      | JONES-WILLIAMS, ALFRED HUGH... | Laughern Hill House, Wickenford, Worcester.          |
|           |                                |                                                      |
| 1904      | KEMP, ERIC WILLIAM ... ..      | The Laurels, Trowbridge, Wiltshire.                  |
| 1903      | KENDZIOR, FRANK FELIX ... ..   | The Downs, Purley, Surrey.                           |
| 1904      | KENNARD, HORACE BURDOCK ...    | St. Margaret's, New Eltham, Kent.                    |
| 1904      | KING, JOHN LEONARD ... ..      | Town Hall, Battersea, S.W.                           |
| 1904      | KING, SIMMONDS ... ..          | "Deolale," Maidstone Road, Chatham.                  |
| 1903      | KLOSZ, HUBERT JOHN ... ..      | 37, Platt's Lane, Hampstead, N.W.                    |
| 1905      | KNIGHT, RICHARD ... ..         | 17, The Grove, Blackheath, Kent.                     |
|           |                                |                                                      |
| 1902      | LAMBERT, LESLIE HARRISON ...   | e/o Messrs. Tyler and Co., 45, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. |
| 1903      | LAVINGTON, THOMAS HENRY RUSS   | Llansilin, Marlborough, Wiltshire.                   |
| 1905      | LEE, LESLIE HERBERT ... ..     | 4, High Street, Ashford, Kent.                       |
| 1905      | LEIGH, LIONEL ARTHUR AUSTEN... | Wargrave Vicarage, Wargrave, Berkshire.              |
| 1902      | LE MAY, TRACEY DEAVIN ... ..   | Denmark House, Tonbridge, Kent.                      |
| 1904      | LIST, STANLEY NORMAN ... ..    | 8, Chepstow Road, Croydon.                           |
| 1904      | LITTLER, ALBERT EDWARD ... ..  | Knowsley, Prescott, Lancashire.                      |

| Enrolled. | STUDENTS.                                      | Address.                                                               |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1904      | LEWELLYN, DAVID... ..                          | 15, Alfred Street, Neath, South Wales.                                 |
| 1905      | LLOYD, SYDNEY HAMILTON ... ..                  | "Holecote," Parkstone Road, Poole,<br>Dorset.                          |
| 1903      | LOADES, FRANK CHARLES ... ..                   | North Field House, Morpeth, Northumbria.                               |
| 1904      | LOCKE, VICTOR FRANKLIN ... ..                  | 48, Queen Street, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire.                        |
| 1905      | Longbottom, John Leonard ... ..                | Dingleside, Gledholt, Huddersfield,<br>Yorkshire.                      |
| 1903      | LORAM, JOHN ANNING ... ..                      | Monkerton Barton, Pinhoe, near Exeter,<br>Devon.                       |
| 1903      | LORD, FREDERICK WILLIAM... ..                  | 63, Heights Lane, Rochdale, Lancashire.                                |
| 1904      | LOVE, HAROLD VINCENT ... ..                    | 5, Brandon Road, Southsea, Hants.                                      |
| 1905      | LUFF, EDWARD STANLEY ... ..                    | Manor Farm, Uphill, Weston-super-Mare.                                 |
| 1905      | LUFF, HERBERT WILFRID ... ..                   | North Curry, Taunton, Somersetshire.                                   |
| 1904      | LYNAM, HARRY VALENTINE ... ..                  | 22, West Street, Newcastle, Staffordshire.                             |
| 1903      | LYNE, HARRY ... ..                             | Estate Office, Brigg, Lincolnshire.                                    |
| 1905      | MAIR, WILLIAM FRASER ... ..                    | The Elms, Stretford, near Manchester.                                  |
| 1905      | MARTIN, VICTOR CALLINGHAM ... ..               | 8, Amherst Avenue, Ealing, W.                                          |
| 1902      | MCDougALL, DOUGLAS ROBERT ... ..               | Perrymead, High Road, Streatham, S.W.                                  |
| 1902      | MAHOMED, HUMPHRY ... ..                        | 152, Harley Street, W.                                                 |
| 1904      | MARKHAM, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM<br>O'LEARY ... .. | 9, Glenbrook Road, West Hampstead,<br>N.W.                             |
| 1904      | MARTIN, FREDERICK MARK ... ..                  | "Romanholme," Pelham Road, Gravesend,<br>Kent.                         |
| 1904      | MARTIN, HARRISON ... ..                        | Elstree, Redhill, Surrey.                                              |
| 1902      | MARTIN, MORITZ RICHARD... ..                   | 61, St. Mary's Grove, Chiswick, W.                                     |
| 1904      | MATHEWS, HUGH SPENCER ... ..                   | 32, Augustus Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.                              |
| 1902      | MATTHEWS, FRANK WILLIAM ... ..                 | Richmond House, Gravelly Hill, Erdington,<br>Birmingham, Warwickshire. |
| 1904      | MESSINGER, PHILIP ... ..                       | Hill View, Nightingale Road, Guildford.                                |
| 1904      | MILES, LEONARD PERCY ... ..                    | Netherfields, Shortlands, Kent.                                        |
| 1904      | MILLER, PERCY CLARKE ... ..                    | Horse Fair, Banbury, Oxfordshire.                                      |
| 1903      | MILLS, ROBERT HENRY ... ..                     | 57, London Road, Horsham, Sussex.                                      |
| 1904      | MILNES, CHARLTON ... ..                        | 57, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead,<br>Cheshire.                          |

| Enrolled. | STUDENTS.                        | Address.                                                 |
|-----------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1904      | MONTGOMERY, WM. ALEXANDER        | Sunnybank, Strandtown, Belfast.                          |
| 1905      | MOODY, HERBERT LINE ... ..       | 5, Winton Street, Ryde, Isle of Wight.                   |
| 1904      | MORGAN, ERNEST WILLIAM... ..     | 29, Fleet Street, E.C.                                   |
| 1904      | MORRIS, HENRY ROWLAND... ..      | The Agricultural College, Aspatria, Cumberland.          |
| 1902      | NEATE, FRANCIS WEBB... ..        | Speenhamland, Newbury, Berkshire.                        |
| 1902      | NEWHOUSE, EDWARD ... ..          | Ancliffe Hall, Slyne, near Lancaster.                    |
| 1904      | NOEL, HAROLD ERNEST... ..        | Ockham, Surrey.                                          |
| 1904      | NUTTER, HUBERT CHARLES... ..     | "Rickwoods," Cowden, Kent.                               |
| 1903      | ORD, HENRY ERRINGTON ... ..      | Estate Office, Bretton, near Wakefield, Yorkshire.       |
| 1904      | OWEN, TREVOR A. R. ... ..        | 37, Sandy Road, Seaforth, Liverpool.                     |
| 1903      | PALMER, CHARLES DRAYTON ... ..   | 34, Grove Avenue, Norwich, Norfolk.                      |
| 1905      | PALMER, FREDERICK CHARLES ... .. | 28, Sheen Lane, East Sheen, Mortlake, S.W.               |
| 1903      | PARRATT, OSWALD ESTCOTT... ..    | The Oaks, Half Moon Lane, North Dulwich, S.E.            |
| 1904      | PARRY, BERTRAM LEIGH ... ..      | Woodlands, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancashire.                 |
| 1904      | PATERSON, EDWARD DOUGLAS ... ..  | The Homestead, Fog Lane, Didsbury, near Manchester.      |
| 1904      | PATEY, GEORGE HEAD ... ..        | 70, Blenheim Gardens, Willesden Green, N.W.              |
| 1904      | PATTERSON, CYRIL STANLEY... ..   | Cairnsmore, Merrilocks Road, Blundell-sands, Lancashire. |
| 1903      | PAYNE, ERNEST ALBERT ... ..      | 14, Western Parade, Southsea.                            |
| 1904      | PEARCH, DOUGLAS DAVISSON ... ..  | Hastings House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.             |

| Enrolled. | STUDENTS.                       | Address.                                             |
|-----------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 1904      | PEMBERTON, BASIL CHARLES ...    | Stockers, Rickmansworth, Herts.                      |
| 1903      | PERKINS, SAMUEL BARCLAY... ..   | 33, Emma Place, East Stonehouse, Devon.              |
| 1903      | PETER, FRANCIS ... ..           | Ham Villa, Berkeley, Gloucestershire.                |
| 1903      | PETRIE, ALAN ROY... ..          | Braemoray, Hadley, New Barnet, Middlesex.            |
| 1905      | POLLEY, GORDON ... ..           | 167, Balaam Street, Plaistow, E.                     |
| 1902      | POWER, PERCY TOMES ... ..       | Southwold, Walton-on-Thames.                         |
| 1903      | PRICE, JOHN ROWLAND ... ..      | Oak Cottage, Elworth, Sandbach, Cheshire.            |
| 1903      | PRITCHARD, DANIEL PERCY ... ..  | "Erlesdene," 38, Farm Road, Sparkbrook, Birmingham.  |
| 1905      | PULFORD, LEONARD CYRIL ... ..   | Claremont, Elgin Road, Addiscombe, Surrey.           |
| 1902      | PURKESS, ARTHUR JAMES ... ..    | Myndestede, Westlecot Road, Swindon Wiltshire.       |
| 1904      | PURNELL, ROBERT ALFRED ... ..   | St. Hilda, London Road, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. |
| 1904      | RAMSAY, SIDNEY HERBERT ... ..   | The Grange, East Cliff, Herne Bay, Kent.             |
| 1903      | RATCLIFF, SIDNEY ARTHUR ... ..  | 5, Dawson Place, Bayswater, W.                       |
| 1902      | RAWLENCE, GEORGE NORMAN ... ..  | Newlands, London Road, Salisbury.                    |
| 1904      | RAYMOND, WALTER LESLIE ... ..   | Hodford Farm, Child's Hill, N.W.                     |
| 1904      | REEVE, GARNET NORMAN ... ..     | 36, Dingwall Road, Croydon, Surrey.                  |
| 1903      | RELTON, HAROLD STEWART ... ..   | "Congelow," 2, Brighton Road, S. Croydon, Surrey.    |
| 1902      | RENDELL, FRANK ... ..           | Forde View, Torquay Road, Newton Abbot, Devon.       |
| 1903      | RICHARDSON, GEORGE ... ..       | Middleton Crescent, Leeds.                           |
| 1903      | RICHARDSON, JOHN STOCKS... ..   | East Parade Chambers, Leeds, Yorkshire.              |
| 1903      | RICHARDSON, WILFRID SEAGRAM     | Warminster, Alexandra Park Road, Muswell Hill, N.    |
| 1903      | RIGHTON, EDWARD GRANTHAM ... .. | 39, High Street, Evesham, Worcestershire.            |
| 1905      | ROBERTS, JOSEPH THOMAS ... ..   | Garden Cottage, Acrefair Ruabon, Wales.              |
| 1905      | ROBERTS, ROBERT LLOYD ... ..    | Mallor House, Wrexham Street, Mold, Denbigh.         |
| 1904      | ROBINSON, FRANCIS WALTER ... .. | 30, Halford Road, Richmond, Surrey.                  |
| 1903      | RODWELL, LIONEL HELM ... ..     | The Agricultural College, Aspatria, Cumberland.      |
| 1902      | ROGERS, JOHN RUSSELL ... ..     | 8, High Street, Maldon, Essex.                       |



| Enrolled. | STUDENTS.                                 | Address.                                                         |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1903      | ROGERS, LEONARD SAMUEL... ..              | "Aberglaslyn," 2, Birdhurst Rise,<br>Croydon, Surrey.            |
| 1904      | ROSS, SYDNEY WALTER... ..                 |                                                                  |
| 1905      | ROWETT, FREDERICK JOSEPH L. ...           | Lancaster House, Leybourne Road,<br>Leytonstone.                 |
| 1903      | ROWLAND, HAROLD EVANS ... ..              | 7, Walton Terrace, Aylesbury, Bucking-<br>hamshire.              |
| 1903      | ROWLAND, WILLIAM JOHN W. ...              | 1, Wood View Gardens, Highgate, N.                               |
| 1903      | ROWLANDS, GEORGE BENNETT ...              | Newtown, Montgomery.                                             |
| 1903      | ROYSTON, HAROLD GEORGE... ..              | 76, Lincoln Road, East Finchley, N.                              |
| 1905      | RUCK, ARTHUR ... ..                       | 19, Bryn Road, Swansea, Glamorgan-<br>shire.                     |
| 1903      | RUSSELL, GORDON RUTTER ... ..             | 42, Romola Road, Herne Hill, S.E.                                |
| 1905      | ST. QUINTIN, CLIFFORD JACK ...            | c/o H. P. Chalk, Cambridge House,<br>Linton, Cambridgeshire.     |
| 1902      | SALTER, WILLIAM ... ..                    | 15, Sunnyside Road, Ilford, E.                                   |
| 1902      | SALTER, WILLIAM ERIC ... ..               | Attleborough Hall, Norfolk.                                      |
| 1902      | SARSONS, EDWARD RUSSELL ...               | 92, Trafalgar Road, Moseley, near Bir-<br>mingham.               |
| 1901      | SCAMMELL, THOMAS EDWARD ...               | 105, Minard Road, Hither Green, Cat-<br>ford, S.E.               |
| 1903      | SCEATS, DOUGLAS BRIANT ... ..             | 12, St. Martin's Mansions, Ullswater<br>Road, West Norwood, S.E. |
| 1905      | SCOTHORNE, FREDERICK ... ..               | 26, Herbert Road, Stockwell, S.W.                                |
| 1905      | SEWELL, FRANK HERSEY ... ..               | 26, Croom's Hill, Greenwich, S.E.                                |
| 1905      | SEYMOUR, ARTHUR GRANVILLE<br>CULME ... .. | Glenville, Bitterne, Hampshire.                                  |
| 1905      | SEYMOUR, GURTH HACO ... ..                | The Retreat, Wimborne, Dorset.                                   |
| 1905      | SHARP, WILLIAM ALFRED ... ..              | Mount View, Carshalton Road, Sutton,<br>Surrey.                  |
| 1904      | SHEARBURN, WILLIAM IVERY                  | "Roseneath," Dorking, Surrey.                                    |
| 1905      | SHEDDEN, EDWARD CLAUDE ...                | The Ferns, Newport, Pagnell, Bucks.                              |
| 1900      | SHEPHARD, JOSEPH ERNEST... ..             | 21, Grange Road, Canonbury, N.                                   |
| 1905      | SHEPHEARD-WALWYN, JOHN ERIC               | Croftlands, Carlisle.                                            |
| 1904      | SHONE, GEORGE GORDON ... ..               | Market Chambers, Market Place, Peter-<br>borough, Northampton.   |
| 1904      | SHOVELTON, WALTER ... ..                  | Carholme, Ellesmere Park, Eccles, Man-<br>chester.               |
| 1903      | SMALL, HARRY LIONEL... ..                 | Gigley, near Witney, Oxfordshire.                                |
| 1905      | SMITH, GEORGE HALLATT ... ..              | Ruloe, near Northwich, Cheshire.                                 |
| 1902      | SMITH, PERCIVAL ... ..                    | 2, Coltsgate Hill, Ripon, York.                                  |

| Enrolled. | STUDENTS.                            | Address.                                                    |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1901      | SMITH, WILLIAM BOULTON ... ..        | Council Offices, Vestry Hall, Rushden Northamptonshire.     |
| 1905      | SPARKS, FERNLY GEORGE ... ..         | "Rosendale," Littledown Road, Bourne mouth, Hampshire.      |
| 1901      | SPRECKLEY, ROBERT OSCAR ... ..       | 3, St. Ethelbert Street, Hereford.                          |
| 1902      | STACEY, MICHAEL BEDE ... ..          | Chilberton, Doods Road, Reigate Surrey.                     |
| 1904      | STAMPER, THOMAS HENRY G. ... ..      | 122, North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.                       |
| 1904      | STANIER, THOMAS M ... ..             | Dalzell Estate Office, Motherwell, N.B.                     |
| 1905      | STEDDY, HARRY CHARLES ... ..         | 19, Westbourne Terrace, Sutton Lane Chiswick, W.            |
| 1904      | STEVENS, HAROLD SMEETON ... ..       | Weston Favell, Northampton.                                 |
| 1902      | STIMSON, DOUGLAS CECIL ... ..        | "Glendwr," 52, Brixton Hill, S.W.                           |
| 1904      | STOHWASSER, SIDNEY HAROLD ... ..     | 103, Priory Road, West Hampstead N.W.                       |
| 1905      | STRIDE, WALTER OSBORN... ..          | c/o Rendell and Symons, Newton Abbot Devon.                 |
| 1905      | STRUDWICK, LESLIE HAYWARD ... ..     | The Sycamores, Beulah Hill, Surrey.                         |
| 1905      | STUBBS, RALPH A. ... ..              | Rock Cliffe, Cheadle, Staffordshire.                        |
| 1903      | SYMES, EDWARD DOUGLAS ... ..         | Ferndale House, Tunbridge Wells Kent.                       |
| 1902      | TALBOT, CECIL GORDON ... ..          | Shelford, 1, Monivea Road, Beckenham Kent.                  |
| 1903      | TALLON, JOSEPH FRANCIS ... ..        | 1, Bold Square, Chester.                                    |
| 1902      | TAYLOR, ALFRED CECIL ... ..          | 17, St. Mildred's Road, Lee, S.E.                           |
| 1904      | TAYLOR, JOHN HENLEY ... ..           | Ingleside, Golden Manor, Hanwell, W.                        |
| 1905      | THARP, ROBERT CHARLES ... ..         | 86, Ladbroke Grove, Notting Hill, W.                        |
| 1903      | THORNE, HARMAN ... ..                | Asheroft, Newport, Barnstaple, Devon                        |
| 1901      | TIDMARSH, CHARLES BAILLIE ... ..     | Surrey Cottage, Combs, Stowmarket Suffolk.                  |
| 1901      | TIVENDALE, THOMAS ... ..             | 1, Highbury Hill, N.                                        |
| 1905      | TRESIDDER, HENRY EDMUND ... ..       | 7, Marlborough Road, Falmouth Cornwall.                     |
| 1903      | TRODD, JOHN WILLIAM ... ..           | Bettesworth Road, Ryde, Isle of Wight                       |
| 1905      | TROLLOPE, FRANCIS HENRY MOORE ... .. | Glenwood, Virginia Water, Surrey.                           |
| 1904      | TURNER, HAROLD ERNEST ... ..         | The Gables, Stamford Street, Ashton under-Lyne, Lancashire. |
| 1902      | TURNHAM, ROBERT COATES ... ..        | Mayfield, Church End, Finchley, N.                          |

| Enrolled. | STUDENTS.                        | Address.                                               |
|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1904      | ULLYETT, LESLIE G. S.... ..      | "Devonia," Queen's Road, Leytonstone, N.E.             |
| 1904      | VIGARS, JOHN WILLIAM ... ..      | Danygarth, Crickhowell, Brecknockshire.                |
| 1902      | VINING, ERIC LESLIE RANDALL ...  | Grove House, Jews Walk, Sydenham, S.E.                 |
| 1905      | WADMORE, EDWIN ARTHUR ... ..     | Wembdon, Bridgwater, Somersetshire.                    |
| 1904      | WALES, JOHN GEORGE C. ... ..     | 23, Baker Street, Portman Square, W.                   |
| 1904      | WALKDEN, WILLIAM ... ..          | Davenport House, Alderley Edge, Cheshire.              |
| 1903      | WARD, HAROLD TOWRY ... ..        | Laurel Cottage, Watermoor, Cirencester.                |
| 1903      | WARD, JOHN ELDON ... ..          | 10, Wyresdale Road, Bolton, Lancashire.                |
| 1905      | WARD, REGINALD CHARLES ... ..    | 41, Hadlow Road, Tonbridge, Kent.                      |
| 1903      | WATSON, NOEL B. ... ..           | Westover, Low Fell, Gateshead, Durham.                 |
| 1903      | WEGUELIN, JOHN DAVID ... ..      | 6, Moreton Road, Croydon, Surrey.                      |
| 1904      | WELLER, CYRIL G. R.... ..        | c/o G. D. Templeman, Hambridge, Curry Rivel, Taunton.  |
| 1905      | WESTCOTT, THOMAS DENNIS ... ..   | 3, Priory Avenue, High Wycombe, Bucks.                 |
| 1904      | WESTWORTH, ALFRED ROBERT ... ..  | 78, High Street, Sydenham, S.E.                        |
| 1902      | WICKENDEN, ERNEST ... ..         | 12, Claremont Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.             |
| 1901      | WIGHTMAN, WILLIAM OSBORNE ... .. | Thornbank, Godstone Road, Purley.                      |
| 1902      | WILKS, GILBERT ... ..            | 59, South Parade, Banbury, Oxfordshire.                |
| 1904      | WILLIAMS, WILLIAM ALFRED ... ..  | 26, Victoria Road, Oldfield Park, Bath, Somersetshire. |
| 1904      | WILLMOTT, ARTHUR STANLEY ... ..  | Lexden, Sutherland Road, Ealing, W.                    |
| 1902      | WILLMOTT, JAMES PERCEVAL ... ..  | Lexden, Sutherland Road, Ealing, W.                    |
| 1902      | WILSON, SIDNEY MARSHALL ... ..   | 138, Haverstock Hill, N.W.                             |
| 1903      | WINDER, GEORGE MAURICE... ..     | Agricultural College, Downton, Salisbury.              |
| 1903      | WINFIELD, ERNEST ... ..          | 21, Albion Street, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire.         |
| 1904      | WISE, WILLIAM CHARLES ... ..     | Kelvedon, Heathfield Tower, Heathfield, Sussex.        |
| 1905      | WOOD, ARTHUR EDWARD ... ..       | Hakone, Carysfort Road, Boscombe, Hampshire.           |
| 1902      | WOODHAMS, RICHARD EDWARD ... ..  | 50, Havelock Road, Hastings, Sussex.                   |
| 1905      | WOOLLEY, MAURICE THEODORE ... .. | The Red House, Loughborough, Leicestershire.           |

| Enrolled. | STUDENTS.                                  | Address.                                            |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 1903      | WRAIGHT, GEORGE FREDERICK<br>HAROLD ... .. | 94, Upper Grosvenor Road, Tunbridge<br>Wells, Kent. |
| 1904      | WRIGHT, HARRY AUGUSTINE ...                | 2, Mill Street, Warwick.                            |
| 1904      | WRIGHT, WILLIAM NEWCOME ...                | The Briars, Chelmsford Road, Woodford<br>Essex.     |
| 1901      | WYKES, HERBERT IVIE ... ..                 | 42, Elms Road, Clapham Common, S.W.                 |
| 1902      | YOUNG, SIDNEY ... ..                       | Redholme, The Wallands, Lewes<br>Sussex.            |

Total Number of Students, 385.

#### SUMMARY.

|                                |       |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Honorary Members ... ..        | 19    |
| Fellows... ..                  | 1,889 |
| Professional Associates ... .. | 1,297 |
| Associates ... ..              | 78    |
| Colonial Fellows ... ..        | 31    |
| Students ... ..                | 385   |
| Total ... ..                   | 3,699 |

NOTE.—To ensure the regular transmission of the Papers and Notices, it is particularly requested that any changes of address be communicated at once to the Secretary.

## Members of the Institution who have passed the Fellowship Examination.

*\* Those to whose names a star is affixed have passed the Fellowship Examination but have not yet been transferred to the Class.*

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|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1893 ABRAMS, BENJAMIN PERCY.                                                    | 1898 BANKS, FREDK. STUART ANGUS<br>(Penfold Gold Medal, 1898). |
| 1901 ADDIE, JOHN HEATHCOTE.                                                     | 1904 *BARCLAY, ROBERT HERMAN.                                  |
| 1900 ADDISCOTT, HENRY HUGH.                                                     | 1905 *BARE, ARNOLD EDWIN.                                      |
| 1888 ADKIN, BENAIAH WHITLEY<br>(Special Sanitary Science<br>Certificate, 1893). | 1903 BARKER, CHARLES.                                          |
| 1905 *ALLEN, LESLIE HERBERT.                                                    | 1901 BARKER, FREDERICK GEORGE.                                 |
| 1897 ALLEN, PERCY.                                                              | 1898 BARKER, GEOFFREY LIONEL.                                  |
| 1901 ALLSEBROOK, ARTHUR.                                                        | 1891 BARNES, GEORGE FREDERICK.                                 |
| 1899 AMBLER, SYDNEY WOOD.                                                       | 1899 BARNS, STEPHEN ALLEN.                                     |
| 1893 AMOS, FRANK (Crawter Prize,<br>1893).                                      | 1901 BASLEY, HAROLD PULLAM.                                    |
| 1905 *ANDERSON, HENRY.                                                          | 1900 BAVERSTOCK, HAROLD BRIDGE.                                |
| 1899 ANGEL, FRANCIS HOUGHTON.                                                   | 1893 BEADEL, MAURICE FREDERICK.                                |
| 1892 ANSCOMBE, ERNEST.                                                          | 1889 BEARD, EDWIN THOMAS.                                      |
| 1903 APPLEBY, JOHN HENRY JAMES.                                                 | 1904 *BEDDALL, HERBERT BOWMAN.                                 |
| 1895 ARIS, JOHN WHITTON.                                                        | 1884 BEDELLS, CHARLES HERBERT.                                 |
| 1900 ARNO, SAMUEL.                                                              | 1905 *BEDFORD, CHARLES EDGAR.                                  |
| 1894 ARNOTT, JOHN.                                                              | 1902 BEKEN, GEORGE KINGSNORTH.                                 |
| 1905 *ASH, HORACE JAMES.                                                        | 1895 BELCHER, EDWARD JOHN.                                     |
| 1897 ASHENDEN, LEONARD THOMAS.                                                  | 1896 BELL, HERBERT OWEN.                                       |
| 1901 ASSITER, HARRY G. (Special<br>Sanitary Science Certificate,<br>1892).      | 1893 BELLINGHAM, ARCHIBALD<br>TURNER.                          |
| 1904 *AUBREY, WILLIAM BEAUCHAMP.                                                | 1905 *BENJAMIN, ASHLEY FLORIAN.                                |
| 1904 *AUSTIN, FRANK HOLMAN.                                                     | 1888 BENSON, ROBERT ALAN<br>(Bracketed Special Prize, 1884).   |
| 1887 AUSTIN, RICHARD, JUN.                                                      | 1897 *BENTLEY, HAROLD EDWIN.                                   |
| 1891 AYLEN, CECIL HUGH.                                                         | 1901 BERRY, CHARLES WINDSOR.                                   |
|                                                                                 | 1905 *BETENSON, FREDERIC ROGER.                                |
|                                                                                 | 1893 BEVEN, SEPTIMUS.                                          |
|                                                                                 | 1899 *BICKFORD, JOSEPH GRANT.                                  |
| 1899 BADDELEY, BERNARD BERESFORD                                                | 1894 BIDWELL, JOHN EVANS.                                      |
| 1895 BAILEY, LOUIS HEWITT.                                                      | 1898 BIDWELL, PHILIP SHELFORD.                                 |
| 1902 *BALDWIN-WISEMAN, WILLIAM<br>RALPH.                                        | 1901 BIGG, LIONEL THURSFIELD.                                  |
| 1891 BALL, WILLIAM ALFRED.                                                      | 1902 *BINGHAM, WILLIAM RAPER.                                  |
| 1903 *BAMFORD, WALTER HERBERT.                                                  | 1904 *BINNS, HENRY WILLIAM.                                    |
| 1893 BANCROFT, FREDERICK HERBERT                                                | 1900 BIRCH, FRANCIS JULIAN<br>LAURENCE.                        |



*Members of the Institution who have Passed the Fellowship Examination—continued.*

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|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 1894 BIRCH, RICHARD ELWYN.                                                                        | 1896 BROOKS, PHILIP FULLER.                           |
| 1889 BIRCH, WALTER DE HOGHTON.                                                                    | 1893 BROWN, ALEXANDER BURNETT.                        |
| 1893 BLACKBOURN, HENRY.                                                                           | 1901 BROWN, ARTHUR ALLEN.                             |
| 1898 *BLACKSHAW, CHARLES.                                                                         | 1905 *BROWN, ARTHUR FREDERICK.                        |
| 1905 *BLAIR, JOHN WATSON.                                                                         | 1893 BROWN, ARTHUR MACDONALD<br>(Driver Prize, 1889). |
| 1898 BLAKE, EDWIN HOLMES ( <i>Special<br/>Sanitary Science Certificate,<br/>1900</i> ).           | 1902 BROWN, FREDERICK.                                |
| 1904 *BLISS, FRAS. GEORGE.                                                                        | 1894 BROWN, GEORGE TURVILLE.                          |
| 1902 *BLISS, THEODORE STEPHEN.                                                                    | 1903 BROWN, WILLIAM HENRY.                            |
| 1901 BLISS, THOMAS CUSHWAY.                                                                       | 1901 *BRUTON, BASIL VASSAR.                           |
| 1898 BLOUNT, EDWARD.                                                                              | 1901 *BRUZAUD, GEORGE JOSEPH.                         |
| 1898 BLUNT, MONTAGUE CECIL.                                                                       | 1887 BUCKLAND, ALFRED VIRGOE.                         |
| 1905 *BODDINGTON. PERCY EDGAR.                                                                    | 1893 BUCKLAND, SIDNEY CRAWFORD.                       |
| 1893 BODY, ARTHUR.                                                                                | 1905 *BULLEY, HORACE WILLIAM.                         |
| 1899 BOOKER, FRANK WILLIAM.                                                                       | 1900 BURGESS, HENRY HERBERT<br>PHILIP.                |
| 1904 *BOOTH, ERNEST WITTON.                                                                       | 1904 BURNETT, JOHN.                                   |
| 1895 BOOTH, GILBERT WILLIAM.                                                                      | 1901 BURR, HARRY.                                     |
| 1891 BOULTING, FREDERICK EDWARD.                                                                  | 1904 BURROUGHES, CHAS. FITZ-<br>PATRICK.              |
| 1902 BOWDEN, HARRY.                                                                               | 1887 BURROWS, ALFRED JOHN.                            |
| 1899 BOWDEN, JOHN FRIENDSHIP ( <i>In-<br/>stitution Prize, 1891; Craw-<br/>ter Prize, 1899</i> ). | 1901 *BURROWS, FRANK HERBERT.                         |
| 1904 BOYTON, BERTRAM ALFRED.                                                                      | 1905 *BURSTOW, RALPH HENRY.                           |
| 1892 BRACKETT, FREDERICK HENRY.                                                                   | 1901 BURTENSHAW, ALBERT KING.                         |
| 1899 BRACKETT, WILLIAM NEWBEGIN.                                                                  | 1896 BURTON, AMOS.                                    |
| 1895 BRADLEY, JAMES WILLIAM.                                                                      | 1901 BURTON, REGINALD ROBERT.                         |
| 1903 *BRADSHAW, ARTHUR GEORGE.                                                                    | 1891 BUSHELL, HENRY.                                  |
| 1904 *BRADSHAW, HAROLD CLAUD.                                                                     | 1899 BUTLER, ALBERT ERNEST.                           |
| 1893 BRADY, RALPH HOLLINSHED.                                                                     | 1899 BUTLER, CHARLES.                                 |
| 1903 *BRAMLEY, FRANCIS HERBERT.                                                                   |                                                       |
| 1895 BREEDS, ARTHUR OWEN.                                                                         | 1903 *CABLE, CHARLES VINCENT.                         |
| 1904 *BRENT, THOMAS.                                                                              | 1896 CAMPBELL, HUGH BRUCE.                            |
| 1902 *BRIERLEY, HUGH COLLEY. ( <i>In-<br/>stitution Prize, 1900</i> ).                            | 1903 CANCH, THOMAS RICHARD.                           |
| 1904 BRIGGS, ARTHUR.                                                                              | 1904 CANDY, WALTER EMMANUEL.                          |
| 1898 BRIGHTON, GEORGE LAWRENCE.                                                                   | 1898 CARNELL, SYDNEY GEORGE.                          |
| 1894 BRINKWORTH, ROBERT EDWIN.                                                                    | 1898 CARPMAEL, HAROLD.                                |
| 1897 BRINSLEY, HERBERT GEORGE<br>WILLIAM.                                                         | 1901 CARR, CUTHBERT ELLISON.                          |
| 1905 *BROAD, SYDNEY LOWTHER.                                                                      | 1900 *CARR, HERBERT FRANCIS.                          |
| 1901 *BROOKER, FREDERICK GEORGE.                                                                  | 1898 CARTWRIGHT, ALFRED STOTT.                        |
| 1896 BROOKS, JOHN McMULLEN.                                                                       | 1904 *CATON, THOMAS L.                                |
|                                                                                                   | 1898 CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGE ARTHUR<br>RADDON.            |

*Members of the Institution who have Passed the Fellowship Examination—  
continued.*

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|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1895 CHAMBERS, THEODORE GERVASE<br>(Penfold Gold Medal, 1895).            | 1892 CORDEROY, ATHELSTANE.                                   |
| 1904 *CHAMPERNOWNE, AMYAS W.                                              | 1903 CORY, EDWARD JOHN.                                      |
| 1904 *CHANDLER, JOHN.                                                     | 1898 COTTERELL, ALBERT PLAYER-ISAAC.                         |
| 1901 CHART, CHRISTOPHER.                                                  | 1899 *COWIN, NORRIS TYNWALD.                                 |
| 1905 *CHATELL, ARTHUR PAUL.                                               | 1900 COWPER, WILLIAM SHAPLAND.                               |
| 1901 CHATELL, FRANCIS LORiot.                                             | 1897 COX, WALTER THEODORE.                                   |
| 1904 CHENNELLS, NEWMAN.                                                   | 1904 *CRABTREE, PERCY.                                       |
| 1900 CHESTERTON, FRANK SIDNEY.                                            | 1902 *CRAGG, GEORGE EDWIN.                                   |
| 1902 CHESTERTON, SIDNEY JAMES.                                            | 1903 CRAMPTON, ARTHUR WESLEY.                                |
| 1900 CHICHESTER, RICHARD HERBERT.                                         | 1899 CRESWELL, WILLIAM THOMAS.                               |
| 1904 *CHILWELL, CHARLES VYVYAN.                                           | 1893 CRIER, JOHN THOMAS.                                     |
| 1904 *CLARK, HUDSON OWEN.                                                 | 1899 CRONK, CHARLES TYLEE.                                   |
| 1901 CLARK, NATHANIEL, JUN.                                               | 1895 CROSS, ARNOLD CHARLES-MARTIN.                           |
| 1901 CLARKE, ERNEST SEYMOUR.                                              | 1903 CROSS, ARTHUR GEORGE.                                   |
| 1902 *CLARKE, LEONARD EUSTACE.                                            | 1904 CROUCH, JAMES LEONARD.                                  |
| 1898 CLARKSON, WILLIAM, JUN.                                              | 1898 CROWTHER, KESTON NELSON.                                |
| 1894 COALES, HERBERT GEORGE.                                              | 1905 *CRUMP, EDWARD HAROLD.                                  |
| 1905 *COATES, LAURENCE CALVERT.                                           | 1905 *CRUMP, HAROLD.                                         |
| 1903 *COBB, HENRY, FREDERICK.                                             | 1905 *CUBITT, HORACE WILLIAM.                                |
| 1902 *COBB, ROBERT.                                                       | 1901 *CULLEN, FELIX VICTOR.                                  |
| 1893 COBHAM, GEORGE WILLIAM<br>(Special Prize, 1890; Cawter Prize, 1890). | 1899 CULVERHOUSE, CECIL GOLDAR-FEARN.                        |
| 1901 COCHRANE, WILLIAM JAMES.                                             | 1905 *CULVER, HERBERT GEORGE.                                |
| 1903 *COCKS, JOHN, FREDERICK.                                             | 1900 CUTLER, GEORGE ALFRED.                                  |
| 1903 *COLE, HERBERT COVINGTON.                                            |                                                              |
| 1900 *COLE, JAMES THOMSON.                                                | 1905 DADD, CHAS. JOHN THOMAS.                                |
| 1904 *COLES, JAMES HATCH.                                                 | 1903 *DALGLIESH, CHRISTOPHER.                                |
| 1898 COLLINS, HORACE.                                                     | 1899 DANGERFIELD, THOMAS SAMUEL.                             |
| 1902 *COOK, CECIL NEWTON.                                                 | 1897 *DANIEL, HENRY WILKINSON.<br>(Institution Prize, 1896). |
| 1901 *COOK, EDWARD ARTHUR.                                                | 1903 *DANIELL, FREDERICK STANLEY.                            |
| 1904 COOK, FREDERIC WILLIAM.                                              | 1903 DANN, HENRY, JUN.                                       |
| 1903 *COOKE-YARBOROUGH, ORFEUR FREDERIC.                                  | 1890 DARCH, JOHN.                                            |
| 1902 COOPE, SAMUEL.                                                       | 1901 DAUBNEY, CHARLES.                                       |
| 1902 COOPER, ARTHUR JOHN.                                                 | 1892 DAVEY, HENRY THOMAS.                                    |
| 1902 *COOPER, GEORGE AUGUSTUS.                                            | 1903 *DAVID, LEWIS WOOLLEY.                                  |
| 1904 COOPER, HARRY THOMAS.                                                | 1903 DAVIDGE, WILLIAM ROBERT.                                |
| 1894 COPE, HENRY JAMES.                                                   | 1895 DAVIES, CYRIL FROODVALE.<br>(Cawter Prize, 1895).       |
| 1899 *COPE, WILLIAM GEORGE.                                               | 1894 DAVIES, DAVID THOMAS.                                   |
| 1902 *CORBETT, JOHN ROOKE.                                                |                                                              |

*Members of the Institution who have Passed the Fellowship Examination—  
continued.*

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|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1902 *DAVIES, JOHN WILLIAM<br>SATTERLEY HUMPHREYS.                                            | 1903 *ELGAR, CHARLES JOHN.                                               |
| 1905 *DAVIES, LEONARD OWEN.                                                                   | 1903 *ELLIOTT, ARNOLD.                                                   |
| 1900 DAWSON, GEORGE CROSBIE.                                                                  | 1905 *ELLIOTT, JOHN WILLIAM<br>FARRANT.                                  |
| 1886 DAY, WILLIAM, JUN.                                                                       | 1895 ELLIS, ALBERT EDWARD.                                               |
| 1893 DEBENHAM, FRANK BRIDGE-<br>WATER.                                                        | 1901 ELLIS, ALFRED CAVE.                                                 |
| 1894 DEBENHAM, FREDERIC KERSEY.                                                               | 1900 ELLIS, ARNOLD ROBERTSON.                                            |
| 1893 DEBENHAM, HORACE BENTLEY.                                                                | 1889 ELLIS, FRANCIS.                                                     |
| 1902 DELVES, ROBERT HARVEY<br>ADDINGTON.                                                      | 1890 ELLIS, HERBERT MOATES.                                              |
| 1890 DENDY, WILLIAM COOPER ( <i>Spe-<br/>cial Prize</i> , 1889).                              | 1890 ELLIS, RALPH STAPLES.                                               |
| 1903 *DENSHAM, JOHN BOON.                                                                     | 1903 *ELLIS RUPERT LUMLEY.                                               |
| 1898 DENTON, WILLIAM.                                                                         | 1904 ELPHICK, GEORGE PELHAM.                                             |
| 1885 DICKSON, THOMAS ARTHUR.                                                                  | 1905 *ERMEN, CUTHBERT EMIL A.                                            |
| 1903 *DINWIDDY, CONRAD HUGH.                                                                  | 1898 EVE, CHARLES GERALD ( <i>Brack-<br/>eted Crawler Prize</i> , 1898). |
| 1896 DINWIDDY, DONALD.                                                                        | 1887 EVE, HERBERT TRUSTRAM.                                              |
| 1891 DONE, JOHN JAMES ( <i>Driver<br/>Prize</i> , 1887).                                      | 1899 EVE, WILLIAM HAROLD.                                                |
| 1904 *DONNE, CYRIL HENRY.                                                                     | 1899 EVERINGTON, JOHN.                                                   |
| 1905 *DRAKE, FRANK ARTHUR.                                                                    | 1902 EVERY - CLAYTON, REGINALD<br>ARTHUR ERIC.                           |
| 1903 DRAPER, EDWIN MAXWELL.                                                                   | 1895 EVES, FRANCIS GEORGE<br>BERTRAM.                                    |
| 1888 DREW, HENRY ALBAN.                                                                       | 1890 EVES, WILLIAM LIONEL.                                               |
| 1903 DRIVER, ARTHUR CHARLES.                                                                  | 1901 EWING, GUY BEAUMONT.                                                |
| 1903 *DRIVER, JOHN ROBERT<br>FARRANT.                                                         |                                                                          |
| 1904 *DROWER, EDMUND GILBERT.                                                                 | 1905 *FAIRCHILD, EDWARD JAMES.                                           |
| 1904 *DUCHESNE, MARTIN C.                                                                     | 1904 FAGG, EDWIN WILLIAM.                                                |
| 1892 DUDLEY, EDGAR.                                                                           | 1901 FAIR, ARTHUR EDWARD.                                                |
| 1900 DUNLOP, DUGDALE OAKELEY.                                                                 | 1898 FARMER, HUGH CECIL.                                                 |
| 1901 DUNSTALL, HERBERT HENRY.                                                                 | 1905 FARNHAM, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS.                                          |
| 1905 *DUNT, JOHN HARLOW.                                                                      | 1895 FENN, ANDREW THOMAS<br>CRANAGE.                                     |
| 1905 *DUTTSON, RALPH CECIL.                                                                   | 1904 FENTON, ADAM DOUGLAS.                                               |
| 1904 DYER, FREDERICK BURFIELD.                                                                | 1895 FIELDS - CLARKE, GEORGE<br>THOMAS.                                  |
|                                                                                               | 1894 FINN, FRED, JUN.                                                    |
| 1901 *EARLE, JOHN WILFRID.                                                                    | 1894 FINN, HERBERT ARCHIBALD<br>( <i>Special Prize</i> , 1891).          |
| 1895 EASON, EDWARD WILLIAM ( <i>In-<br/>stitution Prize</i> , 1893).                          | 1901 *FISHER, ROBERT.                                                    |
| 1897 EASTER, WILLIAM ( <i>Driver Prize</i> ,<br>1896; <i>Penfold Silver Medal</i> ,<br>1896). | 1905 *FITCH, SIDNEY.                                                     |
| 1894 EDMONDS, JOHN.                                                                           | 1894 FITT, HARRY CHARLES.                                                |
| 1896 EGGINTON, DENYS.                                                                         | 1899 FLETCHER, BANISTER FLIGHT.                                          |
|                                                                                               | 1897 FLETCHER, HERBERT PHILLIPS.                                         |

*Members of the Institution who have Passed the Fellowship Examination—  
continued.*

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1895 FORD, SOLOMON.                                                      | 1898 GLOVER, HENRY ALEXANDER.                                                         |
| 1897 *FOSTER, EDWARD CHARLES.                                            | 1900 GOADBY, HOWARD                                                                   |
| 1890 FOSTER, FRANK ( <i>Special Sanitary Science Certificate, 1892</i> ) | 1899 GOLDSMITH, DOUGLAS FLEET.                                                        |
| 1894 FOSTER, JAMES HERBERT FURMEDGE.                                     | 1903 *GOODBODY, FREDERICK ALLEN S.                                                    |
| 1905 *FOSTER, WALTER.                                                    | 1904 *GOODCHILD, RALPH HARRY.                                                         |
| 1902 FOWLER, ARTHUR CHARLES STANLEY.                                     | 1905 *GOODCHILD, WALTER CHARLES.                                                      |
| 1904 *FOWLER, CYRIL JAMES.                                               | 1900 GOODMAN, ALFRED.                                                                 |
| 1902 FOX, ERNEST.                                                        | 1902 GORDON, ALEXANDER.                                                               |
| 1899 FOX, FREDERICK RUSSELL.                                             | 1897 GOULDING, ARTHUR.                                                                |
| 1903 FOX, WILLIAM.                                                       | 1904 *GRAY, HORACE NORMAN.                                                            |
| 1905 *FRANCIS, RONALD GARNHAM.                                           | 1892 GREEN, ALEXANDER ERNEST.                                                         |
| 1893 FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN BELGROVE.                                        | 1897 GREEN, EDMUND HORACE.                                                            |
| 1897 FRASER, THOMAS SMELLIE.                                             | 1897 GREEN, FREDERICK ALGERNON ( <i>Penfold Gold Medal, 1897</i> ).                   |
| 1894 FRASER, WILLIAM.                                                    | 1896 GREGSON, GEORGE ERNEST.                                                          |
| 1902 *FREEMAN, REGINALD FRANK LYNE.                                      | 1896 GRIFFIN, ALFRED.                                                                 |
| 1904 *FRENCH, CECIL GEORGE.                                              | 1904 GRIFFITHS, OWEN.                                                                 |
| 1898 FRY, JOSEPH HARRY.                                                  | 1905 *GRIPPER, JOHN BELL.                                                             |
| 1904 *FUNNELL, HORACE FREDERICK.                                         | 1900 GRIPPER, JOSEPH EDWARD.                                                          |
| 1888 FURBER, PERCY NORMAN.                                               | 1892 GROVER, ARTHUR.                                                                  |
| 1898 FURMEDGE, JOHN HARRIS.                                              | 1895 GROVER, PHILIP GORDON.                                                           |
|                                                                          | 1899 GUNTER, JAMES.                                                                   |
| 1903 *GAHAN, ROBERT BERESFORD.                                           | 1891 HADLEY, FRANK.                                                                   |
| 1901 GALE, HARRY.                                                        | 1894 HAIGH, THOMAS FREDERICK.                                                         |
| 1899 GARDINER, ROBERT STRACHAN.                                          | 1897 HALL, JOHN HERBERT.                                                              |
| 1894 GARDNER, GILBERT.                                                   | 1891 HALL, WILLIAM TIMOTHY ( <i>Institution Prize, 1884</i> ).                        |
| 1897 GARNER, JOHN STANLEY.                                               | 1890 HALL-JONES, FREDERICK.                                                           |
| 1892 *GARRARD, ARTHUR NORMAN.                                            | 1894 HAMPTON, GEORGE FREDERICK WILLIAM.                                               |
| 1901 GATE, HENRY ARTHUR ARMITAGE.                                        | 1901 *HANCOCK, HENRY SYDNEY, JUN.                                                     |
| 1905 *GENDERS, PERCY ROBERT.                                             | 1888 HANSELL, REGINALD GODDARD ( <i>Special Sanitary Science Certificate, 1893</i> ). |
| 1901 GENGE, WILLIAM POPE, JUN.                                           | 1905 *HANSON, HAROLD.                                                                 |
| 1895 GERMAN, GEORGE ( <i>Driver Prize, 1892</i> ).                       | 1905 *HARDING, CHARLES REGINALD.                                                      |
| 1901 GIBBON, EDWARD ACTON.                                               | 1905 *HARDS, JOHN FREDERICK STANLEY.                                                  |
| 1892 GIDDY, OSMAN HORTON.                                                | 1905 *HARRINGTON, FREDERICK JOSIAH.                                                   |
| 1904 *GIMSON, ALLEN.                                                     | 1897 HARRISON, CHARLES.                                                               |
| 1905 *GLASIER, EDWARD BROUGHAM.                                          |                                                                                       |
| 1904 *GLEED, PERCIVAL FRANCIS.                                           |                                                                                       |

*Members of the Institution who have Passed the Fellowship Examination—  
continued.*

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| 1903 HARRISON, FREDERICK.                                                                           | 1897 HOLLIS, WALTER DAWSON.                                                                                |
| 1896 HARRISON, GEORGE JOHN<br>ROBERTSON ( <i>Special Prize</i> ,<br>1894).                          | 1902 *HOLMES, MONTAGU PRICE.                                                                               |
| 1899 HARRISON, JOHN EDWARD.                                                                         | 1897 HOMAN, HUBERT FRANKLIN.                                                                               |
| 1901 *HARTLEY, TOM PERCY.                                                                           | 1904 *HOME, PHILIP WOOLLATT.                                                                               |
| 1890 HASLAM, DRYLAND, JUN.                                                                          | 1902 HOOD, HERBERT CHARLES.                                                                                |
| 1886 HASLUCK, LANCELOT GERALD.                                                                      | 1900 HOOD, THOMAS ( <i>Special<br/>Forestry Certificate</i> , 1901;<br><i>Daniel Watney Prize</i> , 1901). |
| 1901 *HASSETT, REGINALD CHARLES                                                                     | 1896 HOOD, WALTER RICHARD.                                                                                 |
| 1901 HAWKINS, LANCELOT GOULDER                                                                      | 1901 HOOLEY, ARTHUR JOHN.                                                                                  |
| 1905 *HAY, PERCY GILBERT.                                                                           | 1901 *HOOPER, ALFRED EGBERT.                                                                               |
| 1892 HAYWARD, FREDERICK GEORGE.                                                                     | 1895 HOOPER, CECIL HENRY.                                                                                  |
| 1900 HAYWARD, THOS. WILLIAM<br>ALFRED.                                                              | 1897 HOOPER, EDGAR WILFRED.                                                                                |
| 1905 *HAYWARD, JOSEPH.                                                                              | 1900 HOPE, ARTHUR ERNEST.                                                                                  |
| 1904 *HAZLEDINE, JOHN TURNER C.                                                                     | 1902 *HOPKINS, PERCY RAYNES.                                                                               |
| 1891 HEAD, JOHN GEORGE ( <i>Crawter<br/>Prize</i> , 1891).                                          | 1883 HORNE, WILLIAM EDGAR.                                                                                 |
| 1900 HEALING, OSWALD JUDD.                                                                          | 1903 *HOSEGOOD, ANDREW WEBBER.<br>( <i>Bracketed Crawter Prize</i> ,<br>1903).                             |
| 1903 HEATH, HENRY CUBITT.                                                                           | 1902 HOSKINS, MARCUS.                                                                                      |
| 1905 *HEATH, JOHN LIONEL.                                                                           | 1899 HOUGHTON, THOMAS MARCUS.                                                                              |
| 1903 *HEBDEN, FRANCIS RADCLIFFE.                                                                    | 1904 *HOW, HERBERT.                                                                                        |
| 1902 HEMPHILL, CHARLES GORDON<br>CATHCART.                                                          | 1904 *HOWARD, EDMUND.                                                                                      |
| 1904 HENNIKER, FREDERICK SIBERT.                                                                    | 1901 HOWES, ARTHUR BURNABY.<br>( <i>Special Sanitary Science<br/>Certificate</i> , 1901).                  |
| 1896 HERN, SAMUEL.                                                                                  | 1902 *HOWLAND, ARTHUR FRANK.                                                                               |
| 1904 *HESKETT, WILLIAM DONALD.                                                                      | 1901 *HOWLAND, GEORGE.                                                                                     |
| 1895 HEWARD, ERNEST JAMES.                                                                          | 1903 *HUBBLE, LLOYD UNSWORTH.                                                                              |
| 1903 *HEWETT, RICHARD.                                                                              | 1904 HUDSON, ALBERT WILLIAM.                                                                               |
| 1905 *HEWITT, FRANK.                                                                                | 1905 *HUGGINS, ERNEST GEORGE.                                                                              |
| 1902 HIBBERT, JOSEPH VICTOR.                                                                        | 1901 HUNT, GEORGE WHITAKER.                                                                                |
| 1902 *HIDER, SYDNEY WILLIAM.                                                                        |                                                                                                            |
| 1891 HIGGINS, GEORGE.                                                                               | 1903 *INGRAM, CECIL WALTER.                                                                                |
| 1902 HINCHSLIFF, EDWARD ROBERT.                                                                     | 1905 *INGRAM, JAMES FRANCIS.                                                                               |
| 1901 HINDMARSH RALPH FREDERICK.                                                                     | 1905 *INSLEY, GEORGE PITRON.                                                                               |
| 1900 *HINRS, HENRY.                                                                                 | 1897 ISTD, SAMUEL EVELAND.                                                                                 |
| 1905 *HINTON, HERBERT ARTHUR.                                                                       |                                                                                                            |
| 1905 *HOARE, ARTHUR JOHN ( <i>Driver<br/>Prize</i> , 1903; <i>Penfold Silver<br/>Medal</i> , 1903). | 1904 *JACKSON, RICHARD STEPHENS.                                                                           |
| 1905 *HODGES, WILLIAM WESTCOTT.                                                                     | 1904 *JAMES, HERBERT HAROLD.                                                                               |
| 1895 HOLIDAY, PERCY CAVE.                                                                           | 1897 JARMAN, WILLIAM ( <i>Institu-<br/>tion Prize</i> , 1894).                                             |
| 1899 HOLL, MACKINTOSH MELENG.                                                                       |                                                                                                            |



*Members of the Institution who have Passed the Fellowship Examination—  
continued.*

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| 1895 JARMAN, FRANK WILMOTT.                                                            | 1900 KIRK, JOHN WRIGHT.                                  |
| 1894 JEFFREE, SYDNEY.                                                                  | 1904 *KNIBB, FREDERICK CHAS.                             |
| 1897 JENKIN, ARTHUR PEARSE.                                                            | 1896 KNIGHT, GEORGE EDWARD.                              |
| 1903 JENKINS, RICHARD JAMES.                                                           | 1904 KNOWLES, GEORGE POTTER<br>(Galsworthy Prize, 1904). |
| 1895 JENKINSON, JOHN.                                                                  | 1905 *KNOX, LEONARD NEEDHAM.                             |
| 1898 JENKINSON, WILLIAM ERIC<br>LEIGH.                                                 |                                                          |
| 1897 JENNER, WILLIAM.                                                                  | 1897 LAKE, CUTHBERT JOSEPH.                              |
| 1900 JENNINGS, FITZ-LAURENCE<br>PERCIVAL DUDLEY.                                       | 1903 *LAKE, RALPH JULIAN.                                |
| 1894 JOHNSON, BERNARD MARR.                                                            | 1896 LAKIN-SMITH, ERNEST.                                |
| 1884 JOHNSON, HENRY.                                                                   | 1904 *LAMBERT, GEORGE ARROW.                             |
| 1900 JOHNSTON, REGINALD.                                                               | 1889 LAMBERT, GODFREY CHARLES.                           |
| 1894 JOHNSTON, WALTER HENRY.                                                           | 1898 *LAMPRILL, WILLIAM THOMAS.                          |
| 1903 JOHNSTONE, AUGUSTUS<br>FREDERIC.                                                  | 1895 LANCASTER, JOHN ROY.                                |
| 1901 *JONAS, HAROLD DRIVER.                                                            | 1902 LANGRIDGE, WALTER FRED-<br>ERICK.                   |
| 1904 *JONAS, ROBERT COLLIER.                                                           | 1900 LATHAM, ALBERT TUMMONS.                             |
| 1889 JONAS, HARRY MARSHALL ( <i>In-<br/>stitution Prize</i> , 1887).                   | 1893 *LAWLEY, FREDERICK WILLIAM                          |
| 1905 *JONES, ARTHUR ERNEST.                                                            | 1903 *LAWLEY, GEORGE FRANK.                              |
| 1904 *JONES, JOHN RICE.                                                                | 1903 *LAWRENCE, CHARLES<br>PHILLIPS.                     |
| 1903 *JONES, ARTHUR BAYLY.                                                             | 1903 *LAWRENCE, JOHN.                                    |
| 1898 JONES, ERNEST JOEL.                                                               | 1904 LEANING, AUBREY RUPERT<br>SIDNEY.                   |
| 1886 JONES, HENRY ARTHUR ( <i>Special<br/>Sanitary Science Certificate</i> ,<br>1892). | 1893 LEANING, HENRY JOHN.                                |
| 1904 *JULL, ROBERT CHARLES.                                                            | 1895 LEANING, WILLIAM ARTHUR.                            |
|                                                                                        | 1894 LEATHER, GEORGE HERBERT.                            |
| 1905 *KEELE, JOHN DANIEL.                                                              | 1900 LEATHER, WILLIAM BEAUMONT.                          |
| 1904 *KEEP, WILLIAM HENRY.                                                             | 1897 LEE, EDWARD ERNEST ARTHUR.                          |
| 1902 *KELLY, ARTHUR RALPH.                                                             | 1893 LEE, JOHN WILFRID.                                  |
| 1901 KELLY, JOHN GEORGE.                                                               | 1895 LEEDER, ERNEST HOLTHAM.                             |
| 1892 KEMP-SMITH, JAMES FRED-<br>ERICK.                                                 | 1902 LEE-NORMAN, ALEXANDER<br>HENRY.                     |
| 1899 KERR, JOHN MURRAY.                                                                | 1903 *LEES, FRANK ARTHUR.                                |
| 1898 KERRUISH, WILLIAM MALTBY.                                                         | 1903 LESLIE, HARRY GEORGE.                               |
| 1904 *KIBBLEWHITE, HENRY JAS. T.                                                       | 1903 *LEWIS, JOHN.                                       |
| 1903 KILLICK, ANTHONY EDWARD.                                                          | 1904 *LICKIS, LEONARD.                                   |
| 1888 KING, ALFRED.                                                                     | 1902 *LISNEY, HARRY.                                     |
| 1897 KINGSFORD, PERCY HAMILTON.                                                        | 1905 *LIVING, ROBERT.                                    |
| 1900 KIRBY, EDMUND FRANCIS<br>JOSEPH.                                                  | 1899 LLOYD, DONALD.                                      |
|                                                                                        | 1903 LOFTHOUSE, ALBERT WILSON.                           |
|                                                                                        | 1900 LOMAS, ALBERT DANIEL.                               |

*Members of the Institution who have Passed the Fellowship Examination—continued.*

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| 1895 LONGSDON, ERNEST MOREWOOD.                                                                                                                         | 1902 MAXWELL, DAVID BENJAMIN.                                              |
| 1905 *LOBAN, GUSTAVUS TAYLOR<br>( <i>Driver Prize</i> , 1904; <i>Penfold Silver Medal</i> , 1904; <i>Penfold Gold Medal</i> , 1905.)                    | 1889 MAXWELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM.                                             |
| 1902 *LOVELESS, ARTHUR WILLIAM HENRY.                                                                                                                   | 1898 MAXWELL, JOSEPH ARCHIBALD.                                            |
| 1897 LUCAS, JOHN ARCHIBALD.                                                                                                                             | 1905 MAY, PHILIP JOHN.                                                     |
| 1905 *LUCAS, JOHN CLAY.                                                                                                                                 | 1905 *MAYHEAD, BASIL STUART.                                               |
| 1904 *LUFFINGHAM, WILLIAM JOHN.                                                                                                                         | 1901 MEABY, THOMAS JAMES.                                                  |
| 1900 LUKER, DYNELEY.                                                                                                                                    | 1902 *MEACHER, SYDNEY GEORGE.                                              |
| 1904 *LUSH, WILLIAM VAWDREY.                                                                                                                            | 1893 MELLEFIELD, JAMES HENRY.                                              |
| 1905 *LYNDE, WALTER MIGHILLS.                                                                                                                           | 1890 MELROSE, FRANK ( <i>Special Sanitary Science Certificate</i> , 1893). |
| 1902 LYNES, HUMPHREY DOD.                                                                                                                               | 1897 MERCER, CHARLES EDWARD.                                               |
| 1904 *LYON, MICHAEL LEWIS.                                                                                                                              | 1892 MERRY, ARTHUR WALKER<br>( <i>Institution Prize</i> , 1890).           |
|                                                                                                                                                         | 1894 MESSENGER, HENRY.                                                     |
| 1895 MCCARTHY, HENRY ROBERT.                                                                                                                            | 1884 MICHELMORE, ALFRED ( <i>Special Forestry Certificate</i> , 1890).     |
| 1895 MACNICOLL, DOUGLAS HENRY.                                                                                                                          | 1896 MILLER, JOHN EZRA.                                                    |
| 1905 *MADGE, WILFRID.                                                                                                                                   | 1903 MILLS, ARTHUR ERNEST.                                                 |
| 1904 *MAGER, SYDNEY.                                                                                                                                    | 1903 *MILLS, DANIEL.                                                       |
| 1904 *MAGGS, LEONARD.                                                                                                                                   | 1892 MITCHELL, GEORGE SHARMAN.                                             |
| 1904 MALTBY, CHARLES MIDLAM.                                                                                                                            | 1884 MIXER, EDWARD.                                                        |
| 1891 MANN, ROBERT BAGSHAW.                                                                                                                              | 1901 *MOLYNEUX, FRANK EUSTACE.                                             |
| 1904 *MARKS, THOMAS EDWARD.                                                                                                                             | 1903 MOODY, HERBERT JOHN.                                                  |
| 1900 MARRIOTT, ARTHUR SUTCLIFFE.                                                                                                                        | 1885 MOORE, HAROLD EDWARD.                                                 |
| 1902 *MARTIN, ALEXANDER WILLIAM.                                                                                                                        | 1904 *MOORE, ERNEST LLEWELLYN.                                             |
| 1897 MARTIN, ALFRED JOHN.                                                                                                                               | 1899 *MORRIS, ARTHUR.                                                      |
| 1895 MARTIN, HEBER GAMBLING<br>( <i>Institution Prize</i> , 1888).                                                                                      | 1894 MORRIS, RICHARD PERCIVAL.                                             |
| 1901 *MARTIN, JOHN PATTINSON.                                                                                                                           | 1899 MORRIS, WILLIAM HENRY.                                                |
| 1895 MARTIN, SAMUEL.                                                                                                                                    | 1902 *MORRIS-DAVIES, JAMES GEORGE.                                         |
| 1892 MARTIN, THOMAS ( <i>Special Forestry Certificate</i> , 1893).                                                                                      | 1904 *MORRISON, IVOR C.                                                    |
| 1905 *MASON, FRANCIS SCOTT.                                                                                                                             | 1891 MOULD, GRAHAM HARLEY.                                                 |
| 1904 *MASON, HERBERT WALTER.                                                                                                                            | 1892 MÜLLER, JOHN JOSEPH.                                                  |
| 1888 MASSIE, FRANK.                                                                                                                                     | 1900 *MUMBY, ELVIN FOWLER.                                                 |
| 1901 MATHER, JAMES.                                                                                                                                     |                                                                            |
| 1895 MATHEWS, LOUIS OSLER.                                                                                                                              | 1903 *NEAME, FREDERICK IVO.                                                |
| 1900 MATTHEWS, DOUGLAS SAMUEL.                                                                                                                          | 1904 NEILL, JAMES NEILL.                                                   |
| 1903 *MAW, PERCIVAL TRENTHAM<br>( <i>Penfold Gold Medal</i> , 1903; <i>Bracketed Crawter Prize</i> , 1903; <i>Special Forestry Certificate</i> , 1904). | 1899 NESBITT, JOHN OSCAR.                                                  |
|                                                                                                                                                         | 1905 *NEWBORN, CHARLES REGINALD.                                           |
|                                                                                                                                                         | 1905 NEWLING, ARTHUR NOEL.                                                 |
|                                                                                                                                                         | 1894 NEWMAN, SAMUEL FRANK.                                                 |

*Members of the Institution who have Passed the Fellowship Examination—continued.*

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| 1904 *NEWMHAM, FRANK GEORGE<br>( <i>Crawter Prize</i> , 1904).                                         | 1903 *PARKER, FREDERIC WILLIAM.                                                                                                         |
| 1898 NEWTON, EDWIN BENNETT<br>BRIERLEY.                                                                | 1904 *PARKHOUSE, SAMUEL.                                                                                                                |
| 1905 *NEWTON, JAMES WILLIAM.                                                                           | 1902 *PARNWELL, SYDNEY ARTHUR.                                                                                                          |
| 1900 NOCKOLDS, ALFRED GEORGE.                                                                          | 1891 PARRIS, CHARLES JOHN.                                                                                                              |
| 1895 *NOCKOLDS, MARTIN CHARLES<br>HUBERT.                                                              | 1904 *PARRY, ALBERT EDWARD.                                                                                                             |
| 1905 *NORMAN, CHARLES FREDERICK.<br>( <i>Special Prize</i> , 1904;<br><i>Galsworthy Prize</i> , 1905.) | 1887 PARRY, RICHARD.                                                                                                                    |
| 1883 NORTH, GEORGE FREDERIC.                                                                           | 1905 *PARSONS, MAURICE H. D.                                                                                                            |
| 1904 *NOTLEY, LESLIE RICHARD.                                                                          | 1894 PARTRIDGE, EDWARD JOHN<br>( <i>Driver Prize</i> , 1890; <i>Penfold<br/>Gold Medal</i> , 1894; and<br><i>Crawter Prize</i> , 1894). |
| 1897 NUTTALL, HERBERT.                                                                                 | 1898 PATCH, SHIRLEY HUTCHINGS.                                                                                                          |
| 1904 NUTTER, JOHN.                                                                                     | 1904 PATERSON, JOHN SALMON.                                                                                                             |
| 1905 *NYE, EDWARD GOODRHAM.                                                                            | 1903 *PATON, DAVID LLEWELLYN.                                                                                                           |
|                                                                                                        | 1886 PAULL, ALAN.                                                                                                                       |
| 1894 OAKLEY, CHRISTOPHER<br>PERCIVAL.                                                                  | 1902 PEACE, JOHN CHALMERS.                                                                                                              |
| 1891 OAKLEY, JOHN HUBERT.                                                                              | 1897 PEARCE, FRED. W.                                                                                                                   |
| 1900 O'BRIEN, DONOUGH RICHARD.                                                                         | 1898 PEARSE, OCTAVIUS BURROUGHS.                                                                                                        |
| 1892 OGDEN, MICHAEL GUY.                                                                               | 1904 PEARSE, THOMAS WILLIAM.                                                                                                            |
| 1899 OGILVIE, ROBERT MATHEWSON.                                                                        | 1896 PEARSON, HARRY JOHN.                                                                                                               |
| 1899 *OLDNALL, ROGER WILLIAM.                                                                          | 1895 PEARSON, T. HOWARD.                                                                                                                |
| 1902 *O'REILLY, HENRY J.                                                                               | 1898 PEEBLES, PHILIP.                                                                                                                   |
| 1901 ORWIN, CHARLES STEWART.                                                                           | 1891 PERKINS, WALTER FRANK<br>( <i>Special Prize</i> , 1886).                                                                           |
| 1898 OSENTON, CHARLES.                                                                                 | 1903 *PERKS, HUGH EARL.                                                                                                                 |
| 1892 OSENTON, GEORGE.                                                                                  | 1905 *PEPLER, GEORGE LIONEL.                                                                                                            |
| 1904 *OSMOND-SMITH, FRANCIS H. G.<br>( <i>Special Forestry Certificate</i> ,<br>1904).                 | 1902 *PETCH, JOHN STONEHOUSE.                                                                                                           |
| 1904 OVITTS, GEORGE ANTHONY.                                                                           | 1904 *PETERS, GEORGE F. J.                                                                                                              |
| 1905 *OWEN, HARRY BERTRAM.                                                                             | 1884 PETO, JAMES WINDER.                                                                                                                |
|                                                                                                        | 1902 PETTER, ALBERT EDWARD.                                                                                                             |
| 1896 PAGE, STANLEY HATCH ( <i>Special<br/>Sanitary Science Certificate</i> ,<br>1900).                 | 1904 *PHILPOT, CLIFFORD NEEDHAM.                                                                                                        |
| 1895 PAIN, GEORGE LLOYD.                                                                               | 1885 PILDITCH, PHILIP EDWARD<br>( <i>Special Sanitary Science<br/>Certificate</i> , 1890).                                              |
| 1885 PAIN, JAMES.                                                                                      | 1900 PINDER, RICHMOND.                                                                                                                  |
| 1899 *PAIN, WILLIAM HENRY.                                                                             | 1900 PINAGER, JAMES REGINALD<br>( <i>Crawter Prize</i> , 1900).                                                                         |
| 1892 PALAMOUNTAIN, JOSEPH WM.                                                                          | 1897 PINNEY, FREDERICK WYLBORRE<br>DIGBY.                                                                                               |
| 1904 PALMER, FREDERICK CHARLES<br>RICHARD.                                                             | 1902 *PINSENT, FRANCIS WINGFIELD<br>HOMFRAY.                                                                                            |
| 1901 PALMER, WILLIAM EDWARD<br>KING.                                                                   | 1902 *PINSON, GILBERT.                                                                                                                  |
|                                                                                                        | 1905 *POOLE, HERBERT HENRY.                                                                                                             |
|                                                                                                        | 1904 *PORTER, SYDNEY LAWRANCE.                                                                                                          |

*Members of the Institution who have Passed the Fellowship Examination—continued.*

- 1894 POTTER, HERBERT GEORGE.  
 1902 \*POTTIER, GEORGE LOUIS.  
 1895 POWELL, CHARLES REGINALD EVERNDEN.  
 1896 PRALL, HERBERT ALEXANDER.  
 1901 \*PRATT, FRANK PERCY.  
 1892 PRESTON, SAMUEL DAVID.  
 1898 \*PRICE, CAPEL HERREWARD.  
 1894 PRICE, RICHARD ARNOLD.  
 1905 \*PRITCHARD, HENRY. (*Daniel Watney Prize, 1904; Special Forestry Certificate, 1904*).  
 1896 PRITCHARD, HERBERT ALFRED.  
 1903 PROTHEROE, ALFRED ERNEST.  
 1905 \*PUDDICOMBE, WILLIAM PHIPPEN.  
 1900 PUGH-JONES, DAVID.  
 1891 PUNCHARD, FREDERICK BURT.  
 1896 PURVIS, CHARLES JAMES.  
 1903 PYLE, BENJAMIN THOMAS RICE.  
 1901 RAFFETY, HAROLD VEZEY.  
 1896 RAFFETY, HERBERT WILLIAM (*Special Prize, 1892*).  
 1903 \*RANSOM, THOMAS REGINALD.  
 1905 \*RAWLENCE, DUNCAN ALFRED.  
 1905 \*RAWLENCE, JAMES.  
 1904 \*READ, FRANCIS CHARLES J.  
 1905 \*REANEY, HAROLD DE LISLE.  
 1899 \*REED, RICHARD GEORGE GORDON.  
 1897 REFFELL, CHARLES ARTHUR (*Special Sanitary Science Certificate, 1901*).  
 1898 REID, ARTHUR FLETCHER.  
 1896 RENTON, GEORGE.  
 1899 RICHARDSON, ARTHUR BAYLIFF.  
 1892 RICHARDSON, OLIVER ARCHER (*Crawler Prize, 1892*).  
 1904 \*RIDDETT, MAURICE CHARLES.  
 1900 RIDLEY, PERCY EDWARD.  
 1904 RIMMER, JOHN STANISLAUS.  
 1904 \*RIPPENGAL, ARTHUR HENRY.  
 1905 \*RIPPON, HERBERT.  
 1900 \*ROBBINS, WALTER FRANCIS.  
 1901 \*ROBERTS, JOHN.  
 1894 ROBINS, PHILIP SEYMOUR.  
 1892 ROBINSON, HENRY HERBERT.  
 1898 ROBINSON, THEODORE RICHARD.  
 1903 RODDICK, ANDREW.  
 1905 \*ROGERS, FREDERIC JAMES.  
 1897 ROGERS, HORACE MORDAUNT.  
 1905 \*ROGERS, MONTAGU STANLEY.  
 1884 ROLLESTON, WILLIAM GUSTAVUS STANHOPE (*Institution Prize, 1883*).  
 1887 ROODS, ALFRED (*Driver Prize, 1886*).  
 1898 ROOK, JOSEPH TAYLOR (*Special Prize, 1896*).  
 1898 ROWLAND, JOSEPH SAMUEL.  
 1903 ROWLANDSON, SAMUEL MESSITER, CAPTAIN.  
 1904 \*RUDDLE, GEORGE WILLIAM.  
 1889 RUNDLE, EDWARD COLLINS.  
 1905 \*RUSS, ERNEST.  
 1903 \*RUTLEY, ARTHUR DENNETT.  
 1889 SADLER, GEORGE WILLIAM, JUN.  
 1903 \*SAINSBURY, WILLIAM CHARLES.  
 1904 \*SALMON, JOSEPH HAROLD.  
 1900 \*SANDAY, WILLIAM HENRY.  
 1902 \*SANDELL, STANLEY LUNAU.  
 1905 \*SANDERS, FRANCIS LEONARD.  
 1903 SANDERS, INGALTON.  
 1896 SANDFORD, CHARLES SIDNEY.  
 1903 \*SANDS, HUBERT COVELL (*Special Sanitary Science Certificate, 1904*).  
 1905 \*SANSOM, WILLIE STANLEY V.  
 1905 \*SAUNDERS, ARTHUR PERCIVAL.  
 1891 SAUNDERS, CHARLES HERBERT.  
 1901 \*SAUNDERS, EDGAR WALTER.  
 1899 SAUNDERS, SAMUEL BROWN.  
 1892 SAVILL, EDWIN.

*Members of the Institution who have Passed the Fellowship Examination—  
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| 1904 SAWYER, JOHN ASHTON ( <i>Daniel Watney Second Prize, 1904; Special Forestry Certificate, 1904</i> ). | 1904 *SMITH, QUENTIN CULLEN.                                                                                   |
| 1899 SCOTT, ARCHIBALD LACY.                                                                               | 1904 *SMITH, STANLEY ADDISON                                                                                   |
| 1904 *SCOTT, JOHN.                                                                                        | 1899 SMITH, SYDNEY ARTHUR ( <i>Driver Prize, 1897; Penfold Silver Medal, 1897; Penfold Gold Medal, 1899</i> ). |
| 1900 SCOTT-SMITH, ARTHUR COURTENAY.                                                                       | 1884 SMITH, WILLIAM.                                                                                           |
| 1900 *SCRIVENER, JOHN CHARLES.                                                                            | 1905 *SNEATH, FRANK EDGAR.                                                                                     |
| 1894 SCRUBY, WILLIAM THOMAS.                                                                              | 1903 *SOPER, HAROLD.                                                                                           |
| 1899 SECKER, JOHN EUSTACE.                                                                                | 1900 SOUTHORN, CHARLES HERBERT.                                                                                |
| 1899 SEDGWICK, ALFRED SYDNEY EDWARD.                                                                      | 1896 SOWELS, WILLIAM CLOWES.                                                                                   |
| 1899 SEEL, ROBERT HAROLD.                                                                                 | 1904 *SPALDING, FRANK EWART.                                                                                   |
| 1897 SEXTON, GEORGE ALEXANDER.                                                                            | 1905 *SPARKE, NORMAN LUSH.                                                                                     |
| 1898 SHEARBURN, HARRY.                                                                                    | 1905 *SPENSLEY, JAMES CALVERT. ( <i>Crawter Prize, 1905</i> ).                                                 |
| 1899 *SHELDON, HAROLD.                                                                                    | 1905 *SPYER, GEORGE.                                                                                           |
| 1905 *SHOTTON, JOHN SIDWELL.                                                                              | 1898 STANDEN, ARTHUR CARNEGIE.                                                                                 |
| 1900 SHUFFLEBOTHAM, JOHN HENRY.                                                                           | 1901 STANFORD, GEORGE.                                                                                         |
| 1903 SILCOCK, EDWARD JOHN.                                                                                | 1901 *STANTON, FREDERICK WILLIAM SCHULTHEISS.                                                                  |
| 1883 SILCOCK, THOMAS BALL.                                                                                | 1894 STAPLEDON, ERNEST ALLEN.                                                                                  |
| 1898 *SKINGLE, ALFRED CHARLES.                                                                            | 1903 *STEAD, EDWARD JOHN.                                                                                      |
| 1897 SKIPPER, HENRY HERBERT.                                                                              | 1903 STENNING, OSWALD FRANCIS                                                                                  |
| 1898 SKRIMSHIRE, SAMUEL.                                                                                  | 1902 *STEPHENS, JOHN KYLE.                                                                                     |
| 1899 SKUES, CHARLES AYRE MACKENZIE.                                                                       | 1904 *STEWART, HARRY S.                                                                                        |
| 1905 *SLADDIN, EREDERICK R. E.                                                                            | 1901 STEWART, GEORGE PAKENHAM.                                                                                 |
| 1892 SLATER, CHARLES FREDERICK.                                                                           | 1901 STEWART, HENRY PAKENHAM.                                                                                  |
| 1898 SLY, JOSEPH TOWNSON.                                                                                 | 1900 *STIMSON, EDWARD FREDERICK.                                                                               |
| 1900 SLY, WILLIAM.                                                                                        | 1899 *STIMSON, HERBERT PERCY.                                                                                  |
| 1904 *SMALLEY, WILLIAM.                                                                                   | 1901 *STOKES, HUGH CHARLES.                                                                                    |
| 1903 *SMITH, ARTHUR KITSON.                                                                               | 1904 *STONE, FREDERIC.                                                                                         |
| 1897 SMITH, CHARLES GORDON.                                                                               | 1903 *STONE, CYRIL FRANK.                                                                                      |
| 1904 *SMITH, CHARLES PHILIP.                                                                              | 1902 *STONEHAM, EDWARD RUSSELL.                                                                                |
| 1905 *SMITH, CYRIL HERBERT.                                                                               | 1904 *STOOKE, JOHN E. H.                                                                                       |
| 1905 *SMITH, ERNEST EDWARD.                                                                               | 1898 STROUTS, LEWIS HERBERT.                                                                                   |
| 1895 SMITH, FRANK BRAYBROOKE.                                                                             | 1905 *STRUDWICK, FRANK EDWARD.                                                                                 |
| 1889 SMITH, FRANK WILLIAM ( <i>Driver Prize, 1888</i> ).                                                  | 1904 *STRUTT, JOHN JAMES.                                                                                      |
| 1889 *SMITH, GEORGE HENRY.                                                                                | 1901 STURT, CHARLES EDWIN.                                                                                     |
| 1903 *SMITH, HUBERT GEORGE.                                                                               | 1903 SUTCLIFFE, JAMES HENRY.                                                                                   |
| 1904 *SMITH, HUGH.                                                                                        | 1899 SUTTON, FREDERICK STANLEY.                                                                                |
| 1900 SMITH, JOHN AMBROSE.                                                                                 | 1898 *SWANWICK, BRUCE.                                                                                         |
|                                                                                                           | 1904 *SYMMONS, PERCY JAMES.                                                                                    |



*Members of the Institution who have Passed the Fellowship Examination—continued.*

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|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1905 *TAIT, WILLIAM IRONSIDE.                                                                                   | 1898 TUTT, EDWIN THOMAS.                                                    |
| 1904 *TALLBOY, FREDERICK JAMES.                                                                                 | 1893 TYLER, JAMES WILLIAM.                                                  |
| 1896 TALLENT, EDWIN JAMES.                                                                                      | 1903 *TYLER, WILLIAM BOTT.                                                  |
| 1903 *TANNER, RUDOLPH.                                                                                          | 1900 *TYPE, MARCUS OSWALD.                                                  |
| 1904 *TAYLOR, EDWIN THURLOW.                                                                                    |                                                                             |
| 1904 *TAYLOR, JOHN JAMES.                                                                                       | 1904 *UNDERWOOD, EDWARD.                                                    |
| 1895 TAYLOR, HARRY WILLIAM.                                                                                     | 1901 UPSDALE, ANDREW REED.                                                  |
| 1903 *TAYLOR, WILLIAM HENRY.                                                                                    |                                                                             |
| 1899 TAYLOR, THOS. WILLIAM HARRIS.                                                                              | 1905 *VEALE, LOUIS CHARLES.                                                 |
| 1894 TEE, SAMUEL CLIFFORD.                                                                                      | 1904 *VEIT, LEONARD JAMES.                                                  |
| 1894 TEMPLE, FREDERICK WILSON.                                                                                  | 1883 VERNON, ARTHUR.                                                        |
| 1902 *TERRY, ARTHUR ELLIOTT.                                                                                    | 1903 VICKERS, ALFRED CRANSTOUN.                                             |
| 1900 *TERRY, FRANCIS WILLIAM                                                                                    | 1898 VINTEN, HAROLD BERTRAM.                                                |
| 1898 THEAKSTON, WILLIAM PEASE<br>(Bracketed Crawler Prize, 1898).                                               | 1901 *WACHER, THOMAS BLAKE.                                                 |
| 1898 THEOBALD, JOHN MEDOWS.                                                                                     | 1897 *WALKER, WILLIAM SELVES<br>(Special Prize, 1895; Crawler Prize, 1897). |
| 1900 THOMAS, CHARLES JOHN HOWELL<br>(Driver Prize, 1898; Penfold Silver Medal, 1898; Penfold Gold Medal, 1900). | 1905 *WALLER, HARRY BAINES.                                                 |
| 1901 THOMAS, ILLTYD.                                                                                            | 1897 WALLIS, JOHN DAVID.                                                    |
| 1896 *THOMPSON, ROLAND O'BRIEN.                                                                                 | 1902 WALSH, FREDERICK LEOPOLD MOREEE.                                       |
| 1905 *THORNTON, ARTHUR BRUCE.                                                                                   | 1902 WALTER, THOMAS JAMES.                                                  |
| 1902 THORP, ROBERT HAYTON                                                                                       | 1905 *WALTON, LEON MAITLAND.                                                |
| 1895 THRING, DOUGLAS THEODORE.                                                                                  | 1902 WARD, HENRY PAYNE (Special Sanitary Science Certificate, 1904).        |
| 1900 THURGOOD, ALBERT EDWARD.                                                                                   | 1901 WARMINGTON, HERBERT ANDREW CROMARTIE<br>(Crawler Prize, 1901).         |
| 1905 *THWAITES, ARTHUR MILBANK.                                                                                 | 1899 WATERFIELD, HORACE CLARE.                                              |
| 1905 *THWAITES, GEORGE PERCY.                                                                                   | 1905 *WATERMAN, BERTIE EDWARD.                                              |
| 1904 *TIMBRELL, ALAN.                                                                                           | 1904 *WATT, ALEXANDER LINDSAY.                                              |
| 1905 *TITFORD, HORACE JAMES.                                                                                    | 1900 WATSON, DAVID ALEXANDER.                                               |
| 1905 *TOMLIN, FRANCIS FERRIER.                                                                                  | 1905 *WATSON, ERNEST.                                                       |
| 1904 *TOMLIN, WILLIAM, JUN.                                                                                     | 1896 WATSON, HERBERT JOHN (Institution Prize, 1895).                        |
| 1893 TORY, JOHN EDWARD.                                                                                         | 1895 WATSON, JAMES BRUCE.                                                   |
| 1898 TOWNEND, WILLIAM.                                                                                          | 1894 WATSON, JOHN.                                                          |
| 1885 TREADWELL, HENRY JOHN<br>(Driver Prize, 1883).                                                             | 1905 *WATTS, ARTHUR RONALD.                                                 |
| 1902 TREHEARNE, ALFRED FREDERICK ALDRIDGE.                                                                      | 1905 *WATTS, ERNEST WILLIAM.                                                |
| 1900 TREMLETT, WALTER WILLIAM.                                                                                  | 1905 *WATTS, FREDERICK SPRING.                                              |
| 1901 TRENT, WILLIAM EDWARD<br>(Penfold Gold Medal, 1901).                                                       | 1903 WEALL, JOHN GRAHAM.                                                    |
| 1893 TUCKETT, PERCIVAL FOX.                                                                                     |                                                                             |

*Members of the Institution who have Passed the Fellowship Examination—  
continued.*

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| 1902 WEATHERILL, GEORGE FORD.                                                                                                                                                 | 1903 *WILLIAMS, DANIEL SMITH.                                                                      |
| 1902 WEBBER, HENRY STANTON.                                                                                                                                                   | 1905 *WILLIAMS, HAROLD. ( <i>Special Prize, 1903.</i> )                                            |
| 1892 WEBSTER, HUGH CALTHROP.                                                                                                                                                  | 1896 WILLIAMS, HENRY CUTHBERT.                                                                     |
| 1904 *WELLS, ARTHUR HARVEY.                                                                                                                                                   | 1901 *WILLIAMS, RICHARD ERNEST HAVARD.                                                             |
| 1900 WELLS, FREDERIC BEAUCHAMP.                                                                                                                                               | 1894 WILLIS, EDWARD.                                                                               |
| 1895 WELLS, WILLIAM HENRY.                                                                                                                                                    | 1899 *WILLOUGHBY, CHARLES ALBERT.                                                                  |
| 1901 WELSH, HUGH.                                                                                                                                                             | 1903 *WILLOUGHBY, FRANK.                                                                           |
| 1902 *WEST, ARTHUR SMITH.                                                                                                                                                     | 1904 *WILKES, JOHN FISKE.                                                                          |
| 1895 WEST, CHARLES HENRY EDWARD.                                                                                                                                              | 1902 *WILSON, EVERARD JOHN.                                                                        |
| 1900 WEST, HERBERT JAMES.                                                                                                                                                     | 1899 WILSON, FREDERICK ROBERT.                                                                     |
| 1905 *WESTBROOK, CHAS. EDWARD.                                                                                                                                                | 1905 *WILSON, GEORGE LEOPOLD.                                                                      |
| 1904 WESTON, FRANCIS.                                                                                                                                                         | 1898 WILSON, LAWRENCE RICHARD.                                                                     |
| 1905 *WHATLEY, ERNEST JAMES.                                                                                                                                                  | 1903 WILSON, WILLIAM EDWARD.                                                                       |
| 1898 WHEATLEY, STEPHEN GLADSTONE.                                                                                                                                             | 1896 WONNACOTT, ERNEST WILLIAM MALPAS.                                                             |
| 1897 WHEELER, JOHN HENRY WEST.                                                                                                                                                | 1903 *WONNACOTT, HOWARD JOHN.                                                                      |
| 1902 *WHELDON, MARTIN LOWISH<br>( <i>Penfold Silver Medal, 1900; Driver Prize, 1900; Penfold Gold Medal, 1902; Crawler Prize, 1902; Special Forestry Certificate, 1904.</i> ) | 1900 *WONTNER-SMITH, PERCY.                                                                        |
| 1897 WHITAKER, ERNEST VICTOR.                                                                                                                                                 | 1891 WOOD, CHARLES BRUCE.                                                                          |
| 1904 WHITE, BENJAMIN WILLIAM.                                                                                                                                                 | 1901 WOOD, JOHN EDWARD.                                                                            |
| 1903 *WHITELEY, CYPRIAN CHARLES OSWALD.                                                                                                                                       | 1904 *WOOD, JOHN GUY.                                                                              |
| 1896 WHITTAKER, JOHN DRONSFIELD<br>( <i>Penfold Silver Medal, 1894; Driver Prize, 1894; Penfold Gold Medal, 1896; Crawler Prize, 1896.</i> )                                  | 1896 WOOD, LESLIE STUART ( <i>Special Forestry Certificate, 1900; Daniel Watney Prize, 1900.</i> ) |
| 1902 WHITTEN, GEORGE JACKSON.                                                                                                                                                 | 1899 WOODROW, THOMAS JOHN.                                                                         |
| 1904 *WHITTON, HAROLD WM.                                                                                                                                                     | 1895 WOODS, ARTHUR GEORGE.                                                                         |
| 1897 WHITTON, PERCY.                                                                                                                                                          | 1900 WOOD-MARTIN, HENRY ROGER BROMHEAD.                                                            |
| 1904 *WIDDICOMBE, CHARLES EDWIN<br>( <i>Penfold Gold Medal, 1904.</i> )                                                                                                       | 1904 *WRIGHT, CHARLES LEE.                                                                         |
| 1903 *WIGLEY, HERBERT HENRY.                                                                                                                                                  | 1902 *WRIGHT, WALTER BRERETON.                                                                     |
| 1901 WIGLEY, SIDNEY PRUDDEN.                                                                                                                                                  | 1902 WYATT, ARCHIBALD.                                                                             |
| 1899 WIGRAM, REGINALD SPENCER.                                                                                                                                                | 1901 WYATT, HERBERT GUY BUCKELL.                                                                   |
| 1896 *WILDE, ALGERNON SIDNEY.                                                                                                                                                 | 1895 WYLES, JOHN WALTER.                                                                           |
| 1903 *WILFORD, CECIL MARSHALL.                                                                                                                                                | 1905 *YOUNG, CHARLES ALEXANDER.                                                                    |
| 1901 WILLIAMS, ARTHUR CODRINGTON.                                                                                                                                             | 1905 *YOUNG, CHARLES EDWARD.                                                                       |
|                                                                                                                                                                               | 1892 YOUNG, HARRY AUSTIN LINDSAY.                                                                  |
|                                                                                                                                                                               | 1899 YOUNG, THOMAS JOHN.                                                                           |

## Members of the Institution who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination. †

† This list does not include the names of those who have passed the Examination but have not yet joined the Institution.

|      |                                |      |                                                                   |
|------|--------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1904 | ABBOTT, ALEXANDER HENRY        | 1901 | ARMSTRONG, ALBERT LESLIE.                                         |
| 1891 | ABRAMS, BENJAMIN PERCY.        | 1899 | ARMSTRONG, JOHN WILLIAM WILSON.                                   |
| 1894 | ADAMS, GERALD JAS. FREDERICK   | 1890 | ARMYTAGE, FRANCIS REGINALD.                                       |
| 1902 | ADAMS, GILBERT MATTHEWS.       | 1896 | ARNOLD, ALAN.                                                     |
| 1895 | ADAMS, HERBERT.                | 1900 | ARNOLD, HARRY HAGON.                                              |
| 1904 | ADAMS, HUBERT ARTHUR.          | 1896 | ARNO, SAMUEL.                                                     |
| 1897 | ADDIE, JOHN HEATHCOTE.         | 1885 | ARNOTT, JOHN ( <i>Special Prize</i> , 1885).                      |
| 1896 | ADDISCOTT, HENRY HUGH.         | 1904 | ASH, HORACE JAMES.                                                |
| 1887 | ADKIN, BENAIAH WHITLEY.        | 1904 | ASHBRIDGE, PRENTICE MOORE.                                        |
| 1901 | ALLEN, FRED TREGARTHEN         | 1896 | ASHENDEN, LEONARD THOMAS.                                         |
| 1904 | ALLEN, HAROLD COLIN.           | 1902 | ASHTON, ARTHUR WARD ( <i>Beadel Prize</i> , 1902).                |
| 1893 | ALLEN, JOHN PARNELL.           | 1889 | ASSITER, HARRY G. ( <i>Special Sanitary Science Cer.</i> , 1892). |
| 1902 | ALLEN, LESLIE HERBERT.         | 1894 | ASTLEY, REGINALD BASIL.                                           |
| 1895 | ALLEN, PERCY.                  | 1898 | ATILEE, EDWARD GUY.                                               |
| 1896 | ALLPRESS, HORACE EDWARD.       | 1901 | AUBREY, WILLIAM BEAUCHAMP.                                        |
| 1898 | ALLSEBROOK, ARTHUR.            | 1901 | AUSTIN, FRANK HOLMAN.                                             |
| 1903 | ALLSOP, BENJAMIN GEO. KIDSTON. | 1887 | AUSTIN, RICHARD, JUN.                                             |
| 1896 | AMBLER, SYDNEY WOOD.           | 1890 | AYLEN, CECIL HUGH.                                                |
| 1902 | AMIES, HERBERT CHRISTOPHER.    | 1904 | AYNSLEY, DOUGLAS FARRER.                                          |
| 1892 | AMOS, FRANK.                   |      |                                                                   |
| 1901 | ANDERSON, HENRY.               | 1897 | BADDELEY, BERNARD LEE FORD.                                       |
| 1895 | ANDERSON, THOMAS JOHN.         | 1893 | BAILEY, LOUIS HEWITT.                                             |
| 1898 | ANDREWS, ARTHUR GEORGE.        | 1901 | BAILEY, PERCIVAL HENRY ASHBY.                                     |
| 1898 | ANDREWS, HERBERT GEORGE.       | 1904 | BAKER, FRANK LESLIE.                                              |
| 1904 | ANDREWS, RONALD SEYMOUR.       | 1901 | BALDWIN-WISEMAN, WILLIAM RALPH, M.Sc., F.G.S.                     |
| 1896 | ANDREWS, STEPHEN HAMPTON.      |      |                                                                   |
| 1898 | ANGEL, FRANCIS HOUGHTON.       |      |                                                                   |
| 1887 | ANSCOMBE, ERNEST.              |      |                                                                   |
| 1897 | APPLEBY, FRANK SEFTON.         |      |                                                                   |
| 1902 | APPLEBY, JOHN HENRY JAMES      |      |                                                                   |
| 1894 | ARIS, JOHN WHITTON.            |      |                                                                   |

*Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—continued.*

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1888 BALL, JAMES BENJAMIN.                                         | 1900 BEASLEY, THOMAS CALVERT PLATT.                         |
| 1889 BALL, WILLIAM ALFRED.                                         | 1903 BEAVEN, HOWARD CLIFFORD.                               |
| 1904 BALSTER, STEPHEN.                                             | 1903 BEDDALL, HERBERT BOWMAN.                               |
| 1902 BAMFORD, WALTER HERBERT.                                      | 1883 BEDELLS, CHARLES HERBERT.                              |
| 1890 BANCROFT, FREDERICK HERBERT.                                  | 1903 BEDFORD, CHARLES EDGAR.                                |
| 1890 BANKS, EDWARD JOHN STANLEY.                                   | 1904 BEDFORD, REGINALD LEWIS JOSHUA.                        |
| 1895 BANKS, FREDERICK STUART ANGUS.                                | 1898 BEDWELL, ERNEST CHARLES.                               |
| 1903 BANKS, JOHN, JUN.                                             | 1894 BEKEN, GEORGE KINGSNORTH.                              |
| 1904 BARBER, HARRY JOHN.                                           | 1888 BELCHER, EDWARD JOHN.                                  |
| 1902 BARCLAY, ROBERT HERMAN.                                       | 1901 BELL, ALBERT HENRY.                                    |
| 1890 BARCLAY, THOMAS.                                              | 1894 BELL, HERBERT OWEN.                                    |
| 1903 BARE, ARNOLD EDWIN.                                           | 1904 BELLAMY, HARRY.                                        |
| 1899 BARKER, FREDERICK GEORGE.                                     | 1895 BELL-JOHN, HARRY.                                      |
| 1892 BARKER, GEOFFREY LIONEL.                                      | 1889 BELLINGHAM, ARCHIBALD TURNER.                          |
| 1901 BARKER, HERBERT GRAHAM.                                       | 1904 BENJAMIN, ASHLEY FLORIAN.                              |
| 1889 BARNES, GEORGE FREDERICK.                                     | 1884 BENSON, ROBERT ALAN.                                   |
| 1904 BARNHAM, GEORGE WILLIAM.                                      | 1895 BENTLEY, HAROLD EDWIN.                                 |
| 1893 BARNs, STEPHEN ALLEN.                                         | 1903 BERRIE, VERO LAVERTON.                                 |
| 1834 BARRATT, HARRY.                                               | 1901 BERRY, ALGERNON LAWRENCE.                              |
| 1904 BARTHOLOMEW, CHARLES FREDERICK.                               | 1898 BERRY, CHARLES WINDSOR.                                |
| 1904 BARTON, SYDNEY FREDERICK.                                     | 1902 BERRY, HENRY FRANK.                                    |
| 1900 BASLEY, HAROLD PULLAM.                                        | 1898 BETENSON, FREDERIC ROGER.                              |
| 1902 BASTABLE, JOHN DANIEL.                                        | 1901 BETTGER, HAROLD ALFRED.                                |
| 1903 BATEMAN, FRANK GRAHAM.                                        | 1898 BETTRIDGE, JOHN CHARLES LEBON.                         |
| 1904 BATES, OSCAR GEORGE.                                          | 1892 BEVEN, SEPTIMUS.                                       |
| 1903 BATSTONE, WALTER WATERFIELD.                                  | 1904 BEVINGTON, PHILIP JACKSON.                             |
| 1901 BATTERBURY, NORMAN BONIFACE.                                  | 1898 BIBBEY, THOMAS.                                        |
| 1898 BAVERSTOCK, HAROLD BRIDGE.                                    | 1897 BICKFORD, JOSEPH GRANT ( <i>Special Prize, 1897</i> ). |
| 1903 BAXENDALE, FREDERICK GIESIN.                                  | 1893 BIDWELL, JOHN EVANS.                                   |
| 1903 BAYLEY, HAROLD.                                               | 1895 BIDWELL, PHILIP SHELFORD.                              |
| 1900 BAYLIS, ALBERT EDWARD.                                        | 1897 BIGG, LIONEL THURSFIELD.                               |
| 1899 BAYLIS, ALFRED WILLIAM.                                       | 1900 BINGHAM, WILLIAM RAPER.                                |
| 1896 BEACH, ARCHIBALD WILLIAM HICKS.                               | 1903 BINNS, HENRY WILLIAM.                                  |
| 1890 BEADEL, MAURICE FREDERICK.                                    | 1895 BIRCH, FRANCIS JULIAN LAURENCE.                        |
| 1885 BEARD, EDWIN THOMAS.                                          | 1893 BIRCH, RICHARD ELWYN.                                  |
| 1891 BEASLEY, JOHN ARTHUR LLEWELLYN ( <i>Driver Prize, 1891</i> ). | 1884 BIRCH, WALTER DE HOUGHTON.                             |
|                                                                    | 1886 BIRKETT, TOM.                                          |

*Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—continued.*

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|------|--------------------------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1904 | BLACKMAN, JOHN WILLIAM BERNARD.                        | 1897 | BRACKETT, WILLIAM NEW BEGIN.                              |
| 1897 | BLACKSHAW, CHARLES.                                    | 1894 | BRADLEY, JAMES WILLIAM.                                   |
| 1904 | BLAIR, JOHN WATSON.                                    | 1899 | BRADSHAW, ARTHUR GEORGE ( <i>Special Prize</i> , 1899).   |
| 1904 | BLAKE, ALFRED EVELEIGH.                                | 1896 | BRADSHAW, ARTHUR STANLEY.                                 |
| 1903 | BLAKE, ALFRED NORMAN.                                  | 1902 | BRADSHAW, HAROLD CLAUD.                                   |
| 1897 | BLAKE, EDWIN HOLMES.                                   | 1888 | BRADY, RALPH HOLLINSHED.                                  |
| 1904 | BLESSLEY, VICTOR HENRY.                                | 1902 | BRAMLEY, FRANCIS HERBERT.                                 |
| 1903 | BLISS, FRANCIS GEORGE.                                 | 1899 | BRAND, EDMUND.                                            |
| 1901 | BLISS, THEODORE STEPHEN.                               | 1904 | BRAY, JOCELYN.                                            |
| 1900 | BLISS, THOMAS CUSHWAY.                                 | 1902 | BREALEY, REGINALD WOODHOUSE.                              |
| 1902 | BLORE, CHARLES GORDON.                                 | 1904 | BREBNER, ROBERT FREDERICK.                                |
| 1894 | BLOUNT, EDWARD.                                        | 1901 | BRENT, THOMAS.                                            |
| 1903 | BLUNT, FRANCIS EDWARD.                                 | 1888 | BREVETOR, THOMAS.                                         |
| 1896 | BLUNT, MONTAGUE CECIL.                                 | 1889 | BRIDGFORD, LEO APPLETON.                                  |
| 1898 | BLYTH, GEORGE ALFRED.                                  | 1900 | BRIERLEY, HUGH COLLEY ( <i>Institution Prize</i> , 1900). |
| 1900 | BLYTH, HAROLD KING.                                    | 1886 | BRIGGS, JOHN.                                             |
| 1902 | BOAZMAN, HENRY, JUN.                                   | 1896 | BRIGHTON, GEORGE LAWRENCE.                                |
| 1904 | BODDINGTON, PERCY EDGAR.                               | 1900 | BRIMACOMBE, CHARLES SEYMOUR.                              |
| 1904 | BODEN, HARROLD CASSWELL.                               | 1892 | BRINKWORTH, ROBERT EDWIN.                                 |
| 1896 | BODEN, MAURICE.                                        | 1894 | BRINSLEY, HERBERT GEORGE WILLIAM.                         |
| 1893 | BODGER, PERCY MORRIS.                                  | 1903 | BRISTOW, ROBERT C.                                        |
| 1890 | BODY, ARTHUR.                                          | 1902 | BROAD, SYDNEY LOWTHER.                                    |
| 1895 | BOORD, WALTER BERTRAM.                                 | 1903 | BROADBENT, WILLIAM.                                       |
| 1899 | BOOTH, ERNEST WITTON.                                  | 1903 | BROMLEY, ROBERT CECIL.                                    |
| 1887 | BOOTH, GILBERT WILLIAM.                                | 1901 | BROOK, HARRY.                                             |
| 1896 | BÖSHER, VICTOR EVANS.                                  | 1904 | BROOKE, JOHN CUBITT.                                      |
| 1890 | BOULTING, FREDERICK EDWARD.                            | 1899 | BROOKER, FREDERICK GEORGE.                                |
| 1902 | BOULTON, CHARLES VALENTINE.                            | 1895 | BROOKS, JOHN McMULLEN.                                    |
| 1900 | BOURCHIER, CLAUD J.                                    | 1895 | BROOKS, PHILIP FULLER.                                    |
| 1886 | BOUSFIELD, EDWIN VAUGHAN DAVENPORT.                    | 1899 | BROOKS, WILLIAM NATHANIEL.                                |
| 1891 | BOWDEN, ERNEST NEWTON.                                 | 1903 | BROOME, DOUGLAS FRANK.                                    |
| 1897 | BOWDEN, HARRY.                                         | 1891 | BROWN, ALEXANDER BURNETT.                                 |
| 1891 | BOWDEN, JOHN FRIENDSHIP.                               | 1898 | BROWN, ARTHUR ALLEN.                                      |
| 1904 | BOWEN, EDWARD BEDDOE.                                  | 1897 | BROWN, ARTHUR FREDERICK.                                  |
| 1888 | BOWER, ARTHUR WENTWORTH CHIVERS.                       | 1889 | BROWN, ARTHUR MACDONALD.                                  |
| 1902 | BOYTON, BERTRAM ALFRED ( <i>Special Prize</i> , 1902.) | 1896 | BROWN, FREDERICK.                                         |
| 1904 | BOYTON, FRANK ALRIC.                                   | 1892 | BROWN, GEORGE TURVILLE.                                   |
| 1890 | BRACKETT, FREDERICK HENRY.                             |      |                                                           |



*Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—  
continued.*

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|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 1902 BROWN, JAMES CARTER.                  | 1898 BUTCHER, THOMAS EWEN.                     |
| 1901 BROWN, JOHN.                          | 1894 BUTLER, ALBERT ERNEST.                    |
| 1902 BROWN, LESLY JOHN.                    | 1897 BUTLER, CHARLES.                          |
| 1898 BROWN, THOMAS, JUN.                   | 1895 BUTLER, RICHARD PIERCE.                   |
| 1887 BROWN, WILLIAM EDWARD.                |                                                |
| 1904 BROWN, WILLIAM ERNEST.                |                                                |
| 1902 BROWN, WILLIAM HENRY.                 |                                                |
| 1893 BROWN, WILLIAM LOBIN TRANT.           | 1901 CABLE, CHARLES VINCENT.                   |
| 1901 BROWNE, EUSTACE MONTAGUE.             | 1894 CAMBRIDGE, WILLIAM JAMES.                 |
| 1900 BROWNING, EGBERT GEORGE.              | 1895 CAMPBELL, HUGH BRUCE.                     |
| 1894 BRUCE, ALEXANDER DAVID.               | 1902 CANCH, THOMAS RICHARD.                    |
| 1899 BRUTON, BASIL VASSAR.                 | 1902 CANDY, WALTER EMMANUEL.                   |
| 1900 BRUZAUD, GEORGE JOSEPH.               | 1897 CARGILL, CAMPBELL FEATHER-<br>STON.       |
| 1900 BRYAN, ARTHUR.                        |                                                |
| 1885 BUCKLAND, ALFRED VIRGOE.              | 1894 CARNELL, SYDNEY GEORGE.                   |
| 1891 BUCKLAND, SIDNEY CRAWFORD.            | 1897 CARPMAEL, HAROLD.                         |
| 1901 BUCKLEY, ALFRED EUSTACE.              | 1902 CARR, ARTHUR BENTLEY.                     |
| 1901 BUCKWELL, ROBERT LEIGHTON.            | 1898 CARR, HERBERT FRANCIS.                    |
| 1888 BULBECK, GEORGE.                      | 1887 CARTER, ALFRED PRESLEY.                   |
| 1901 BULL, THOMAS HENRY.                   | 1895 CARTWRIGHT, ALFRED STOTT.                 |
| 1900 BULLEY, HORACE WILLIAM.               | 1897 CASSIN, CHARLES LANGA.                    |
| 1904 BURCH, HERBERT.                       | 1896 CATHCART, ARCHIBALD<br>HAMILTON, THE HON. |
| 1892 BURDER, REGINALD EDWARD<br>CAMPBELL.  | 1901 CATLEUGH, WILLIAM DENZIL.                 |
| 1903 BURGE, ARTHUR JOHN.                   | 1901 CATON, THOMAS LINFIELD.                   |
| 1897 BURGESS, HENRY HERBERT<br>PHILIP.     | 1898 CHADWICK, SPENCER.                        |
| 1900 BURMAN, WILLIAM.                      | 1888 CHALCRAFT, HENRY TERRELL.                 |
| 1902 BURNETT, JOHN.                        | 1896 CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGE ARTHUR<br>RADDON.     |
| 1904 BURR, FREDERICK MALCOLM.              | 1901 CHAMBERLAIN, CHARLES.                     |
| 1900 BURR, HARRY.                          | 1904 CHAMBERS, ALEXANDER.                      |
| 1898 BURROUGHES, CHARLES FITZ-<br>PATRICK. | 1894 CHAMBERS, THEODORE GERVASE                |
| 1886 BURROWS, ALFRED JOHN.                 | 1902 CHAMPERNOWNE, AMY AS<br>WALTER.           |
| 1897 BURROWS, FRANK HERBERT.               | 1893 CHAMPION, GEORGE ERNEST.                  |
| 1903 BURSTOW, RALPH HENRY.                 | 1902 CHANDLER, JOHN.                           |
| 1898 BURTENSHAW, ALBERT KING.              | 1904 CHAPLIN, CHARLES MONTAGUE.                |
| 1895 BURTON, AMOS.                         | 1904 CHAPPLE, JOHN GRADDON.                    |
| 1904 BURTON, GEORGE FREDERICK              | 1900 CHARLES, MICHAEL THOMAS.                  |
| 1898 BURTON, REGINALD ROBERT.              | 1895 CHART, CHRISTOPHER.                       |
| 1887 BUSHELL, HENRY.                       | 1904 CHARTERIS, RONALD LOUIS.                  |
| 1887 BUSS, FLEETWOOD GEORGE<br>WILLIAM.    | 1903 CHARTRES, FREDERICK<br>WILLIAM CHARLES.   |

*Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—continued.*

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| 1901 CHATELL, ARTHUR PAUL.         | 1899 COLE, JAMES THOMSON.                |
| 1898 CHATELL, FRANCIS LORIOT.      | 1901 COLES, JAMES HATCH.                 |
| 1888 CHENEY, EDWIN JOHN.           | 1887 COLLINGHAM, J. CYRIL LEES.          |
| 1898 CHESTERTON, FRANK SIDNEY.     | 1896 COLLINS, HORACE.                    |
| 1900 CHESTERTON, SIDNEY JAMES.     | 1885 COLLINS, MARCUS E.                  |
| 1904 CHEW, RICHARD.                | 1901 COLLIS, ERNEST ALBERT.              |
| 1899 CHICHESTER, RICHARD HERBERT   | 1903 COLLYER, CHARLES ALEXANDER STEWART. |
| 1892 CHILD, CHARLES.               | 1888 COLLYER, DANIEL WILLIAM.            |
| 1888 CHILD, EDMUND HERBERT.        | 1904 COMMANDER, CHARLES CURTIS.          |
| 1902 CHILWELL, CHARLES VYVYAN.     | 1898 CONSTABLE, JOHN.                    |
| 1897 CHIPP, GEORGE.                | 1901 COOK, CECIL NEWTON.                 |
| 1899 CHURCH, GEOFFREY REDMORE.     | 1899 COOK, EDWARD ARTHUR.                |
| 1903 CLARK, HERBERT.               | 1900 COOK, FREDERICK CHARLES.            |
| 1903 CLARK, HUDSON OWEN.           | 1904 COOK, THOMAS.                       |
| 1898 CLARK, NATHANIEL, JUN.        | 1897 COOKE, FREDERICK ROPER.             |
| 1904 CLARKE, ALFRED HOWARD.        | 1892 COOKE, LIONEL.                      |
| 1897 CLARKE, CHARLES WENTWORTH.    | 1900 COOKE-YARBOROUGH, ORFEUR FREDERIC.  |
| 1900 CLARKE, ERNEST SEYMOUR.       | 1904 COOPER, CECIL FRANCIS ADRIAN        |
| 1899 CLARKE, LEONARD EUSTACE.      | 1900 COOPER, GEORGE AUGUSTUS.            |
| 1897 CLARKSON, WILLIAM.            | 1901 COOPER, HARRY THOMAS.               |
| 1904 CLAY, WILLIAM HENRY CHRISTY   | 1890 COPE, HENRY JAMES.                  |
| 1903 CLEMENTS, CYRIL JOHN.         | 1897 COPE, WILLIAM GEORGE.               |
| 1900 CLUNN, THOMAS HENRY GWYTHIER. | 1900 CORBETT, JOHN ROOKE.                |
| 1885 COALES, HERBERT GEORGE.       | 1904 CORBLE, ARCHIBALD HARRISON          |
| 1903 COATES, P. BREVITT.           | 1891 CORDEROY, ATHELSTANE.               |
| 1903 COATES, LAURENCE CALVERT.     | 1895 CORFIELD, THOMAS.                   |
| 1900 COBB, HENRY ALFRED WILLIAM.   | 1903 CORNWELL, WILLIAM JAMES.            |
| 1902 COBB, HENRY FREDERICK.        | 1896 CORY, EDWARD JOHN.                  |
| 1901 COBB, ROBERT.                 | 1904 COTCHING, GEORGE FREDERICK          |
| 1897 COBBE, HENRY ALEXANDER.       | 1903 COTTAM, HARRY.                      |
| 1890 COBHAM, GEORGE WILLIAM.       | 1897 COUNCELL, THOMAS JAMES.             |
| 1900 COCHRANE, WILLIAM JAMES.      | 1894 COWELL, HERBERT LEE.                |
| 1902 COCKE, EDMUND SIDNEY DEAN.    | 1896 COWIN, NORRIS TYNWALD.              |
| 1901 COCKS, JOHN FREDERICK.        | 1895 COWPER, WILLIAM SHAPLAND.           |
| 1901 COKER, HARRY REGINALD ELLIS.  | 1904 COX, ARTHUR STANLEY.                |
| 1902 COKER, RALPH HECTOR.          | 1893 COX, REGINALD JOHN.                 |
| 1898 COLE, FRANCIS JOSEPH.         | 1896 COX, WALTER THEODORE.               |
| 1902 COLE, HERBERT COVINGTON.      | 1902 CRABTREE, PERCY.                    |
|                                    | 1899 CRAGG, GEORGE EDWIN.                |

*Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—  
continued.*

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|------|-------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 1900 | CRAMPHORN, CHARLES HERBERT.         | 1901 | DANIELL, FREDERICK STANLEY<br>(Special Prize, 1901). |
| 1899 | CRAMPTON, ARTHUR WESLEY.            | 1899 | DANN, HENRY, JUN.                                    |
| 1883 | CRAWTER, JOHN, JUN.                 | 1899 | DARCH, JOHN.                                         |
| 1894 | CREGEEN, HUGH STOWELL, JUN.         | 1903 | DARLEY, ROBERT BRADSHAW.                             |
| 1897 | CRESWELL, WILLIAM THOMAS.           | 1900 | DAUBNEY, CHARLES<br>ARCHIBALD.                       |
| 1891 | CRIER, JOHN THOMAS.                 | 1904 | DAVENPORT, GILBERT CAPELL.                           |
| 1900 | CROCKATT, HARRY.                    | 1888 | DAVEY, HENRY THOMAS.                                 |
| 1899 | CROFT, GEORGE HERBERT.              | 1904 | DAVEY, JOHN.                                         |
| 1897 | CRONK, CHARLES TYLEE.               | 1893 | DAVID, GEORGE WILLOUGHBY.                            |
| 1899 | CROOK, HOLLIS AUGUSTUS.             | 1902 | DAVID, LEWIS WOOLLEY.                                |
| 1894 | CROSIER, CHARLES.                   | 1900 | DAVIDGE, WILLIAM ROBERT.                             |
| 1886 | CROSLAND, WALTER.                   | 1897 | DAVIDSON, RICHARD BRUCE.                             |
| 1891 | CROSS, ARNOLD CHARLES<br>MARTIN.    | 1893 | DAVIES, CYRIL FROODVALE.                             |
| 1888 | CROUCH, JAMES LEONARD.              | 1892 | DAVIES, DAVID THOMAS.                                |
| 1904 | CROWLEY, WALTER ST. LEGER.          | 1904 | DAVIES, JOHN NICHOLLS.                               |
| 1895 | CROWTHER, KESTON NELSON.            | 1899 | DAVIES, JOHN WILLIAM SAT-<br>TERLEY HUMPHREYS.       |
| 1896 | CROZIER, GEORGE FRANCIS.            | 1903 | DAVIES, LEONARD OWEN.                                |
| 1901 | CRUMP, EDWARD HAROLD.               | 1903 | DAVIES, RHYS WILTSHIRE.                              |
| 1903 | CRUMP, HAROLD.                      | 1891 | DAVIS, NEVILLE BROOKES.                              |
| 1904 | CUBITT, HORACE WILLIAM.             | 1896 | DAVIS, WILLIAM HENRY HAROLD                          |
| 1900 | CULLEN, FELIX VICTOR.               | 1901 | DAVY, CLIFTON ROBERT.                                |
| 1903 | CULVER, HERBERT GEORGE.             | 1902 | DAWKINS, ALBERT JAMES.                               |
| 1898 | CULVERHOUSE, CECIL GOLDAR<br>FEARN. | 1898 | DAWSON, GEORGE CROSBIE.                              |
| 1903 | CUNDY, HENRY I.                     | 1883 | DAY, WILLIAM, JUN.                                   |
| 1897 | CUSHEN, CHARLES OSMON.              | 1901 | DEACON, STANLEY MARCUS.                              |
| 1904 | CUTLER, FRANK SYDNEY.               | 1904 | DEAN, EDWARD HAROLD.                                 |
| 1899 | CUTLER, GEORGE ALFRED.              | 1903 | DEANE, GEORGE FREDERICK.                             |
|      |                                     | 1892 | DEBENHAM, FRANK BRIDGE-<br>WATER.                    |
|      |                                     | 1893 | DEBENHAM, FREDERIC KERSEY.                           |
| 1897 | DADD, CHARLES JOHN THOMAS.          | 1891 | DEBENHAM, HORACE BENTLEY.                            |
| 1904 | DADSON, REGINALD THORNTON.          | 1904 | DE LA CHEROIS, GEORGE LESLIE.                        |
| 1896 | DAFFORN, GEORGE BERTIE.             | 1893 | DELAMARE, FRANK.                                     |
| 1901 | DALE, EDWARD SYDNEY<br>WILSON.      | 1900 | DELLSCHAFT, ADOLF HENRY.                             |
| 1902 | DALGLIESH, CHRISTOPHER.             | 1899 | DELVES, ROBERT HARVEY AD-<br>DINGTON.                |
| 1898 | DANCASTER, ARTHUR.                  | 1889 | DENDY, WILLIAM COOPER.                               |
| 1897 | DANGERFIELD, THOMAS SAMUEL.         | 1904 | DENHAM, WILLIAM ERNEST.                              |
| 1896 | DANIEL, HENRY WILKINSON.            | 1902 | DENSHAM, JOHN BOON.                                  |

*Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—  
continued.*

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| 1897 DENTON, WILLIAM.                                         | 1904 EDWARDS, JOHN PERCIVAL.                   |
| 1904 DEWE, WALLACE.                                           | 1904 EDWARDS, SPENCER.                         |
| 1884 DICKSON, THOMAS ARTHUR.                                  | 1895 EGGINTON, DENYS.                          |
| 1902 DINWIDDY, CONRAD HUGH.                                   | 1903 EGREMONT, JOHN.                           |
| 1894 DINWIDDY, DONALD.                                        | 1904 EILOART, FERDINAND ROBERT.                |
| 1888 DIXON, FRANCIS EDWARD<br>( <i>Special Prize</i> , 1888). | 1903 ELDER, ERNEST.                            |
| 1904 DIXON, FRANCIS EVELYN.                                   | 1902 ELGAR, CHARLES JOHN.                      |
| 1901 DODD, HAROLD JAMES.                                      | 1893 ELGAR, WALTER ROBINSON.                   |
| 1904 DODGSON, EDWARD HUGHES.                                  | 1890 ELGOOD, FRANK MINSHULL.                   |
| 1887 DONE, JOHN JAMES.                                        | 1897 ELIOTT, ARNOLD.                           |
| 1902 DONNE, CYRIL HENRY.                                      | 1901 ELLIOTT, JOHN WILLIAM<br>FARRANT.         |
| 1904 DUTTON, RALPH CECIL.                                     | 1892 ELLIS, ALBERT EDWARD.                     |
| 1897 DOUGLAS, BERNARD MOXON.                                  | 1897 ELLIS, ALFRED CAVE.                       |
| 1902 DRAKE, FRANK ARTHUR.                                     | 1898 ELLIS, ARNOLD ROBERTSON.                  |
| 1896 DRAPER, EDWIN MAXWELL.                                   | 1901 ELLIS, ARTHUR ORANGE.                     |
| 1886 DREW, HENRY ALBAN.                                       | 1890 ELLIS, FRANCIS.                           |
| 1895 DREW, WALTER HUBERT.                                     | 1888 ELLIS, HERBERT MOATES.                    |
| 1902 DRIVER, ARTHUR CHARLES.                                  | 1887 ELLIS, RALPH STAPLES.                     |
| 1901 DRIVER, JOHN ROBERT<br>FARRANT.                          | 1900 ELLIS, RUPERT LUMLEY.                     |
| 1902 DROWER, EDMUND GILBERT.                                  | 1904 ELLYATT, GEORGE FREDERICK.                |
| 1892 DRUCE, EDRIC.                                            | 1896 ELPHICK, GEORGE PELHAM.                   |
| 1902 DUCHESNE, MARTIN COLLIER.                                | 1903 EMSLIE, BENJAMIN LESLIE.                  |
| 1889 DUDLEY, EDGAR.                                           | 1904 ERMEN, CUTHBERT EMIL ALBERT               |
| 1900 DUDLEY, ROLAND.                                          | 1904 ERMICH, HENRY.                            |
| 1899 DUNLOP, DUGDALE OAKELEY.                                 | 1903 EVANS, CHARLES STOKES<br>EATON.           |
| 1900 DUNSTALL, HERBERT HENRY.                                 | 1895 EVANS, ERNEST SYDNEY.                     |
| 1897 DUNT, JOHN HARLOW.                                       | 1895 EVANS, PERCIVAL BAKER.                    |
| 1898 DYER, FREDERICK BURFIELD.                                | 1900 EVANS, RUPERT MAURICE.                    |
|                                                               | 1894 EVE, CHARLES GERALD.                      |
|                                                               | 1887 EVE, HERBERT TRUSTAM.                     |
| 1900 EARLE, JOHN WILFRID.                                     | 1904 EVERARD, BERNARD.                         |
| 1893 EASON, EDWARD WILLIAM.                                   | 1892 EVERED, GILLIEBRAND EDWIN.                |
| 1886 EASTER, WILLIAM.                                         | 1892 EVERETT, ARTHUR SHERMAN.                  |
| 1893 EASTON, WALTER JOHN ( <i>Driver<br/>Prize</i> , 1893).   | 1894 EVERINGTON, JOHN.                         |
| 1901 EASTWOOD, CHARLES WILLIAM.                               | 1901 EVERY - CLAYTON, REGINALD<br>ARTHUR ERIC. |
| 1901 EDGINGTON, WALTER.                                       | 1894 EVES, FRANCIS GEORGE BERTRAM              |
| 1893 EDMONDS, JOHN.                                           | 1888 EVES, WILLIAM LIONEL.                     |
| 1904 EDWARDES, WILLIAM ARNOLD<br>DONALDSON.                   | 1902 EWING, JAMES PETERS.                      |
|                                                               | 1904 EYLES, CHARLES HENRY.                     |

*Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—  
continued.*

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| 1894 FAGG, EDWIN WILLIAM.               | 1902 FOWLER, CYRIL JAMES.                                                   |
| 1896 FAIR, ARTHUR EDWARD.               | 1892 FOX, CHARLES EDWARD.                                                   |
| 1903 FAIRCHILD, EDWARD JAMES.           | 1900 FOX, ERNEST.                                                           |
| 1895 FARMER, HUGH CECIL.                | 1894 FOX, FREDERICK RUSSELL.                                                |
| 1897 FARNHAM, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS.         | 1904 FOX, SIDNEY JOSEPH                                                     |
| 1904 FARTHING, CHARLES HAROLD.          | 1900 FOX, WILLIAM.                                                          |
| 1904 FARWELL, EVELYN WOOD.              | 1904 FRANCE, ARTHUR STANLEY.                                                |
| 1903 FENNING, JOHN HENRY.               | 1901 FRANCIS, JOHN, JUN.                                                    |
| 1904 FERRIS, GEORGE WILLIAM             | 1902 FRANCIS, RONALD GARNHAM.                                               |
| 1898 FIELD, CHARLES ROLAND.             | 1891 FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN BEL-<br>GROVE.                                      |
| 1901 FIELD, LEONARD MARTIN.             | 1895 FRASER, THOMAS SMELLIE.                                                |
| 1894 FINCH, CLEMENT ROBERT.             | 1890 FRASER, WILLIAM.                                                       |
| 1904 FINCH, GEORGE FREDERICK.           | 1899 FREEMAN, GEORGE ( <i>Driver<br/>Prize, 1899</i> ).                     |
| 1892 FINN, FRED.                        | 1901 FREEMAN, REGINALD FRANK<br>LYNE.                                       |
| 1891 FINN, HERBERT ARCHIBALD.           | 1903 FRENCH, ARTHUR MARTIN.                                                 |
| 1896 FISHER, ROBERT.                    | 1902 FRENCH, CECIL GEORGE.                                                  |
| 1902 FITCH, SIDNEY.                     | 1900 FREUER, WILLIAM SAMUEL.                                                |
| 1893 FITT, HARRY CHARLES.               | 1902 FROST, ALFRED CARDAIN.                                                 |
| 1904 FITZHERBERT, HENRY EDWARD.         | 1895 FUNNELL, HORACE FREDERICK.                                             |
| 1903 FLATT, JOHN ALEXANDER.             | 1887 FURBER, PERCY NORMAN.                                                  |
| 1895 FLEETWOOD, GEORGE SPALDING.        | 1897 FURMEDGE, JOHN HARRIS.                                                 |
| 1900 FLETCHER, HAROLD VENOUR.           |                                                                             |
| 1893 FLETCHER, HERBERT PHILLIPS.        |                                                                             |
| 1903 FLEURET, ALFRED HARMAN.            |                                                                             |
| 1892 FLIGHT, ALFRED.                    |                                                                             |
| 1902 FORD, C. GRAHAM.                   |                                                                             |
| 1892 FORD, SOLOMON.                     | 1902 GAHAN, ROBERT BERESFORD.                                               |
| 1890 FORREST, WILLIAM.                  | 1903 GAIRDNER, KENNETH GREAME.                                              |
| 1895 FOSTER, EDWARD CHARLES.            | 1904 GALE, HAROLD JAMES.                                                    |
| 1888 FOSTER, FRANK.                     | 1900 GALE, HARRY.                                                           |
| 1898 FOSTER, HENRY HELM.                | 1889 GALSORTHY, VINCENT SOMERS                                              |
| 1892 FOSTER, JAMES HERBERT<br>FURMEDGE. | 1898 GARDINER, ROBERT STRACHAN.                                             |
| 1900 FOSTER, WALTER.                    | 1892 GARDNER, GILBERT.                                                      |
| 1901 FOSTER, WILLIAM ARTHUR.            | 1895 GARNER, JOHN STANLEY.                                                  |
| 1900 FOSTER, WILLIAM HOWARD.            | 1890 GARRARD, ARTHUR NORMAN.                                                |
| 1901 FOTHERGILL, JAMES EDWARD.          | 1894 GARRETT, ARTHUR BERRY.                                                 |
| 1904 FOULIS, ARCHIBALD KEITH.           | 1899 GATE, HENRY ARTHUR<br>ARMYTAGE ( <i>Institution<br/>Prize, 1899</i> ). |
| 1898 FOULKES, NOEL MACINTYRE.           | 1897 GAYER, ALFRED EDWARD.                                                  |
| 1899 FOWLER, ALFRED CHARLES<br>STANLEY. | 1904 GEE, FREDERIC GEORGE.                                                  |



*Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—continued.*

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|------|-------------------------------------------------|------|----------------------------------|
| 1903 | GENDERS, PERCY ROBERT.                          | 1896 | GREEN, ARTHUR EDWARD.            |
| 1899 | GENGE, WILLIAM POPE, JUN.                       | 1891 | GREEN, EDMUND HORACE.            |
| 1892 | GERMAN, GEORGE.                                 | 1893 | GREEN, FREDERICK ALGERNON.       |
| 1896 | GETHIN, RANDOLPH GEORGE.                        | 1887 | GREEN, THOMAS JOHN.              |
| 1901 | GETTINGS, SYDNEY SALTER.                        | 1896 | GREENFIELD, FREDERICK JAMES.     |
| 1900 | GIBBON, EDWARD ACTON.                           | 1884 | GREENOP, EDWARD.                 |
| 1885 | GIBBON, WILLIAM JACOMB<br>(Driver Prize, 1885). | 1897 | GREENWOOD, ERNEST.               |
| 1889 | GIDDY, OSMAN HORTON.                            | 1895 | GREGSON, GEORGE ERNEST.          |
| 1894 | GILBERT, JOHN SAINSBURY.                        | 1903 | GRIERSON, JOHN CAMPBELL.         |
| 1903 | GILBERT, SAMUEL HOWELL.                         | 1894 | GRIFFIN, ALFRED.                 |
| 1904 | GILBERT-LODGE, EDWARD<br>MORTON.                | 1903 | GRIFFITHS, OWEN.                 |
| 1902 | GILLIES, JOHN JEFFREY.                          | 1892 | GRIGGS, HENRY JENNER.            |
| 1901 | GIMSON, ALLEN.                                  | 1903 | GRIPPER, JOHN BELL.              |
| 1904 | GLASIER, EDWARD BROUGHAM                        | 1898 | GRIPPER, JOSEPH EDWARD.          |
| 1903 | GLASIER, MORTIMERSACKVILLE.                     | 1900 | GROVE, RICHARD THOMAS.           |
| 1903 | GLASSON, THOMAS MC.                             | 1889 | GROVER, ARTHUR.                  |
| 1901 | GLEED, HERBERT ALEXANDER.                       | 1894 | GROVER, PHILIP GORDON.           |
| 1903 | GLEED, PERCIVAL FRANCIS.                        | 1902 | GROVES, ARNOLD TUDOR.            |
| 1903 | GLOAG, TOM KEEPING.                             | 1904 | GRUNING, EDWARD LOUIS.           |
| 1894 | GLOVER, HENRY ALEXANDER.                        | 1888 | GUNTER, JAMES.                   |
| 1896 | GOADBY, HOWARD.                                 | 1899 | GURNEY, RONALD GEORGE.           |
| 1898 | GOADBY, JOSEPH STUBBINS.                        |      |                                  |
| 1903 | GODDING, FRANK HORATIO.                         |      |                                  |
| 1897 | GOLDSMITH, DOUGLAS FLEET.                       |      |                                  |
| 1900 | GOODBODY, FREDERICK ALLEN<br>STURGE.            | 1889 | HADLEY, FRANK.                   |
| 1902 | GOODCHILD, RALPH HARRY.                         | 1903 | HAGGER, GEORGE JOHN.             |
| 1901 | GOODCHILD, WALTER CHARLES.                      | 1892 | HAIGH, THOMAS FREDERICK.         |
| 1899 | GOODMAN, ALFRED.                                | 1901 | HAINES, ALFRED HUBERT<br>JESTON. |
| 1903 | GOODWIN, HENRY ERNEST.                          | 1902 | HALE, FRANCIS EDWARD.            |
| 1903 | GOODWIN, PERCY WORTHING-<br>TON.                | 1884 | HALKYARD, WILLIAM REDFORD.       |
| 1903 | GORE, GEORGE PYM.                               | 1900 | HALL, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM.          |
| 1904 | GOTELEE, GUY STANLEY.                           | 1897 | HALL, HENRY ALEXANDER<br>THOMAS. |
| 1901 | GOULD, HARMER.                                  | 1896 | HALL, JOHN HERBERT.              |
| 1896 | GOULDING, ARTHUR.                               | 1899 | HALL, JOHN SEBASTIAN.            |
| 1889 | GRANT, JOSEPH.                                  | 1903 | HALL, MONTAGUE PRESTON.          |
| 1897 | GRAY, HORACE NORMAN.                            | 1895 | HALL, THOMAS BIDDLE.             |
| 1893 | GRAY, PERCY WILLIAM.                            | 1904 | HALL, VERNON MANNING.            |
| 1890 | GREEN, ALEXANDER ERNEST.                        | 1884 | HALL, WILLIAM TIMOTHY.           |

*Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—  
continued.*

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|------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1890 | HAMPTON, GEORGE FREDERICK WILLIAM.                          | 1901 | HAYWARD, ARTHUR BALDWIN.                                                                         |
| 1900 | HANCOCK, HENRY SYDNEY, JUN. ( <i>Special Prize</i> , 1900). | 1890 | HAYWARD, FREDERICK GEORGE.                                                                       |
| 1895 | HANKEY, GILBERT LIONEL.                                     | 1904 | HAYWARD, JOSEPH.                                                                                 |
| 1892 | HANKINSON, FRANCIS HENRY.                                   | 1897 | HAYWARD, T. WM. ALFRED.                                                                          |
| 1887 | HANSELL, REGINALD GODDARD.                                  | 1895 | HAYWOOD, SAMUEL SPENCER.                                                                         |
| 1902 | HANSON, HAROLD.                                             | 1902 | HAZLEDINE, JOHN TURNER CLOUGH ( <i>Driver Prize</i> , 1902; <i>Penfold Silver Medal</i> , 1902). |
| 1894 | HARDIMAN, HARRY.                                            | 1904 | HAZLETT, JOHN JOSEPH.                                                                            |
| 1904 | HARDING, CHARLES REGINALD                                   | 1889 | HEAD, JOHN GEORGE.                                                                               |
| 1887 | HARDING, FREDERICK ALLCROFT.                                | 1897 | HEAD, WILLIAM ALFRED.                                                                            |
| 1904 | HARDS, JOHN FREDERICK STANLEY.                              | 1900 | HEAL, HERBERT GEORGE.                                                                            |
| 1895 | HARDWICK, ARTHUR JESSOP.                                    | 1898 | HEALING, OSWALD JUDD.                                                                            |
| 1903 | HARLAND, HENRY CHAPMAN.                                     | 1904 | HEARD, ROBERT CHARLES.                                                                           |
| 1900 | HARLOW, WILLIAM WYATT RIDGWAY.                              | 1898 | HEATH, HENRY CUBITT.                                                                             |
| 1904 | HARRINGTON, CHARLES POLAND.                                 | 1902 | HEATH, JOHN LIONEL.                                                                              |
| 1904 | HARRINGTON, FREDERICK JOSIAH.                               | 1902 | HEATHCOTT, ROBERT VERNON.                                                                        |
| 1901 | HARRIS, DOUGLAS.                                            | 1885 | HEBBLETHWAITE, CHARLES HENRY.                                                                    |
| 1895 | HARRISON, ARTHUR.                                           | 1901 | HEBDEN, FRANCIS RADCLIFFE.                                                                       |
| 1895 | HARRISON, CYRIL HENRY GILMORE.                              | 1894 | HECKFORD, HARLEY.                                                                                |
| 1901 | HARRISON, ERNEST.                                           | 1892 | HELLICAR, GEORGE THOMAS ( <i>Special Sanitary Science Certificate</i> , 1893).                   |
| 1894 | HARRISON, GEORGE JOHN ROBERTSON.                            | 1896 | HEMPHILL, CHARLES GEORGE CATHCART.                                                               |
| 1897 | HARRISON, HENRY BEAUCHAMP.                                  | 1886 | HENDERSON, RICHARD.                                                                              |
| 1897 | HARRISON, JOHN EDWARD.                                      | 1902 | HENNELL, FRANK GORDON.                                                                           |
| 1903 | HARRISON, WILLIAM.                                          | 1903 | HENNIKER, FREDERICK SIBERT.                                                                      |
| 1899 | HARTLEY, TOM PERCY.                                         | 1904 | HENSON, FREDERICK JASPER.                                                                        |
| 1895 | HARVEY, FREDERICK CHARLES.                                  | 1903 | HESKETT, WILLIAM DONALD.                                                                         |
| 1888 | HASKINS, WILLIAM ALBION.                                    | 1894 | HEWARD, ERNEST JAMES.                                                                            |
| 1889 | HASLAM, DRYLAND, JUN.                                       | 1893 | HEWETT, GEORGE THOMPSON.                                                                         |
| 1883 | HASLUCK, LANCELOT GERALD.                                   | 1902 | HEWETT, RICHARD.                                                                                 |
| 1898 | HASSETT, REGINALD CHARLES.                                  | 1903 | HEWITT, FRANK.                                                                                   |
| 1893 | HAWES, FREDERICK KIRK.                                      | 1901 | HICKMAN, ARTHUR MURHALL.                                                                         |
| 1904 | HAWKE, ROLAND WELSTEAD                                      | 1895 | HICKS, WILLIAM ROOKE.                                                                            |
| 1903 | HAWKINS, EDWARD ROBINSON.                                   | 1900 | HIDER, SYDNEY WILLIAM.                                                                           |
| 1899 | HAWKINS, LANCELOT GOULDER.                                  | 1889 | HIGGINS, GEORGE.                                                                                 |
| 1903 | HAY, PERCY GILBERT.                                         | 1904 | HIGUWAY, EVON.                                                                                   |
| 1903 | HAYLLAR, SIDNEY HAYLLAR.                                    | 1886 | HILL, ALFRED.                                                                                    |

*Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—continued.*

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|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1885 | HILLIARD, GEORGE EDWARD.                                                            | 1904 | HOOPER, STANLEY.                        |
| 1900 | HILLIARD, HUGH NEVILLE.                                                             | 1899 | HOPE, ARTHUR ERNEST.                    |
| 1901 | HINCHLIFF, GEORGE STANLEY<br>WHITMORE.                                              | 1901 | HOPKINS, PERCY RAYNES.                  |
| 1899 | HINCHSLIFF, EDWARD ROBERT.                                                          | 1903 | HOPKINS, PHILIP LEWIS.                  |
| 1899 | HINDMARSH, MICHAEL ANSELM.                                                          | 1903 | HORDER, GERALD MORLEY.                  |
| 1900 | HINDMARSH, RALPH<br>FREDERICK.                                                      | 1901 | HOSEGOOD, ANDREW WEBBER.                |
| 1898 | HINKS, HENRY.                                                                       | 1901 | HOSKINS, MARCUS.                        |
| 1903 | HINTON, HERBERT ARTHUR.                                                             | 1903 | HOUBLON, FRANCIS ARCHER.                |
| 1900 | HIPSLEY, FREDERICK WILLIAM.                                                         | 1904 | HOUGHTON, EDMUND GUY.                   |
| 1903 | HOARE, ARTHUR J. ( <i>Driver<br/>Prize, 1903; Penfold Silver<br/>Medal, 1903</i> ). | 1900 | HOUGHTON, WILLIAM CHARLES.              |
| 1904 | HOBSON, FREDERICK VACHELL.                                                          | 1902 | HOW, HERBERT.                           |
| 1898 | HODGES, CECIL STUART.                                                               | 1903 | HOWARD, EDMUND.                         |
| 1904 | HODGES, WILLIAM WESTCOTT.                                                           | 1900 | HOWES, ARTHUR BURNABY.                  |
| 1890 | HODGKINSON, JAMES HENRY.                                                            | 1898 | HOWGRAVE-GRAHAM, GEORGE<br>ERNEST.      |
| 1896 | HODGSON, ARCH. SANFORD.                                                             | 1903 | HOWKINS, FRANCIS.                       |
| 1904 | HOGGARTH, LAWRENCE STEELE.                                                          | 1897 | HOWLAND, ARTHUR FRANK.                  |
| 1904 | HOGWOOD, DOUGLAS CLARENCE.                                                          | 1899 | HOWLAND, GEORGE.                        |
| 1903 | HOLBECH, NIGEL LAURENCE.                                                            | 1901 | HUBBLE, LLOYD UNSWORTH.                 |
| 1902 | HOLBECH, ROBERT CECIL.                                                              | 1898 | HUDSON, ALBERT WILLIAM.                 |
| 1897 | HOLBROW, HERBERT OLIVER.                                                            | 1901 | HUDSON, WILLIAM FREDERICK<br>ARTHUR.    |
| 1903 | HOLDITCH, CHARLES STANLEY.                                                          | 1904 | HUGGINS, ERNEST GEORGE.                 |
| 1893 | HOLIDAY, PERCY CAVE.                                                                | 1899 | HUNT, GEORGE WHITAKER.                  |
| 1898 | HOLL, MACKINTOSH MELENG.                                                            | 1904 | HUNT, ORLANDO WILLIAM.                  |
| 1891 | HOLLIS, HERBERT.                                                                    | 1899 | HURLBUTT, PERCIVAL.                     |
| 1891 | HOLLIS, RALPH.                                                                      | 1902 | HUSKINSON, ERNEST AMPHLETT.             |
| 1894 | HOLMES, JOHN EDWARD.                                                                | 1904 | HUSTLER, TOM LANCELOT.                  |
| 1901 | HOLMES, MONTAGU PRICE ( <i>In-<br/>stitution Prize, 1901</i> ).                     | 1897 | HUTCHINS, RICHARD.                      |
| 1888 | HOMAN, HUBERT FRANKLIN.                                                             | 1904 | HUTTON, FREDERIC NORMAN.                |
| 1902 | HOME, PHILIP WOOLLATT.                                                              |      |                                         |
| 1896 | HOMFRAY, HERBERT RICHARDS.                                                          |      |                                         |
| 1904 | HONEY, ROBERT LLEWELLYN.                                                            |      |                                         |
| 1901 | HOOD, HERBERT CHARLES.                                                              |      |                                         |
| 1896 | HOOD, THOMAS.                                                                       |      |                                         |
| 1899 | HOOLEY, ARTHUR JOHN.                                                                | 1901 | INGRAM, CECIL WALTER.                   |
| 1900 | HOOPER, ALFRED EGBERT.                                                              | 1903 | INGRAM, JAMES FRANCIS.                  |
| 1887 | HOOPER, CECIL HENRY.                                                                | 1890 | INNES, GILBERT PLANTAGENET<br>MITCHELL. |
| 1895 | HOOPER, EDGAR WILFRED.                                                              | 1904 | INSKIPP, ARTHUR.                        |

*Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—  
continued.*

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|------|---------------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1902 | INSLEY, GEORGE PITRON.                      | 1886 | JONAS, SAMUEL MARSHALL.                                     |
| 1893 | IRVINE, ARCHIBALD WYNDHAM.                  | 1900 | JONES, ARTHUR BAYLY.                                        |
|      |                                             | 1902 | JONES, ARTHUR ERNEST.                                       |
|      |                                             | 1896 | JONES, ERNEST JOEL.                                         |
|      |                                             | 1888 | JONES, FREDERICK HERBERT.                                   |
| 1894 | JACKSON, ALFRED ERNEST.                     | 1883 | JONES, HENRY ARTHUR.                                        |
| 1894 | JACKSON, EDWARD HENRY.                      | 1898 | JONES, JOHN ARTHUR.                                         |
| 1895 | JACKSON, LEONARD LABREY.                    | 1902 | JONES, JOHN RICE.                                           |
| 1902 | JACKSON, RICHARD STEPHENS                   | 1898 | JONES, PERCY EVERLEY.                                       |
| 1898 | JACKSON, ROBERT EWAN.                       | 1899 | JONES, PHILIP VIVIAN.                                       |
| 1902 | JAMES, HERBERT HAROLD.                      | 1891 | JOYCE, HARRY WARD.                                          |
| 1902 | JAMESON, CECIL WILLIAM.                     | 1902 | JULL, ROBERT CHARLES.                                       |
| 1894 | JARMAIN, WILLIAM.                           | 1885 | JULL, WILLIAM VINCENT.                                      |
| 1892 | JARMAIN, FRANK WILMOT.                      |      |                                                             |
| 1892 | JARRETT, THOMAS WILLIAM.                    |      |                                                             |
| 1903 | JARVIS, ERNEST CORY.                        | 1890 | KAY, WALTER ROBERT.                                         |
| 1902 | JEFFERY, FRANCIS WILSON.                    | 1900 | KAYE, HERBERT.                                              |
| 1893 | JEFFREE, SYDNEY.                            | 1904 | KEAY, RALEIGH WILLIAM<br>MCLAREN.                           |
| 1895 | JENKIN, ARTHUR PEARSE.                      | 1895 | KEAY, WILLIAM.                                              |
| 1896 | JENKINS, RICHARD JAMES.                     | 1902 | KEELE, JOHN DANIEL.                                         |
| 1904 | JENKINS, WILLIAM LIONEL.                    | 1894 | KEEP, WILLIAM HENRY.                                        |
| 1893 | JENKINSON, JOHN.                            | 1901 | KEIGHLEY, SAMUEL.                                           |
| 1896 | JENKINSON, WILLIAM ERIC<br>LEIGH.           | 1901 | KELLEWAY, HERBERT DAVIES.                                   |
| 1894 | JENNER, WILLIAM.                            | 1900 | KELLY, ARTHUR RALPH.                                        |
| 1896 | JENNINGS, FITZ-LAURENCE<br>PERCIVAL DUDLEY. | 1899 | KELLY, GEORGE WILLIAM<br>CALVER.                            |
| 1891 | JESSETT, CHARLES EDWARD<br>VERNON.          | 1890 | KEMP-SMITH, JAMES FREDERICK                                 |
| 1892 | JOHNSON, BERNARD MARR.                      | 1900 | KEMSLEY, NORMAN BOLTON.                                     |
| 1900 | JOHNSON, FREDERICK JOHN.                    | 1895 | KEMSLEY, WILLIAM HUGH.                                      |
| 1897 | JOHNSON, HARRY LABRON.                      | 1893 | KENNETT, CHARLES ARTHUR.                                    |
| 1883 | JOHNSON, HENRY.                             | 1903 | KENT, PHILIP, JUN.                                          |
| 1903 | JOHNSON, WILLIAM INGLIS.                    | 1903 | KER, ARTHUR PRESTON.                                        |
| 1898 | JOHNSTON, REGINALD.                         | 1897 | KERR, JOHN MURRAY ( <i>Institu-<br/>tion Prize, 1897</i> ). |
| 1887 | JOHNSTON, WALTER HENRY.                     | 1903 | KERR, NORMAN MUNRO.                                         |
| 1902 | JOHNSTONE, AUGUSTUS<br>FREDERIC.            | 1896 | KEY, ASTLEY COOPER.                                         |
| 1899 | JOLLY, PEARSON ALEXANDER.                   | 1897 | KIBBLEWHITE, HENRY JAMES<br>TRELEAVEN.                      |
| 1900 | JONAS, HAROLD DRIVER.                       | 1894 | KIESER, WILLIAM HENRY<br>GUSTAV.                            |
| 1887 | JONAS, HARRY MARSHALL.                      | 1894 | KILICK, ANTHONY EDWARD.                                     |
| 1902 | JONAS, ROBERT COLLIER.                      |      |                                                             |

*Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—continued.*

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| 1898 KINCAID, HERBERT EDWARD.          | 1899 LAURENCE, WALTER BERNARD.                                                         |
| 1887 KING, ALFRED.                     | 1891 LAWLEY, FREDERICK WILLIAM.                                                        |
| 1901 KING, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS.         | 1900 LAWLEY, GEORGE FRANK.                                                             |
| 1893 KING, WALTER NIKE.                | 1902 LAWRENCE, CHARLES PHILLIPS.                                                       |
| 1886 KING, WILLIAM ISAAC.              | 1901 LAWRENCE, JOHN                                                                    |
| 1904 KINGSFORD, GEOFFRY NEVILLE        | 1898 LEAKE, ROBERT.                                                                    |
| 1896 KINGSFORD, PERCY HAMILTON.        | 1896 LEANE, WALTER BURDITT.                                                            |
| 1896 KIRBY, EDMUND FRANCIS JOSEPH      | 1903 LEANING, AUBREY RUPERT SIDNEY.                                                    |
| 1895 KIRK, JOHN WRIGHT.                | 1890 LEANING, HENRY JOHN                                                               |
| 1900 KNIBB, FREDERICK CHARLES.         | 1894 LEANING, WILLIAM ARTHUR.                                                          |
| 1903 KNIGHT, FREDERICK WILLIAM.        | 1897 LEATHER, WILLIAM BEAUMONT.                                                        |
| 1892 KNIGHT, GEORGE EDWARD.            | 1895 LEE, ERNEST EDWARD ARTHUR.                                                        |
| 1899 KNOWLES, GEORGE POTTER.           | 1896 LEE, FRANCIS BLACKLOCK.                                                           |
| 1902 KNOX, LEONARD NEEDHAM.            | 1886 LEE, JOHN WILFRID.                                                                |
|                                        | 1901 LEE - NORMAN, ALEXANDER HENRY.                                                    |
| 1903 LABDON, HERBERT GEORGE.           | 1901 LEES, FRANK ARTHUR.                                                               |
| 1899 LAIRD, NINIAN P.                  | 1904 LEES, JOHN                                                                        |
| 1895 LAKE, CUTHBERT JOSEPH.            | 1902 LEES, RANDLE BURLAM.                                                              |
| 1901 LAKE, RALPH JULIAN.               | 1896 LEESE, VERNON FRANCIS.                                                            |
| 1890 LAKE, VIVIAN DAVEY.               | 1900 LEIGH, VINCENT STANLEY.                                                           |
| 1895 LAKIN-SMITH, ERNEST.              | 1899 LEMMOIN-CANNON, HENRY.                                                            |
| 1902 LAMBERT, ARTHUR JOHN.             | 1902 LESLIE, HARRY GEORGE.                                                             |
| 1903 LAMBERT, GEORGE ARROW.            | 1890 LEWIS, ARTHUR LLEWELYN.                                                           |
| 1888 LAMBERT, GODFREY CHARLES.         | 1898 LEWIS, JOHN.                                                                      |
| 1904 LAMBLE, WILLIAM HERBERT           | 1899 LICKIS, LEONARD.                                                                  |
| 1895 LAMPRIILL, WILLIAM THOMAS.        | 1894 LIGHTFOOT, FRANCIS PRIDEAUX.                                                      |
| 1893 LANCASTER, JOHN ROY.              | 1903 LINDSELL, PHILIP JANSON.                                                          |
| 1903 LANCASTER, SAMUEL                 | 1904 LINE, HENRY WILLIAM                                                               |
| 1902 LANDER, ROWLAND STANLEY.          | 1904 LINES, ROLAND WALTER.                                                             |
| 1903 LANG, AUGUSTUS BERNARD DASHWOOD.  | 1900 LISNEY, HARRY.                                                                    |
| 1902 LANG, FREDERICK BARTLETT.         | 1892 LITTLE, HENRY.                                                                    |
| 1901 LANGRIDGE, WALTER FREDERICK.      | 1900 LIVING, CHARLES, JUN.                                                             |
| 1900 LANHAM, LAURENCE.                 | 1903 LIVING, ROBERT.                                                                   |
| 1885 LANSDOWN, GEORGE ARTHUR.          | 1904 LLEWELLYN, ARTHUR HENRY.                                                          |
| 1890 LARKIN, RICHARD WEBSTER.          | 1898 LLOYD, DONALD ( <i>Institution Prize, 1898</i> ).                                 |
| 1899 LATHAM, ALBERT TUMMONS.           | 1904 LOBAN, GUSTAVUS TAYLOR ( <i>Penfold Silver Medal, 1904; Driver Prize, 1904</i> ). |
| 1895 LAUMANN, MONTGOMERY PATRICK JOHN. | 1897 LOTHOUSE, ALBERT WILSON.                                                          |



*Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—continued.*

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| 1899 LOMAS, ALBERT DANIEL.            | 1893 MANN, FREDERICK CHARLES THOMAS.                              |
| 1897 LOMAX, ERNEST GEORGE.            | 1888 MANN, ROBERT BAGSHAW.                                        |
| 1891 LONGSDON, ERNEST MOREWOOD.       | 1897 MARCHANT, ROBERT CHARLES.                                    |
| 1901 LOVE, JAMES BARR.                | 1898 MARCUS, WILLIAM MORTIMER.                                    |
| 1895 LOVEGROVE, CHARLES GRESHAM       | 1903 MARGESSON, ANTHONY ROBERT.                                   |
| 1901 LOVELESS, ARTHUR WILLIAM HENRY.  | 1904 MARKHAM, CHARLES ASHDOWN.                                    |
| 1886 LOWE, CHARLES ROBERT.            | 1902 MARKS, THOMAS EDWARD.                                        |
| 1892 LUCAS, JOHN ARCHIBALD.           | 1901 MARRIAN, HAROLD GREENWOOD.                                   |
| 1903 LUCAS, JOHN CLAY.                | 1902 MARSHALL, GEORGE ERNEST.                                     |
| 1895 LUCK, GEORGE EDWARD.             | 1896 MARTIN, ALEXANDER WILLIAM.                                   |
| 1902 LUFFINGHAM, WILLIAM JOHN.        | 1893 MARTIN, ALFRED JOHN ( <i>Special Prize, 1893</i> ).          |
| 1899 LUKE, JOHN, JUN.                 | 1888 MARTIN, HEBER GAMBLIN.                                       |
| 1899 LUKER, DYNELEY.                  | 1900 MARTIN, JOHN PATTINSON.                                      |
| 1899 LUMLEY, EDWARD ADRIAN.           | 1893 MARTIN, SAMUEL.                                              |
| 1898 LUMLEY, FREDERICK ROBERT.        | 1888 MARTIN, THOMAS.                                              |
| 1902 LUNN, ALGERNON PERCY.            | 1889 MASON, CHARLES WILLIAM HAYLEY.                               |
| 1902 LUSH, WILLIAM VAWDREY.           | 1904 MASON, FRANCIS SCOTT.                                        |
| 1904 LYNDE, WALTER MIGHELLS.          | 1902 MASON, HERBERT WALTER.                                       |
| 1899 LYNES, HUMPHREY DOD.             | 1885 MASSIE, FRANK.                                               |
| 1902 LYON, MICHAEL LEWIS.             | 1901 MASTERS, WILLIAM HENRY.                                      |
| 1894 LYONS, EDWARD COLVILL.           | 1900 MATHER, JAMES.                                               |
|                                       | 1893 MATHEWS, LEWIS OSLER.                                        |
| 1904 McCALL, JACOBUS STEWART JOHNSON. | 1899 MATTHEWS, DOUGLAS SAMUEL.                                    |
| 1894 MCCARTHY, HENRY ROBERT           | 1892 MAUGHAN, JOHN ( <i>Special Forestry Certificate, 1893</i> ). |
| 1903 MCCOMAS, HERBERT WILLIAM.        | 1902 MAW, PERCIVAL TRENTHAM.                                      |
| 1904 McDONALD, JAMES RATCLIFF.        | 1901 MAXWELL, DAVID BENJAMIN.                                     |
| 1901 MCGAW, ANDREW KIDD.              | 1886 MAXWELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM.                                    |
| 1904 MCKERROW, JAMES WEIR.            | 1902 MAY, PHILIP JOHN.                                            |
| 1902 MCLEAN, DONALD, JUN.             | 1894 MAY, WILLIAM CHARLES.                                        |
| 1893 MACER, ALFRED THOMAS.            | 1904 MAYHEAD, BASIL STUART.                                       |
| 1897 MACKENZIE, HECTOR JOHN MAXWELL.  | 1903 MAYHEW, ROBERT HENRY JEWERS.                                 |
| 1900 MACKINTOSH, WILLIAM SMITH.       | 1899 MEABY, THOMAS JAMES.                                         |
| 1903 MADGE, WILFRID.                  | 1902 MEACHER, EDMOND ( <i>Institution Prize, 1902</i> ).          |
| 1899 MAGER, SYDNEY.                   | 1898 MEACHER, SYDNEY GEORGE.                                      |
| 1900 MAGGS, LEONARD.                  | 1892 MELLEFIELD, JAMES HENRY.                                     |
| 1904 MAIN, THOMAS FORSTER.            |                                                                   |
| 1896 MALLINSON, CHARLES HERBERT.      |                                                                   |

*Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination--  
continued.*

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| 1893 MELLOR, JAMES FREDERICK.                                                       | 1900 MORLE, DENZIL ADAIR BART-<br>LETT.                  |
| 1904 MELLOR, JOHN FRANCIS SHAW.                                                     | 1898 MORRIS, ARTHUR.                                     |
| 1887 MELROSE, FRANK. ( <i>Special<br/>Sanitary Science Certificate,<br/>1893</i> ). | 1892 MORRIS, RICHARD PERCIVAL.                           |
| 1895 MENMUIR, ROBERT WILLIAM.                                                       | 1894 MORRIS, WILLIAM HENRY.                              |
| 1892 MENZIES, ROBERT.                                                               | 1900 MORRIS-DAVIES, JAMES<br>GEORGE.                     |
| 1894 MERCER, CHARLES EDWARD.                                                        | 1892 MORRISH, HUGH KENNETH.                              |
| 1899 MEREDITH, PERCY WILLIAM.                                                       | 1893 MORRISON, DANIEL.                                   |
| 1890 MERRY, ARTHUR WALKER.                                                          | 1893 MORRISON, GERALD DONALD.                            |
| 1892 MEW, ROBERT HEATH.                                                             | 1901 MORRISON, IVOR CHARLES.                             |
| 1901 MICHELL, JOHN.                                                                 | 1902 MORSE, DUDLEY WALTER.                               |
| 1904 MILLER, FUDO HORACE<br>GARDINER.                                               | 1890 MOULD, GRAHAM HARLEY.                               |
| 1904 MILLER, FRED.                                                                  | 1883 MOYES, JOHN HELENUS.                                |
| 1894 MILLER, FREDERICK WILLIAM.                                                     | 1889 MUIR, JAMES ( <i>Institution<br/>Prize, 1889</i> ). |
| 1892 MILLER, GEORGE FREDERICK.                                                      | 1891 MULLER, JOHN JOSEPH,                                |
| 1900 MILLS, ARTHUR ERNEST.                                                          | 1898 MULLETT, HENRY THOMAS.                              |
| 1901 MILLS, DANIEL.                                                                 | 1902 MULLINS, PATRICK WILLIAM.                           |
| 1903 MILNE, WILLIAM EDWARD<br>STREATFEILD.                                          | 1899 MUMBY, ELVIN FOWLER                                 |
| 1903 MINORS, ERNEST.                                                                | 1903 MUNDELL, JOSEPH EDWARD.                             |
| 1904 MINTER, GEORGE ASH.                                                            | 1901 MURDOCK, CLIVE.                                     |
| 1891 MITCHELL, GEORGE SHARMAN.                                                      | 1903 MURPHY, HERBERT JAMES.                              |
| 1903 MITCHELL, HAROLD HASTINGS.                                                     | 1902 MURTOUGH, JOSEPH.                                   |
| 1901 MITCHELL, HERBERT ARTHUR.                                                      | 1902 MYTTON, PHILIP ALDRED.                              |
| 1894 MITCHELL, LEWIS.                                                               |                                                          |
| 1884 MIXER, EDWARD.                                                                 |                                                          |
| 1899 MOAT, ERNEST WILLIAM.                                                          |                                                          |
| 1903 MOCKETT, WILLIAM SHER-<br>WOOD.                                                |                                                          |
| 1896 MOERAN, ARCHIBALD EDWARD.                                                      | 1904 NAYLOR, JOHN STUART.                                |
| 1904 MOISER, CYRIL.                                                                 | 1902 NEAME, FREDERICK IVO.                               |
| 1897 MOLYNEUX, FRANK EUSTACE.                                                       | 1903 NEATE, ARTHUR WHISTLER.                             |
| 1890 MOLYNEUX, HERBERT ERNEST.                                                      | 1902 NEILL, JAMES NEILL.                                 |
| 1902 MOODY, HERBERT JOHN.                                                           | 1898 NESBITT, JOHN OSCAR.                                |
| 1901 MOORE, ARTHUR WILLIAM                                                          | 1903 NETTEN, PERCY JOHN.                                 |
| 1903 MOORE, ERNEST LEWELLYN.                                                        | 1894 NEUBRONNER, HARRY ALFRED.                           |
| 1883 MOORE, HAROLD EDWARD.                                                          | 1904 NEWBERY, WALTER SAMUEL.                             |
| 1896 MOORE, HUGH ARMYTAGE.                                                          | 1903 NEWBORN, CHARLES REGINALD.                          |
| 1903 MOORE, RICHARD CHARLES.                                                        | 1902 NEWINGTON, CALEB RICKMAN K.                         |
| 1904 MOORE, THOMAS HAROLD.                                                          | 1903 NEWLING, ARTHUR NOEL.                               |

*Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—  
continued.*

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| 1902 | NEWMAN, BERNARD.                                             | 1890 | OSENTON, GEORGE.                       |
| 1899 | NEWMAN, HENRY ARTHUR.                                        | 1903 | OSMOND-SMITH, FRANCIS<br>HENRY GEORGE. |
| 1892 | NEWMAN, SAMUEL FRANK.                                        | 1892 | OUVRY, PETER ARNOLD.                   |
| 1900 | NEWMAN, WALTER PHILIP.                                       | 1892 | OVDEN, CHARLES.                        |
| 1904 | NEWMAN, WILLIAM WALTER.                                      | 1901 | OVERTON, WILLIAM HENRY.                |
| 1903 | NEWNHAM, FRANK GEORGE.                                       | 1902 | OWEN, HARRY BERTRAM.                   |
| 1896 | NEWTON, EDWIN BENNETT<br>BRIERLEY.                           |      |                                        |
| 1903 | NEWTON, JAMES WILLIAM.                                       |      |                                        |
| 1894 | NICHOLLS, EDWARD ALFRED.                                     |      |                                        |
| 1888 | NICHOLSON, EBENEZER.                                         | 1904 | PAGE, BERNARD CULMER.                  |
| 1898 | NICHOLSON, GUY MURRAY.                                       | 1904 | PAGE, EDMUND.                          |
| 1904 | NOAKES, ARTHUR ORWHYN.                                       | 1904 | PAGE, HERBERT.                         |
| 1896 | NOBLE, EDMUND JAMES.                                         | 1894 | PAGE, STANLEY HATCH.                   |
| 1890 | NOCKOLDS, ALFRED GEORGE.                                     | 1897 | PAICE, WILLIAM, JUN.                   |
| 1888 | NOCKOLDS, MARTIN CHARLES<br>HUBERT.                          | 1893 | PAIN, GEORGE LLOYD.                    |
| 1904 | NORMAN, CHARLES FREDERICK<br>( <i>Special Prize, 1904.</i> ) | 1883 | PAIN, JAMES.                           |
| 1901 | NOTLEY, LESLIE RICHARD.                                      | 1894 | PAIN, WILLIAM HENRY.                   |
| 1895 | NUTTALL, HERBERT.                                            | 1888 | PALAMOUNTAIN, JOSEPH<br>WILLIAM.       |
| 1898 | NUTTER, JOHN.                                                | 1899 | PALLISER, WILLIAM ARTHUR.              |
| 1904 | NYE, EDWARD GOODRHAM.                                        | 1903 | PALMER, ARTHUR.                        |
| 1903 | NYE, HAYDN PERCIVAL.                                         | 1904 | PALMER, CHARLES NORTON.                |
|      |                                                              | 1903 | PALMER, FREDERICK CHARLES<br>RICHARD.  |
|      |                                                              | 1891 | PALMER, WILLIAM EDWARD<br>KING.        |
| 1891 | OAKLEY, CHRISTOPHER<br>PERCIVAL.                             | 1892 | PARKER, FREDERIC WILLIAM.              |
| 1890 | OAKLEY, JOHN HUBERT.                                         | 1900 | PARKER, HOWARD.                        |
| 1901 | OATEN, ALFRED EDWARD.                                        | 1904 | PARKER, WILFRED HORSLEY.               |
| 1899 | O'BRIEN, DONOUGH RICHARD.                                    | 1902 | PARKHOUSE, SAMUEL.                     |
| 1890 | OGDEN, MICHAEL GUY.                                          | 1903 | PARKINSON, EDWARD.                     |
| 1897 | OGILVIE, ROBERT MATHEWSON.                                   | 1902 | PARKINSON, HERBERT                     |
| 1896 | OLDNALL, ROGER WILLIAM.                                      | 1895 | PARKS, WALTER.                         |
| 1902 | ORCHARD, ALFRED DEAN.                                        | 1897 | PARNACOTT, ARTHUR CHARLES.             |
| 1898 | ORCHARD, SIDNEY SAMUEL.                                      | 1901 | PARNWELL, SYDNEY ARTHUR.               |
| 1902 | O'REILLY, HENRY G.                                           | 1889 | PARRIS, CHARLES JOHN.                  |
| 1903 | ORTON, WILLIAM GOODACRE.                                     | 1903 | PARROTT, HUGH FRANCIS<br>VIVIAN.       |
| 1898 | ORWIN, CHARLES STEWART.                                      | 1902 | PARRY, ALBERT EDWARD.                  |
| 1896 | OSBOURN, EDWARD.                                             | 1899 | PARRY, HERBERT MOSTYN.                 |
| 1896 | OSENTON, CHARLES.                                            | 1887 | PARRY, RICHARD.                        |

*Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—continued.*

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|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 1902 | PARSONS, MAURICE HARRY<br>DONNE.                                               | 1885 | PERKS, SYDNEY.                                          |
| 1903 | PARSONS, MEREFIELD DONNE.                                                      | 1900 | PERRINS, GEORGE LATHAM.                                 |
| 1890 | PARTRIDGE, EDWARD JOHN.                                                        | 1904 | PERRY, CHARLES WILLIAM.                                 |
| 1896 | PATCH, SHIRLEY HUTCHINS.                                                       | 1899 | PETCH, JOHN STONEHOUSE.                                 |
| 1901 | PATON, DAVID LLEWELLYN<br>(Driver Prize, 1901; Penfold<br>Silver Medal, 1901). | 1902 | PETERS, GEORGE FARMER<br>JAMES.                         |
| 1902 | PATTISSON, WILLIAM HENRY<br>MUNNINGS.                                          | 1901 | PETTER, ALBERT EDWARD.                                  |
| 1895 | PAUL, JOHN WILLIAM.                                                            | 1894 | PHILLIPS, FRANCIS JOHN.                                 |
| 1883 | PAULL, ALAN.                                                                   | 1887 | PHILLIPS, WILLIAM DEARLOVE<br>(Special Prize, 1887).    |
| 1902 | PAVITT, HAROLD WILLIAM.                                                        | 1903 | PHILPOT, CLIFFORD NEEDHAM.                              |
| 1904 | PAXON, HORACE B.                                                               | 1886 | PHYSICK, WALTER FREDERICK<br>(Institution Prize, 1886). |
| 1904 | PAYNE, JOHN OSWALD.                                                            | 1904 | PICKERSGILL, ARTHUR PERCY.                              |
| 1901 | PEACE, JOHN CHALMERS.                                                          | 1895 | PIERCE, FREDERIC ONSLOW.                                |
| 1896 | PEARCE, CHARLES FREDERICK.                                                     | 1904 | PILBEAM, FRANCIS NEWCASTLE.                             |
| 1893 | PEARCE, FRED. W.                                                               | 1883 | PILDITCH, PHILIP EDWARD.                                |
| 1903 | PEARCE, STEPHEN HARVEY.                                                        | 1901 | PILDITCH, WILLIAM THOMAS.                               |
| 1896 | PEARSE, OCTAVIUS BURROUGHS                                                     | 1904 | PILKINGTON, JAMES MONTEATH.                             |
| 1902 | PEARSE, THOMAS WILLIAM.                                                        | 1903 | PINCKNEY, HENRY<br>CHRISTOPHER.                         |
| 1904 | PEARSON, FREDERIC<br>CAVENDISH.                                                | 1890 | PINDER, RICHMOND.                                       |
| 1895 | PEARSON, HARRY JOHN.                                                           | 1897 | PINER, JAMES REGINALD.                                  |
| 1893 | PEARSON, HOWARD.                                                               | 1897 | PINFOLD, FRANCIS ARTHUR.                                |
| 1902 | PEARSON, THOMAS GIBSON.                                                        | 1896 | PINNEY, FREDERICK WYLBORNE<br>DIGBY.                    |
| 1898 | PEASE, CHARLES EDWARD.                                                         | 1901 | PINSENT, FRANCIS WINGFIELD<br>HOMFRAY.                  |
| 1893 | PEGGE, JOHN THOMAS.                                                            | 1900 | PINSON, GILBERT.                                        |
| 1897 | PEEBLES, PHILIP.                                                               | 1900 | PITT, PHILIP SEPTIMUS.                                  |
| 1903 | PEILE, CHARLES FREDERICK.                                                      | 1902 | PITTS, FRANK ERNEST.                                    |
| 1901 | PENROSE, EDWARD ALEC.                                                          | 1900 | PLANT, WILLIAM.                                         |
| 1903 | PEPLER, GEORGE LIONEL.                                                         | 1900 | POLE, ALEXANDER CHARLES<br>REGINALD.                    |
| 1897 | PEPPERCORN, HENRY<br>MCARTHUR.                                                 | 1902 | POLLOCK-HODSOLL, HAROLD ED-<br>WARD.                    |
| 1896 | PEPPERCORN, JOHN ARTHUR.                                                       | 1903 | POOLE, HERBERT HENRY.                                   |
| 1901 | PERCIVAL, WALTER GILBEY.                                                       | 1903 | PORTER, DOUGLAS DAVID.                                  |
| 1902 | PERKIN, DANIEL WARD.                                                           | 1903 | PORTER, SYDNEY LAWRENCE.                                |
| 1904 | PERKINS, GEORGE STEPHEN.                                                       | 1890 | POTTER, HERBERT GEORGE.                                 |
| 1889 | PERKINS, JOSEPH.                                                               | 1899 | POTTER, SHIRLEY HERBERT.                                |
| 1886 | PERKINS, WALTER FRANK.                                                         | 1901 | POTTIER, GEORGE LOUIS.                                  |
| 1900 | PERKS, HUGH EARL.                                                              |      |                                                         |

*Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—  
continued.*

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| 1894 POWELL, CHARLES REGINALD<br>EVERNDEN.                                                                      | 1901 RAWLENCE, JAMES.                                               |
| 1904 POWER, RICHARD REILLY.                                                                                     | 1898 RAWSTRON, CHARLES OLIVER.                                      |
| 1892 PRALL, HERBERT ALEXANDER.                                                                                  | 1903 RAYMOND, JAMES OWEN.                                           |
| 1899 PRATT, FRANK PERCY.                                                                                        | 1903 READ, FRANCIS CHARLES<br>JENNINGS.                             |
| 1888 PRESTON, SAMUEL DAVID.                                                                                     | 1894 READ, WALTER HERBERT.                                          |
| 1897 PRICE, CAPEL HEREWARD.                                                                                     | 1902 REANEY, HAROLD DE LISLE.                                       |
| 1892 PRICE, RICHARD ARNOLD.                                                                                     | 1898 REDFERN, CHARLES FREDK.                                        |
| 1904 PRICKARD, THOMAS FRANCIS<br>VAUGHAN.                                                                       | 1904 REDFERN, HERBERT WILLIAM.                                      |
| 1901 PRIEST, ALBERT EDWARD.                                                                                     | 1902 REED, CHARLES CECIL.                                           |
| 1898 PRIESTMAN, ALFRED TUKE.                                                                                    | 1903 REED, EDWARD B.                                                |
| 1904 PRITCHARD, ANDREW BADEN.                                                                                   | 1898 REED, RICHARD GEORGE<br>GORDON ( <i>Special Prize</i> , 1898). |
| 1902 PRITCHARD, HENRY ( <i>Daniel<br/>Watney Prize</i> , 1904; <i>Special<br/>Forestry Certificate</i> , 1904.) | 1901 REES, WILLIAM HAROLD.                                          |
| 1894 PRITCHARD, HERBERT ALFRED.                                                                                 | 1896 REFFELL, CHARLES ARTHUR.                                       |
| 1899 PROTHEROE, ALFRED ERNEST.                                                                                  | 1902 RHODES, BEN ALBERT.                                            |
| 1895 PROTHEROE, WILLIAM SUDBURY                                                                                 | 1904 RICE, BENJAMIN LOUIS.                                          |
| 1889 PUCKRIDGE, PERCIVAL MARTIN.                                                                                | 1896 RICHARDSON, ARTHUR BAYLIFFE                                    |
| 1903 PUDDICOMBE, WILLIAM<br>PHIPPEN.                                                                            | 1899 RICHARDSON, ERNEST EDWARD.                                     |
| 1894 PUGH-JONES, DAVID.                                                                                         | 1902 RICHARDSON, HAROLD THOMAS.                                     |
| 1888 PUNCHARD, FREDERICK BURT.                                                                                  | 1902 RICHARDSON, HENRY.                                             |
| 1895 PURVIS, CHARLES JAMES.                                                                                     | 1891 RICHARDSON, OLIVER ARTHUR.                                     |
| 1895 PYE, GEORGE HENRY.                                                                                         | 1896 RICKARDS, ROBERT HILLIER<br>TRAHERNE ANSON.                    |
| 1896 PYLE, BENJAMIN THOMAS RICE.                                                                                | 1904 RIDDETT, BASIL PERRY.                                          |
|                                                                                                                 | 1899 RIDDETT, MAURICE CHARLES.                                      |
|                                                                                                                 | 1897 RIDLEY, PERCY EDWARD.                                          |
|                                                                                                                 | 1903 RINGLAND, WILLIAM EWART.                                       |
|                                                                                                                 | 1902 RIPPENGAL, ARTHUR HENRY.                                       |
|                                                                                                                 | 1904 RIPPON, HERBERT.                                               |
|                                                                                                                 | 1896 RIVERS, CHARLES EDWIN.                                         |
|                                                                                                                 | 1904 RIVERS, FRANK WILFRED.                                         |
|                                                                                                                 | 1898 ROBBINS, WALTER FRANCIS.                                       |
|                                                                                                                 | 1904 ROBERTS, EDWARD LAMPOUGH                                       |
|                                                                                                                 | 1900 ROBERTS, JOHN.                                                 |
|                                                                                                                 | 1901 ROBERTS, JOHN.                                                 |
|                                                                                                                 | 1898 ROBERTSON, HENRY CHARLES.                                      |
|                                                                                                                 | 1891 ROBINS, PHILIP SEYMOUR.                                        |
|                                                                                                                 | 1887 ROBINSON, ALFRED WHITMORE.                                     |
|                                                                                                                 | 1891 ROBINSON, HENRY HERBERT.                                       |
|                                                                                                                 | 1900 ROBINSON, JOSSLYN ALLEYNE.                                     |
| 1904 QUARMBY, CHARLES DAVID.                                                                                    |                                                                     |
| 1900 RAFFETY, PERCY CHARLES.                                                                                    |                                                                     |
| 1900 RAFFETY, HAROLD VEZEY.                                                                                     |                                                                     |
| 1892 RAFFETY, HERBERT WILLIAM.                                                                                  |                                                                     |
| 1885 RAND, JOHN.                                                                                                |                                                                     |
| 1902 RANDELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM.                                                                                  |                                                                     |
| 1899 RANSOM, THOMAS REGINALD.                                                                                   |                                                                     |
| 1904 RAWLENCE, DUNCAN ALFRED.                                                                                   |                                                                     |



*Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—continued.*

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|------|------------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 1897 | ROBINSON, RALPH ETESON.                  | 1894 | SAISE, ALFRED JOHN.                                   |
| 1897 | ROBINSON, THEODORE RICHARD.              | 1893 | SALE, ARTHUR REED.                                    |
| 1903 | ROGERS, FREDERIC JAMES.                  | 1903 | SALMON, JOSEPH HAROLD.                                |
| 1896 | ROGERS, HORACE MORDAUNT.                 | 1897 | SALT, HAROLD CROSSLEY.                                |
| 1904 | ROGERS, LEONARD NEVILLE.                 | 1901 | SALT, LEONARD EUSTACE                                 |
| 1904 | ROGERS, MONTAGU STANLEY.                 | 1887 | SALT, REGINALD NOWELL.                                |
| 1890 | ROGERS, THOMAS GEORGE.                   | 1903 | SALWEY, ARTHUR.                                       |
| 1883 | ROLLESTON, WILLIAM GUSTAVUS<br>STANHOPE. | 1889 | SAMPSON, WILLIAM.                                     |
| 1886 | ROODS, ALFRED.                           | 1899 | SANDAY, WILLIAM HENRY.                                |
| 1896 | ROOK, JOSEPH TAYLOR.                     | 1899 | SANDELL, STANLEY LUNAU.                               |
| 1888 | ROPER, JOHN SIMPSON.                     | 1903 | SANDERS, FRANCIS LEONARD.                             |
| 1904 | ROPER, JOHN WILLIAM.                     | 1902 | SANDERS, INGALTON.                                    |
| 1903 | ROSEVEAR, JOHN ASHBURNHAM.               | 1895 | SANDFORD, CHARLES SIDNEY.                             |
| 1904 | ROSS, PERCY HAVERY.                      | 1902 | SANDS, HUBERT COVELL.                                 |
| 1904 | ROWE, FREDERICK WALTER.                  | 1902 | SANSOM, WILLIE STANLEY<br>VENN.                       |
| 1901 | ROWE, GILBERT CHARLES.                   | 1904 | SARGANT, FRANK ELLISON.                               |
| 1903 | ROWLANDSON, GEORGE<br>ARMSTRONG.         | 1883 | SATCHELL, CHARLES ( <i>Special<br/>Prize, 1883</i> ). |
| 1899 | ROWLANDSON, SAMUEL MES-<br>SITER.        | 1889 | SATCHELL, HERBERT ARNOLD.                             |
| 1889 | ROWLEY, WILLIAM TAYLOR.                  | 1904 | SAUNDERS, ARTHUR PERCIVAL.                            |
| 1886 | RUDDLE, FRANK J.                         | 1889 | SAUNDERS, CHARLES HERBERT.                            |
| 1897 | RUDDLE, FREDERICK CHARLES.               | 1900 | SAUNDERS, EDGAR WALTER.                               |
| 1902 | RUDDLE, GEORGE WILLIAM.                  | 1903 | SAVAGE, TOM ALBERT.                                   |
| 1883 | RUNDLE, EDWARD COLLINS.                  | 1890 | SAVILL, EDWIN.                                        |
| 1904 | RULE, THOMAS.                            | 1904 | SAVILL, HENRY NORMAN.                                 |
| 1903 | RUSH, ARTHUR LESLIE.                     | 1894 | SAWYER, JOHN ASHTON.                                  |
| 1904 | RUSS, ERNEST.                            | 1900 | SCHOFIELD, PETER.                                     |
| 1903 | RUSSELL, HUMPHREY<br>GLADSTONE.          | 1896 | SCOBLE, HERBERT THOMAS.                               |
| 1904 | RUTHEN, ERNEST SIDNEY.                   | 1894 | SCORER, ALFRED GEORGE.                                |
| 1899 | RUTLEY, ARTHUR DENNETT.                  | 1894 | SCOTT, ARCHIBALD LACY.                                |
| 1899 | RUTTER, ARTHUR LIONEL.                   | 1904 | SCOTT, JAMES COSPATRICK.                              |
| 1904 | RYAN, JOHN.                              | 1903 | SCOTT, JOHN.                                          |
|      |                                          | 1895 | SCRIVENER, JOHN CHARLES.                              |
|      |                                          | 1903 | SEALE, PERCY JAMES.                                   |
|      |                                          | 1898 | SEARLE, SYDNEY.                                       |
|      |                                          | 1896 | SECKER, JOHN EUSTACE.                                 |
| 1903 | SACKETT, SIDNEY RUPERT.                  | 1893 | SEYDON, GEORGE FARQUHAR-<br>SON.                      |
| 1884 | SADLER, GEORGE WILLIAM,<br>JUN.          | 1897 | SEDGWICK, ALFRED SIDNEY<br>EDWARD.                    |
| 1897 | ST. AUBYN, BELVILLE MOLES-<br>WORTH.     | 1891 | SEDGWICK, RUPERT WILLIAM.                             |
| 1902 | SAINSBURY, WILLIAM CHARLES.              |      |                                                       |

*Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—  
continued.*

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| 1897 SEEL, ROBERT HAROLD.                                         | 1903 SMITH, CUTHBERT.                                       |
| 1889 SELBY, FRANK.                                                | 1902 SMITH, CYRIL HERBERT.                                  |
| 1884 SELBY, JOHN BASELY ( <i>Bracketed Special Prize, 1884</i> ). | 1899 SMITH, DOUGLAS.                                        |
| 1898 SELLER, FRANK RUSSELL.                                       | 1903 SMITH, DOUGLAS HENRY.                                  |
| 1896 SEXTON, GEORGE ALEXANDER.                                    | 1904 SMITH, ERNEST EDWARD.                                  |
| 1904 SHARMA, LAKSHMI CHAND.                                       | 1893 SMITH, FRANK BRAYBROOKE.                               |
| 1887 SHAW, ARTHUR.                                                | 1903 SMITH, FRANK HALL.                                     |
| 1897 SHEARBURN, HARRY.                                            | 1888 SMITH, FRANK WILLIAM.                                  |
| 1897 SHEARER, JAMES HUGHAN.                                       | 1898 SMITH, GEORGE HENRY.                                   |
| 1898 SHELDON, HAROLD.                                             | 1904 SMITH, HAROLD ROBERT<br>( <i>Beadel Prize, 1904</i> ). |
| 1904 SHERWIN, HENRY EDWARD.                                       | 1903 SMITH, HARRY VINCENT.                                  |
| 1900 SHETTL, EDWARD GURNEY.                                       | 1901 SMITH, HUBERT GEORGE.                                  |
| 1901 SHIPWRIGHT, WILLIAM GEORGE.                                  | 1903 SMITH, HUGH.                                           |
| 1902 SHONE, LEIGHTON EDWARD.                                      | 1890 SMITH, JAMES.                                          |
| 1896 SHORNEY, ARTHUR SHEPHERD.                                    | 1899 SMITH, JOHN AMBROSE.                                   |
| 1903 SHOTTON, JOHN SIDWELL.                                       | 1901 SMITH, JOHN WILLIAM.                                   |
| 1895 SHUFFLEBOTHAM, JOHN HENRY.                                   | 1901 SMITH, QUENTIN CULLEN.                                 |
| 1897 SIMPSON, LESLIE SHEPHERD.                                    | 1903 SMITH, SIDNEY WILLIAM.                                 |
| 1894 SKEAT, ARTHUR PERCIVAL.                                      | 1897 SMITH, SYDNEY ARTHUR.                                  |
| 1904 SKELT, FREDERICK MITCHELL.                                   | 1902 SMITH, STANLEY ADDISON.                                |
| 1895 SKINGLE, ALFRED CHARLES.                                     | 1895 SMITHELLS, EDWIN.                                      |
| 1892 SKIPPER, HENRY HERBERT.                                      | 1890 SNAILUM, WALTER WADMAN.                                |
| 1894 SKRIMSHIRE, SAMUEL.                                          | 1903 SNEATH, FRANK EDGAR.                                   |
| 1896 SKUES, CHARLES AYRE MAC-<br>KENZIE.                          | 1897 SNOW, HENRY CYPRIAN.                                   |
| 1904 SLADDIN, ARNOLD GLADSTONE.                                   | 1901 SOPER, HAROLD.                                         |
| 1903 SLADDIN, FREDERICK ROBERT<br>EDWIN.                          | 1897 SOUTHCOMBE, JOHN CHARLES.                              |
| 1903 SLADE, JAMES HARCOURT.                                       | 1895 SOUTHORN, CHARLES<br>HERBERT.                          |
| 1902 SLATER, ARTHUR JAMES.                                        | 1891 SOUTTER, ERNEST.                                       |
| 1890 SLATER, CHARLES FREDERICK.                                   | 1893 SOWELS, WILLIAM CLOWES.                                |
| 1904 SLATTER, ARTHUR WHITTARD.                                    | 1902 SPALDING, FRANK EWART.                                 |
| 1893 SLY, JOSEPH TOWNSON.                                         | 1903 SPARKE, NORMAN LUSH.                                   |
| 1896 SLY, WILLIAM.                                                | 1904 SPARROW, GEORGE WILLIAM<br>SPARROW.                    |
| 1904 SMALL, LEONARD JOHN.                                         | 1896 SPARROW, WILLIAM HUGH.                                 |
| 1902 SMALLEY, WILLIAM.                                            | 1898 SPEAKMAN, JOHN MCCLURE.                                |
| 1894 SMITH, ALEXANDER GEORGE.                                     | 1890 SPELMAN, WILLIAM WILTON RIX                            |
| 1902 SMITH, ARTHUR KITSON.                                        | 1901 SPENCE, RICHMOND.                                      |
| 1902 SMITH, ARTHUR TELFORD.                                       | 1903 SPENCER, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS.                             |
| 1895 SMITH, CHARLES GORDON.                                       | 1904 SPENSLEY, JAMES CALVERT.                               |
| 1902 SMITH, CHARLES PHILIP.                                       | 1903 SPYER, GEORGE.                                         |

*Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—continued.*

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| 1897 | STACEY, FREDERICK CHARLES WEBSTER.      | 1901 | SURREY, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM. |
| 1893 | STALEY, ALBERT HENRY.                   | 1899 | SUTCLIFFE, JAMES HENRY.      |
| 1898 | STALLARD, HAROLD ORLANDO.               | 1898 | SUTTON, FREDERICK STANLEY.   |
| 1895 | STANDEN, ARTHUR CARNEGIE.               | 1898 | SWAN, HARROLD.               |
| 1897 | STANFORD, GEORGE.                       | 1897 | SWANWICK, BRUCE.             |
| 1898 | STANTON, FREDERICK WILLIAM SCHULTHEISS. | 1887 | SWETENHAM, HENRY.            |
| 1893 | STAPLEDON, ERNEST ALLEN.                | 1902 | SYMES, WILLIAM CHARLES.      |
| 1900 | STEAD, EDWARD JOHN.                     | 1902 | SYMONS, PERCY JAMES.         |
| 1901 | STEDMAN, CHARLES FREDERICK              |      |                              |
| 1904 | STEEDS, HERBERT EUSTACE.                |      |                              |
| 1902 | STENNING, OSWALD FRANCIS.               |      |                              |
| 1901 | STEPHENS, JOHN KYLE.                    |      |                              |
| 1904 | STEPHENSON, ROBERT BARNARD              | 1899 | TAIT, FRANK VINCENT.         |
| 1903 | STEWART, CLIFFORD THOMAS.               | 1903 | TAIT, WILLIAM IRONSIDE.      |
| 1899 | STEWART, GEORGE PAKENHAM.               | 1901 | TALLBOY, FREDERICK JAMES.    |
| 1903 | STEWART, HARRY S.                       | 1894 | TALLENT, EDWIN JAMES.        |
| 1900 | STEWART, HENRY PAKENHAM.                | 1901 | TANNER, RUDOLPH.             |
| 1903 | STEWART, NIGEL DESMOND.                 | 1901 | TANNER, WILLIAM HUGH.        |
| 1899 | STIMSON, EDWARD FREDERICK.              | 1904 | TASMAN, HERBERT EDWARD       |
| 1897 | STIMSON, HERBERT PERCY.                 | 1904 | TATE, HENRY TINDALL.         |
| 1900 | STOCKINGS, ARTHUR PERRY.                | 1902 | TAYLER, VIVIAN ALFRED.       |
| 1897 | STOKES, HUGH CHARLES.                   | 1902 | TAYLOR, EDWIN THURLOW.       |
| 1900 | STONE, CYRIL FRANK.                     | 1889 | TAYLOR, HARRY WILLIAM.       |
| 1901 | STONE, FREDERIC.                        | 1904 | TAYLOR, HERBERT WILLIAM      |
| 1897 | STONEHAM, EDWARD RUSSELL.               | 1896 | TAYLOR, JOHN FRANCIS WHITE.  |
| 1902 | STOOKE, JOHN EDWARD HELL-YAR.           | 1903 | TAYLOR, JOHN JAMES.          |
| 1904 | STRACHAN, CHARLES JOHN.                 | 1901 | TAYLOR, RUSSELL LEIGH.       |
| 1896 | STRAKER, HOWARD.                        | 1901 | TAYLOR, SAMUEL DAVIS.        |
| 1894 | STROUTS, LEWIS HERBERT.                 | 1900 | TAYLOR, WILLIAM HENRY.       |
| 1900 | STRUDWICK, FRANK EDWARD.                | 1893 | TEE, SAMUEL CLIFFORD.        |
| 1903 | STRUDWICK, PHILIP.                      | 1904 | TEMPLE, ALFRED, JUN.         |
| 1903 | STRUTT, JOHN JAMES.                     | 1891 | TEMPLE, FREDERICK WILSON.    |
| 1896 | STUBBING, RICHARD WEBB.                 | 1901 | TERRY, ARTHUR ELLIOTT.       |
| 1888 | STUCKÉ, WILLIAM HENRY.                  | 1902 | TERRY, ERNEST FAIRCHILD.     |
| 1884 | STURGE, THEODORE.                       | 1899 | TERRY, FRANCIS WILLIAM.      |
| 1885 | STURGESS, JOHN MOORE.                   | 1899 | TERRY, FRANK TREACHER.       |
| 1889 | STURLEY, ARTHUR DYSON.                  | 1893 | THEAKSTON, WILLIAM PEASE.    |
| 1890 | SUMMERFIELD, JOSEPH CHARLES.            | 1896 | THEOBALD, JOHN MEDOWS.       |
|      |                                         | 1898 | THOMAS, CHARLES JOHN HOWELL. |

*Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—  
continued.*

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| 1903 THOMAS, ERNEST JAMES.                                                    | 1896 TOWN, HENRY ANNANDALE.                   |
| 1899 THOMAS, GEORGE.                                                          | 1894 TOWNEND, WILLIAM.                        |
| 1894 THOMAS, ILLTYD.                                                          | 1900 TOWNLY, RONALD STARKEY.                  |
| 1902 THOMAS, PERCIVAL HARTLAND.                                               | 1890 TOWNSEND, GEORGE JAMES.                  |
| 1902 THOMAS, REGINALD WILLIAM.                                                | 1883 TREADWELL, HENRY JOHN.                   |
| 1898 THOMAS, WILLIAM JAMES<br>EDGAR.                                          | 1897 TREHEARNE, ALFRED<br>FREDERICK ALDRIDGE. |
| 1894 THOMPSON, CLAUDE WILLIAM<br>GEORGE HUGH.                                 | 1898 TREMLETT, WALTER WILLIAM.                |
| 1893 THOMPSON, FREDERIC HUBERT.                                               | 1898 TRENT, WILLIAM EDWARD.                   |
| 1897 THOMPSON, HAROLD STUART.                                                 | 1891 TUCKETT, PERCIVAL FOX.                   |
| 1904 THOMSON, HERBERT DAVID.                                                  | 1904 TURNBULL, ROBERT ERNEST                  |
| 1903 THOMPSON, JOHN CLULOW<br>( <i>Special Forestry Certificate</i><br>1904). | 1897 TURNER, DRYSDALE.                        |
| 1904 THOMSON, JOHN LORIMER.                                                   | 1903 TURNER, ERNEST JAMES.                    |
| 1894 THOMPSON, JOSEPH ATHERDEN.                                               | 1899 TURNER, HENRY.                           |
| 1894 THOMPSON, ROLAND O'BRIEN.                                                | 1897 TURNER, HERBERT.                         |
| 1901 THORNE, RICHARD SQUIRE.                                                  | 1901 TURNER, JABEZ TENNYSON.                  |
| 1903 THORNTON, ARTHUR BRUCE.                                                  | 1886 TURNER, PERCY.                           |
| 1900 THOROLD, JAMES ERNEST.                                                   | 1900 TURNER, VINCENT.                         |
| 1894 THRING, DOUGLAS THEODORE.                                                | 1889 TYLER, JAMES WILLIAM.                    |
| 1891 THURGOOD, ALBERT EDWARD.                                                 | 1893 TYLER, WILLIAM BOTT.                     |
| 1899 THURGOOD, LEONARD FIELDER.                                               | 1899 TYPE, MARCUS OSWALD.                     |
| 1904 THWAITES, ARTHUR MILBANK.                                                |                                               |
| 1904 THWAITES, GEORGE PERCY.                                                  | 1903 UNDERWOOD, EDWARD.                       |
| 1902 TIDEY, HERBERT GORDON.                                                   | 1900 UPSDALE, ANDREW REED.                    |
| 1900 TIFFIN, THOMAS EDWARD,<br>A.M.I.C.E.                                     | 1903 UTTERTON, FRANK LE COUTEUR.              |
| 1899 TIGHE, ARTHUR.                                                           |                                               |
| 1903 TILLYARD, SIDNEY JOSEPH.<br>( <i>Institution Prize, 1903</i> ).          |                                               |
| 1900 TIMBRELL, ALAN.                                                          | 1886 VALE, HENRY.                             |
| 1904 TITFORD, HORACE JAMES.                                                   | 1904 VARDY, CHARLES ALFRED<br>SILVER          |
| 1901 TITTERTON, SYDNEY GEORGE<br>PENN.                                        | 1903 VEALE, LOUIS CHARLES.                    |
| 1904 TOBIAS, MAURICE.                                                         | 1897 VEIT, LEONARD JAMES.                     |
| 1904 TODD, LESLIE EDWARD.                                                     | 1892 VENNING, ALFRED JOHN MEY-<br>BOHM.       |
| 1904 TOLEY, ERNEST ALBERT.                                                    | 1890 VERITY, ERNEST GEORGE.                   |
| 1902 TOMLIN, FRANCIS FERRIER.                                                 | 1904 VICKERMAN, MONTAGUE<br>HAROLD            |
| 1903 TOMLIN, WILLIAM, JUN.                                                    | 1902 VICKERS, ALFRED CRANSTOUN.               |
| 1900 TONSON-RYE, JOHN REGINALD.                                               | 1903 VIGERS, ASTLEY ALLAN.                    |
| 1892 TORY, JOHN EDWARD, JUN.                                                  |                                               |

*Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—  
continued.*

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|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1901 VINCE, CLEMENT HARWOOD.                    | 1885 WATSON, JOHN.                        |
| 1895 VINTEN, HAROLD BERTRAM.                    | 1893 WATSON, WILLIAM JAMES.               |
| 1904 VOISEY, PERCY DEERING.                     | 1901 WATT, ALEXANDER LINDSAY.             |
| 1904 VOYCE, JOHN.                               | 1902 WATTS, ARTHUR RONALD.                |
|                                                 | 1903 WATTS, ERNEST WILLIAM.               |
|                                                 | 1903 WATTS, FREDERICK SPRING.             |
| 1900 WACHER, THOMAS BLAKE.                      | 1902 WAUGH, REGINALD ROBERT.              |
| 1887 WADE, HENRY.                               | 1904 WAYMOUTH, JOHN KENNERLEY.            |
| 1889 WAIN, GEORGE SPARROW.                      | 1898 WEALL, JOHN GRAHAM.                  |
| 1895 WALDRAM, PERCY JOHN.                       | 1892 WEATHERHEAD, DAVID WILKIN-<br>SON.   |
| 1903 WALKER, HOWARD JAMES.                      | 1898 WEATHERILL, GEORGE FORD.             |
| 1903 WALKER, JAMES WILLIAM<br>BOYD.             | 1896 WEAVER, HENRY PERCIVAL<br>FRANCIS.   |
| 1895 WALKER, WILLIAM SELVES.                    | 1892 WEBB, FREDERICK NOEL.                |
| 1903 WALL, IRVING.                              | 1904 WEBBER, ARTHUR DANIEL<br>MOUTRAY     |
| 1903 WALLACE, HERBERT ALEXAN-<br>DER CRAIG.     | 1899 WEBBER, HENRY STANTON.               |
| 1904 WALLER, BERTRAM HANNEN.                    | 1904 WEBBER, WILLIAM HENRY.               |
| 1896 WALLER, HARRY BAINES.                      | 1890 WEBSTER, HUGH CALTHROP.              |
| 1896 WALLIS, JOHN DAVID.                        | 1898 WEEKES, CYRIL SWAFFER.               |
| 1900 WALSH, FREDERICK LEOPOLD<br>MORFEE.        | 1897 WEIR, JAMES SCOTT.                   |
| 1904 WALSH, FREDERICK WILLIAM.                  | 1902 WELLS, ARTHUR HARVEY.                |
| 1903 WALTER, SYDNEY JAMES.                      | 1899 WELLS, FREDERIC BEAUCHAMP.           |
| 1900 WALTER, THOMAS JAMES.                      | 1892 WELLS, WILLIAM HENRY.                |
| 1897 WALTON, EDGAR THOMAS.                      | 1898 WELSH, HUGH.                         |
| 1900 WALTON, LEON MATTLAND.                     | 1901 WEST, ARTHUR SMITH.                  |
| 1902 WARD, EDWARD JOHN.                         | 1893 WEST, CHARLES HENRY<br>EDWARD.       |
| 1901 WARD, HENRY PAYNE.                         | 1904 WEST, HAROLD.                        |
| 1898 WARD, MARTIN HAMMOND.                      | 1899 WEST, HERBERT JAMES.                 |
| 1898 WARING, HOLT.                              | 1900 WEST, SIDNEY HERBERT.                |
| 1898 WARMINGTON, HERBERT AN-<br>DREW CROMARTIE. | 1903 WESTBROOK, CHARLES ED-<br>WARD.      |
| 1887 WARTON, WILFRED.                           | 1899 WETENHALL, EDWARD BOX,<br>A.R.I.B.A. |
| 1903 WASON, EUGENE MONIER.                      | 1900 WHATLEY, ERNEST JAMES.               |
| 1897 WATERFIELD, HORACE CLARE.                  | 1896 WHEATLEY, STEPHEN GLAD-<br>STONE.    |
| 1904 WATERMAN, BERTIE EDWARD.                   | 1903 WHEELER, FRANCIS WEST.               |
| 1900 WATERS, FRANK.                             | 1892 WHEELER, JOHN HENRY.                 |
| 1890 WATSON, CLAUDE HENRY.                      | 1884 WATSON, JAMES BRUCE.                 |
| 1899 WATSON, DAVID ALEXANDER.                   | 1904 WHEELER, WELBY.                      |
| 1904 WATSON, ERNEST.                            |                                           |
| 1895 WATSON, HERBERT JOHN.                      |                                           |



*Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—  
continued.*

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|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------------|
| 1900 | WHELDON, MARTIN LOWISH<br>(Driver Prize, 1900; Penfold Silver Medal, 1900). | 1900 | WILLIAMS, RICHARD ERNEST<br>HAVARD.      |
| 1904 | WHIDDINGTON, STANLEY DUNFORD.                                               | 1893 | WILLIS, EDWARD.                          |
| 1901 | WHITEHEAD, ERNEST<br>MORTIMER.                                              | 1896 | WILLOUGHBY, CHARLES ALBERT.              |
| 1893 | WHITAKER, ERNEST VICTOR.                                                    | 1902 | WILLOUGHBY, FRANK.                       |
| 1902 | WHITAKER, HUGH.                                                             | 1901 | WILSON, EVERARD JOHN.                    |
| 1902 | WHITE, ARTHUR VIVIAN.                                                       | 1896 | WILSON, FREDERICK ROBERT.                |
| 1900 | WHITE, BENJAMIN WILLIAM.                                                    | 1904 | WILSON, GEORGE LEOPOLD.                  |
| 1904 | WHITE, RICHARD STANLEY.                                                     | 1891 | WILSON, JAMES CULVERT.                   |
| 1895 | WHITE, WALT. ERNEST COATES.                                                 | 1898 | WILSON, JOHN.                            |
| 1895 | WHITE, WILLIAM, JUN.                                                        | 1892 | WILSON, JOHN HAYES.                      |
| 1899 | WHITELEY, CYPRIAN CHARLES<br>OSWALD.                                        | 1896 | WILSON, LAWRENCE RICHARD.                |
| 1894 | WHITTAKER, JOHN DRONSFIELD                                                  | 1887 | WILSON, WILLIAM EDWARD.                  |
| 1900 | WHITTEN, GEORGE JACKSON.                                                    | 1897 | WILSON, JAMES PERCY.                     |
| 1904 | WHITTINGHAM, LEWIS STUART                                                   | 1891 | WINDLEY, HENRY CHADWICK.                 |
| 1902 | WHITTINGTON-COOPER, ALFRED.                                                 | 1899 | WITHAM, JAMES BERNARD.                   |
| 1902 | WHITTON, HAROLD WILLIAM.                                                    | 1893 | WONNACOTT, ERNEST WILLIAM<br>MALPAS.     |
| 1895 | WHITTON, PERCY.                                                             | 1901 | WONNACOTT, HOWARD JOHN.                  |
| 1902 | WHYTEHEAD, JOHN LAYARD.                                                     | 1898 | WONTNER-SMITH, PERCY.                    |
| 1901 | WIDDICOMBE, CHARLES EDWIN.                                                  | 1890 | WOOD, CHARLES BRUCE.                     |
| 1901 | WIGLEY, HERBERT HENRY.                                                      | 1904 | WOOD, HAROLD.                            |
| 1899 | WIGLEY, SIDNEY PRUDDEN.                                                     | 1901 | WOOD, HERBERT CALVERT.                   |
| 1896 | WIGRAM, HENRY JOSEPH.                                                       | 1896 | WOOD, JOHN EDWARD.                       |
| 1898 | WIGRAM, REGINALD SPENCER.                                                   | 1902 | WOOD, JOHN GUY.                          |
| 1895 | WILDE, SIDNEY ALGERNON.                                                     | 1894 | WOOD, LESLIE STUART.                     |
| 1901 | WILFORD, CECIL MARSHALL.                                                    | 1901 | WOOD, ROWLAND HARRY.                     |
| 1903 | WILKES, JOHN FISKE.                                                         | 1904 | WOODBRIDGE, ERNEST EDWARD                |
| 1902 | WILKS, CLEMENT.                                                             | 1899 | WOODCOCK, FRANK SYDNEY.                  |
| 1891 | WILKS, ERNEST STRINGER.                                                     | 1904 | WOODHAMS, JAMES PERCY.                   |
| 1904 | WILLIAMS, ALFRED DOUGLAS.                                                   | 1898 | WOOD-MARTIN, HENRY ROGER<br>BROMHEAD.    |
| 1899 | WILLIAMS, ARTHUR CODRINGTON                                                 | 1892 | WOODS, ARTHUR GEORGE.                    |
| 1897 | WILLIAMS, DANIEL SMITH.                                                     | 1886 | WOOLNOUGH, JOHN WILLIAM.                 |
| 1902 | WILLIAMS, FRANK WARREN.                                                     | 1896 | WOOLNOUGH, TOM.                          |
| 1903 | WILLIAMS, HAROLD ( <i>Special<br/>Prize, 1903</i> ).                        | 1896 | WORDSWORTH, CHRISTOPHER                  |
| 1894 | WILLIAMS, HENRY CUTHBERT.                                                   | 1904 | WORRALL, BERTRAM.                        |
| 1904 | WILLIAMS, JOSEPH BERTRAM.                                                   | 1887 | WORTHINGTON, JAMES SCOTT.                |
| 1898 | WILLIAMS, PETER LLOYD ARM-<br>STRONG.                                       | 1902 | WRIGHT, ARTHUR EDGAR.                    |
|      |                                                                             | 1903 | WRIGHT, CHARLES LEE.                     |
|      |                                                                             | 1897 | WRIGHT, ERNEST BERESFORD<br>FITZHERBERT. |

*Members who have Passed the Professional Associateship Examination—  
continued.*

|      |                                      |      |                                 |
|------|--------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|
| 1904 | WRIGHT, ERNEST HARRY.                | 1899 | YEWDALE, FRANCIS EDWARD.        |
| 1894 | WRIGHT, PHILIP CHETWOOD.             | 1902 | YOUATT, ERNEST.                 |
| 1899 | WRIGHT, THOMAS HENRY.                | 1902 | YOUNG, C. ALEX.                 |
| 1901 | WRIGHT, WALTER BRERETON.             | 1904 | YOUNG, CHARLES EDWARD.          |
| 1897 | WRIGHTSON, JOHN FREDERICK<br>HUTTON. | 1891 | YOUNG, HARRY AUSTIN<br>LINDSAY. |
| 1894 | WYATT, ARCHIBALD.                    | 1902 | YOUNG, HERBERT OSWALD.          |
| 1898 | WYATT, HERBERT GUY<br>BUCKELL.       | 1898 | YOUNG, JAMES DAWBARN.           |
| 1893 | WYLES, JOHN WALTER.                  | 1900 | YOUNG, KENNETH JAMES.           |
| 1901 | WYLEY, HENRY CHARLES.                | 1897 | YOUNG, THOMAS JOHN.             |
|      |                                      | 1895 | YOUNG, WILLIAM.                 |

*Members Transferred since the publication of the January List from the Class of Professional Associates to that of Fellows.*

|                                                 |                                                           |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| BLOUNT, EDWARD... ..                            | 4, Frederick's Place, E.C.                                |
| BOYTON, BERTRAM ALFRED ...                      | The Retreat, Church Row, Fulham, S.W.                     |
| CLARK, NATHANIEL, JUN. ...                      | Tanfield Hall, Tantobie, R.S.O., Co. Durham.              |
| COOPER, HARRY THOMAS ...                        | 82, George Street, Portman Square, W.                     |
| DADD, CHARLES JOHN THOMAS...                    | Architect's Department, London County Council, S.W.       |
| DAVIDGE, WILLIAM ROBERT ...                     | L.C.C., 19, Charing Cross Road, W.C.                      |
| EVERY - CLAYTON, REGINALD<br>ARTHUR ERIC ... .. | Blackmore Park Estate Office, Hanley Castle, Worcester.   |
| FARNHAM, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS                       | The Council Offices, Foot's Cray U.D.C., Sidecup, Kent.   |
| GENGÉ, WILLIAM POPE, JUN. ...                   | 46, London Road, East Grinstead, Sussex.                  |
| HINCHSLIFF, EDWARD ROBERT...                    | Barry, Glamorganshire.                                    |
| LANGRIDGE, WALTER FREDERICK                     | The Broadway, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.                      |
| LESLIE, HENRY GEORGE ... ..                     | 34, Ely Place, Holborn Circus, E.C.                       |
| MAY, PHILIP JOHN ... ..                         | Ivy House, Saxmundham, Suffolk.                           |
| NEWLING, ARTHUR NOEL ... ..                     | Law Association Buildings, 14, Cook Street, Liverpool.    |
| WATSON, DAVID ALEXANDER ...                     | The Estate Office, Shirburn, near Wallingford, Berkshire. |
| WILLIAMS, ARTHUR CODRINGTON                     | 9, Whitehall Place, S.W.                                  |
| WOOD, JOHN EDWARD... ..                         | 9, Argyll Place, W.                                       |

## Members who have Died since the publication of the January List.

### FELLOWS:

|                                              |                                                         |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| ARDING, CHARLES BENNETT ...                  | 22, Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.                         |
| BLASHILL, THOMAS ... ..                      | 29, Tavistock Square, W.C.                              |
| BRIDGFORD, COL. SIR ROBERT,<br>K.C.B. ... .. | 65, King Street, Manchester.                            |
| CAREW, JOHN THEODORE ... ..                  | 22, Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.                         |
| FENWICK, THOMAS ... ..                       | Leeds, Yorkshire.                                       |
| GERMAN, GEORGE ... ..                        | Packington House, Ashby-de-la-Zouch,<br>Leicestershire. |
| GOULDING, WILLIAM PURDHAM...                 | 41, Moorgate Street, E.C.                               |
| JOHNSTONE, JOHN BRETT ... ..                 | Ballycastle, Co. Antrim.                                |
| LEANING, JOHN ... ..                         | 28, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.                      |
| MARGETTS, JOHN WILLIAM...                    | 12, High Street, Warwick.                               |
| PARKER, WILLIAM HENRY...                     | 3, Foregate Street, Worcester.                          |
| PATERSON, CHARLES ... ..                     | Bourne Hall Hotel, Bournemouth, Hamp-<br>shire.         |
| PRITCHETT, ELLIS HERBERT ...                 | Regent Circus, Swindon, Wiltshire.                      |
| SAVILL, ALFRED ... ..                        | 39, New Broad Street, E.C.                              |
| STURGE, WILLIAM ... ..                       | 33, Corn Street, Bristol.                               |
| TAYLOR, EDWARD FERGUSON...                   | New Barnet, Hertfordshire.                              |
| TIDMAN, EDWARD ... ..                        | Connaught Mansions, 34, Victoria<br>Street, S.W.        |
| WRIGHT, JAMES ... ..                         | Rawcliffe, Near Selby, Yorkshire.                       |

### PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATE:

|                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| DREW, ALLEN ... .. | 80, Cheapside, E.C. |
|--------------------|---------------------|

### ASSOCIATES:

|                                               |                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| CLUTTON, HUBERT SPENCER ...                   | 9, Whitehall Place, S.W.               |
| RICHARDS, HENRY CHARLES,<br>K.C., M.P. ... .. | Caerhays, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex. |

## List of Provincial Committees.

JULY 1st, 1905.

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## (A) NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM COMMITTEE.

*Chairman.*

ARTHUR W. F. EADE, Branson House, Darlington.

|                            |                                              |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| ARMSTRONG, THOMAS JOHN     | 14, Hawthorn Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.     |
| AYNSLEY, ROBERT JOHN ...   | Fencer Hill, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.    |
| BRYDON, ROBERT... ..       | The Dene, Seaham Harbour, Durham.            |
| CARR, CUTHBERT ELLISON ... | 1, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.    |
| CLARK, JOHN MCCLARE ...    | Haltwhistle, and Hexham, Northumberland.     |
| CLARK, NATHANIEL ... ..    | Tanfield Hall, Tantobie, R.S.O., Co. Durham. |
| CLARK, NATHANIEL, JUN. ... | Tanfield Hall, Tantobie, R.S.O., Co. Durham. |
| COCHRANE, WILLIAM JAMES    | 15, Thornhill Terrace, Sunderland.           |
| CURRY, HENRY JOHN... ..    | 58, High Street, Stockton-on-Tees.           |
| GREGSON, WILLIAM ... ..    | Gainford, Darlington.                        |
| HEDLEY, JOHN HUNT ... ..   | 7, Ashbrooke Terrace, Sunderland.            |
| HINDMARSH, RALPH           | Tyne Improvement Commission, Engineer's      |
| FREDERICK... ..            | Office, Piers Works, South Shields.          |
| JAMES, CHRISTIAN HUGH ...  | Rudchester, Wylam-on-Tyne.                   |
| MILLER, JOHN EZRA ... ..   | 17, Fawcett Street, Sunderland.              |
| OLIVER, CHARLES EDWARD     | Selby Lodge, Consett, Co. Durham.            |
| PEIRSON, HENRY THOMAS...   | Brancepeth, R.S.O., Co. Durham.              |
| RODHAM, JOHN ... ..        | 16, Finkle Street, Stockton-on-Tees.         |



|                                                  |                                                              |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| ROWLANDSON, CHRISTOPHER                          | The College, Durham.                                         |
| ROWLANDSON, SAMUEL MES-<br>SITER, CAPTAIN ... .. | 19, North Bailey, Durham.                                    |
| SAMPLE, CHARLES HERBERT                          | Matfen, near Newcastle-on-Tyne.                              |
| SAMPLE, THOMAS ... ..                            | Bothal Castle, Morpeth, Northumberland.                      |
| SAMPLE, WILLIAM COLLINGS                         | Tritlington Hall, Morpeth, Northumberland.                   |
| TAYLOR, HARRY WILLIAM...                         | St. Nicholas Chambers, Amen Corner, New-<br>castle-on-Tyne.  |
| TAYLOR, JOHN WALTON ...                          | St. John Street, Grainger Street West,<br>Newcastle-on-Tyne. |
| WALKER, FRANCIS ELLIOTT                          | Swansfield House, Alnwick.                                   |
| WALL, GEORGE YOUNG ...                           | Exchequer Buildings, Durham.                                 |
| WELLS, EDWIN ... ..                              | Barnard Castle, Co. Durham.                                  |
| WILSON, SIR JACOB, K.C.V.O.                      | Chillingham Barns, Belford.                                  |

Total, 29 Members.

## (B) CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND COMMITTEE.

### *Chairman.*

JOHN BANKS, Kendal, Westmoreland.

|                                       |                                                                                  |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| BIRKETT, TOM ... ..                   | Foxton House, Penrith, Cumberland.                                               |
| HAYTON, JOSEPH WILLIAM...             | 9, Bank Street, Carlisle.                                                        |
| HESKETT, WILLIAM JAMES...             | St. Andrew's Churchyard, Penrith, and<br>Viaduct Chambers, Carlisle, Cumberland. |
| HOGGARTH, ARTHUR ... ..               | Kendal, Westmoreland.                                                            |
| HOGGARTH, EDWIN ... ..                | Kendal, Westmoreland.                                                            |
| HOLME, JOHN... ..                     | Owlet Ash, Milnthorpe, Westmoreland.                                             |
| LITTLE, WILLIAM ... ..                | Hutton Hall, Penrith, Cumberland.                                                |
| POTTS, JAMES... ..                    | Estate Office, Workington, Cumberland.                                           |
| PUNCHARD, FREDERICK ...               | Underley Estate Office, Kirkby Lonsdale,<br>Westmoreland.                        |
| PUNCHARD, FREDERICK BURT              | Fairbank, Kirkby Lonsdale.                                                       |
| RICHARDSON, GEORGE ... ..             | 5, Lonsdale Street, Carlisle.                                                    |
| ROOK, JOSEPH TAYLOR ...               | 23, Spencer Street, Carlisle.                                                    |
| SLY, WILLIAM ... ..                   | Estate Office, Somerset House, Whitehaven,<br>Cumberland.                        |
| STANLEY-DODGSON, STANLEY<br>DICKENSON | Estate Office, Somerset House, Whitehaven,<br>Cumberland.                        |
| WATSON, HERBERT JOHN ...              | St. Helen's, Cockermouth, Cumberland.                                            |
| WEBSTER, ALEXANDER ...                | 100, Highgate, Kendal, Westmoreland.                                             |

Total, 17 Members.

## (C) LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

*Chairman.*

COARD SQUAREY PAIN, 14, North John Street, Liverpool.

|                           |                                                                               |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| BANCROFT, FREDK. HERBERT  | 88, Mosley Street, Manchester.                                                |
| BANKS, THOMAS ... ..      | 90, King Street, Manchester.                                                  |
| BATEY, HENRY SIMPSON ...  | 51, King Street, Manchester.                                                  |
| BECKWITH, HENRY LANGTON   | 3, Cook Street, Liverpool.                                                    |
| BERRY, CHARLES WINDSOR    | 1, Bold Place, Bold Street, Liverpool.                                        |
| BERTWISTLE, JAMES ... ..  | 1, Tackett's Street, Blackburn.                                               |
| BIRCH, WALTER DE HOGHTON  | Hoghton Estate Office, Walton Hall, Preston.                                  |
| BOWDEN, JOHN ... ..       | 14, Ridgefield, Manchester.                                                   |
| BRADY, CHARLES ALLDIS ... | 13, Warren Street, Stockport.                                                 |
| BRADY, RALPH HOLLINSHED   | 17, Warren Street, Stockport, and 78, Cross Street, Manchester.               |
| BRADY, WILLIAM HOLLINSHED | 17, Warren Street, Stockport, and 78, Cross Street, Manchester.               |
| BRIDGFORD, ERNEST JAMES   | 65, King Street, Manchester.                                                  |
| BRIGGS, ARTHUR ... ..     | 9, Albert Square, Manchester.                                                 |
| BROCKLEBANK, JOHN ... ..  | 58A, Yorkshire Street, Rochdale.                                              |
| CAMPBELL, HENRY HUNTER    | 444, Produce Exchange, Hanging Ditch, Manchester.                             |
| CARSWELL, WILLIAM ... ..  | Capesthorpe, Chelford, Cheshire.                                              |
| CARTWRIGHT, ALFRED STOTT  | Council Office, Wilmslow, Cheshire.                                           |
| CARTWRIGHT, JOSHUA .. ..  | Peel Chambers, Bury, Lancashire.                                              |
| COOPE, SAMUEL ... ..      | 24, Mawdsley Street, Bolton.                                                  |
| CROSS, WILLIAM HASLAM ... | 77, King Street, Manchester.                                                  |
| DORNING, ARTHUR HARRY ... | 41, John Dalton Street, Manchester.                                           |
| DUNLOP, DUGDALE OAKELEY   | 57, King Street, Manchester.                                                  |
| EARLE, THOMAS ALGERNON... | 90, King Street, Manchester.                                                  |
| EARNSHAW, JACOB ... ..    | 78, King Street, Manchester.                                                  |
| ELLIS, FRANCIS ... ..     | Earl of Derby's Estate Office, Bury, Lancashire.                              |
| ELPHICK, GEORGE PELHAM    | Foregate Street, Chester.                                                     |
| FAIR, ARTHUR EDWARD ...   | Estate Office, Haigh Hall, Wigan, Lancashire.                                 |
| FAIR, JAMES STRETTON ...  | Estate Offices, Lytham, near Preston.                                         |
| FAIR, THOMAS ... ..       | Clifton Hall, near Preston.                                                   |
| FAIRCLOUGH, WILLIAM ...   | Leigh, Lancashire, and 60, King Street, Manchester.                           |
| FLETCHER, THOMAS ... ..   | Dunkenhalgh, Clayton-le-Moors, near Accrington, and 46, Fisher Gate, Preston. |
| FOWLER, ALFRED MOUNTAIN   | 1, St. Peter's Square, Manchester.                                            |
| FOWLER, HENRY ... ..      | 198, Old Street, London, E.C.                                                 |
| GRADWELL, ARTHUR RICHARD  | 29, Victoria Street, Blackburn.                                               |

|                                                                                      |                                                                                      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| GREGSON, GEORGE ERNEST...                                                            | 11, Chapel Street, Preston.                                                          |
| HALL, JOHN HERBERT<br>(Hon. Sec. Lancashire<br>and Cheshire Provincial<br>Committee) | 6, South St, Albert Square, Manchester, and<br>2, Dunham Road, Altrincham, Cheshire. |
| HARGREAVES, STEPHEN ...                                                              | Brabyns Estate Office, Manor House,<br>Marple, Cheshire.                             |
| HARTLEY, HENRY... ..                                                                 | Bristowe Chambers, 8, Harrington Street,<br>Liverpool.                               |
| HOLDEN, JOHN... ..                                                                   | 5, St. James' Square, Manchester.                                                    |
| HOPKINSON, ALFRED ... ..                                                             | 15, Agar Street, Bury, Lancashire.                                                   |
| HURRELL, JOHN WEYMOUTH                                                               | 25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.                                                   |
| JACKSON, CHARLES ... ..                                                              | 23, Brazennose Street, Manchester.                                                   |
| JONES, ISAAC MATTHEWS ...                                                            | The Town Hall, Chester.                                                              |
| JOHNSTON, WALTER HENRY...                                                            | County Offices, Preston.                                                             |
| KERR, JOHN MURRAY ...                                                                | City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall,<br>Manchester.                                    |
| KIRBY, EDMUND ... ..                                                                 | 5, Cook Street, Liverpool.                                                           |
| KIRBY, EDMUND FRANCIS<br>JOSEPH ... ..                                               | 5, Cook Street, Liverpool.                                                           |
| LANCASTER, CHAS. HOLLAND                                                             | Union Offices, Brougham Terrace, West<br>Derby Road, Liverpool.                      |
| LARMUTH, GEORGE HORATIO                                                              | Wilton Chambers, 10, St. Ann's Square,<br>Manchester                                 |
| LINAKER, CHARLES EDWARD                                                              | Frodsham, Cheshire.                                                                  |
| LOMAS, ALBERT DANIEL ...                                                             | Estate Department, Lancashire and<br>Yorkshire Railway, Manchester.                  |
| LORING, JOHN... ..                                                                   | The Cottage, Doddington, Nantwich.                                                   |
| MCCRACKEN, WILLIAM ...                                                               | Englesea House, Crewe.                                                               |
| MACIVER, COLIN .. ..                                                                 | 23, Bold Street, Warrington.                                                         |
| MAXWELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM                                                             | 25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.                                                   |
| MEADE, THOMAS DE COURCY                                                              | The Town Hall, Manchester.                                                           |
| MELLER, WILLIAM GALLOWAY                                                             | 22, Cooper Street, Manchester.                                                       |
| MILLS, WILLIAM EDWARD ...                                                            | 57, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.                                                     |
| NESBITT, JOHN OSCAR ... ..                                                           | 57, King Street, Manchester.                                                         |
| NEWLING, ARTHUR NOEL ...                                                             | Law Association Buildings, 14, Cook Street,<br>Liverpool.                            |
| NUTTALL, HERBERT ... ..                                                              | 20, Market Street, Bury, Lancashire.                                                 |
| NUTTER, JOHN ... ..                                                                  | Thornycroft, Lancaster Road, Morecambe.                                              |
| PARK, PHILIP ... ..                                                                  | Altadore, Preston.                                                                   |
| PARKER, THE HON. CECIL<br>THOMAS ... ..                                              | Eccleston, Chester.                                                                  |
| PARMETER, FRANK ... ..                                                               | Middle Lees, Clitheroe.                                                              |
| PIERSON, CHARLES ... ..                                                              | 29, Cooper Street, Manchester.                                                       |
| REA, JOHN MARCUS BEAUMONT                                                            | 8, Winckley Street, Preston.                                                         |
| RIMMER, JOHN STANISLAUS                                                              | 21, Dale Street, Liverpool.                                                          |
| ROBINSON, GEORGE EDWARD                                                              | 9, Tackett's Street, Blackburn.                                                      |
| ROPER, JOHN SIMPSON ... ..                                                           | 32, Market Square, Lancaster.                                                        |

|                                     |                                                                                         |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SECKER, JOHN EUSTACE ...            | Estate Office, Warrington.                                                              |
| SHELMERDINE, HENRY ... ..           | Estate Offices, L. & Y. Railway, Hunt's Bank, Manchester.                               |
| SMITH, JOHN AMBROSE ...             | Estate Office, Tatton Park, Knutsford, Cheshire.                                        |
| SMITH, JOHN THOMPSON ...            | Tattondale, Knutsford, Cheshire.                                                        |
| SWETENHAM, HENRY ... ..             | 49, North Gate Street, Chester.                                                         |
| TAYLOR, THOMAS WALTERS...           | 25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.                                                      |
| THOMAS, GLEGGE ... ..               | Cheshire Lines Committee, Central Station, Liverpool.                                   |
| THOMPSON, FRANCIS WILLIAM           | 18, Wood Street, Bolton.                                                                |
| TURTON, FLETCHER THOMAS             | Municipal Offices, Surveyor's Department, Liverpool.                                    |
| WAINWRIGHT, THOMAS<br>TAYLOR ... .. | 13, Union Court, Castle Street, Liverpool.                                              |
| WALLIS, JOHN DAVID ... ..           | 57, King Street, Manchester.                                                            |
| WATT, ALEXANDER ... ..              | Ravenglass, Carnforth.                                                                  |
| WATTS, SAMUEL LINGARD ...           | 40, South King St., Cross St., Manchester.                                              |
| WHITE, JOHN ... ..                  | Warrington, Lancashire.                                                                 |
| WILSON, LAWRENCE RICHARD            | Bank of England Chambers, Tib Lane, Manchester.                                         |
| WILSON, THOMAS SILK... ..           | Bank of England Chambers, Tib Lane, Manchester.                                         |
| WILSON, WILLIAM EDWARD              | Bank of England Chambers, Tib Lane, Manchester.                                         |
| WILSON, WILLIAM HENRY ...           | 29, Fountain Street, Manchester.                                                        |
| WOLFENDEN, THOMAS ... ..            | 54, Hall Street, Southport.                                                             |
| WRENNALL, WILLIAM ... ..            | 9, Harrington Street, Liverpool.                                                        |
| YOUNG, EDWARD HERBERT...            | Liverpool Corporation Water Works, Engineer's Department, Municipal Offices, Liverpool. |
| YOUNG, OSWALD WILLIAM ...           | Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, Liverpool.                                              |
| YOUNG, THOMAS JOHN ... ..           | Agricultural College, Holmes Chapel Cheshire.                                           |

Total, 94 Members.

## (D) YORKSHIRE COMMITTEE.

### Chairman.

THOMAS WINN, 92, Albion Street, Leeds.

|                                       |                                                          |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| ABBEY, JOE BURMAN ... ..              | 34A, New Street, Huddersfield.                           |
| ABBOTT, ROBERT THOMAS G.              | Whitley House, Malton.                                   |
| AMBLER, SYDNEY WOOD ...               | Estates Office, Sandbeck Park, Tickhill, near Rotherham. |
| ARMISTEAD, RICHARD ... ..             | 8, Charles Street, Bradford.                             |
| ARMYTAGE, SIR GEORGE,<br>BART. ... .. | Kirklees, Brighouse.                                     |

|                                         |                                                                                              |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| BEARD, EDWIN THOMAS ...                 | 4, The Crescent, Scarborough.                                                                |
| BILSON, JOHN ... ..                     | 23, Parliament Street, Hull.                                                                 |
| BOWMAN, JOHN JAMES... ..                | Helmsley R.S.O.                                                                              |
| BRODRICK, FREDERICK STEAD               | York Chambers, Lowgate, Hull.                                                                |
| BROSTER, ROBERT BUCK ...                | Craven Bank Chambers, North St., Keighley.                                                   |
| BUCKLEY, GEORGE ... ..                  | Tower Chambers, Halifax.                                                                     |
| BUTLER, CHARLES... ..                   | 14, Queen Street, Huddersfield.                                                              |
| CLARE, EDWARD LOVELL ...                | 37, Park Square, Leeds.                                                                      |
| CLARKE, CHRISTOPHER ...                 | Charlcot, Bedale.                                                                            |
| CLARKE, JOHN WILLIAM ...                | Guisborough.                                                                                 |
| COVERDALE, HENRY ... ..                 | The Duke of Norfolk's Estate Offices,<br>Sheffield.                                          |
| COWGILL, BRIAN BOLLANS                  |                                                                                              |
| HIRD ... ..                             | 13A, Piece Hall Yard, Bradford.                                                              |
| COX, EDWARD SAMUEL... ..                | 3, New Street, York.                                                                         |
| DEMETRIADI, THOMAS                      |                                                                                              |
| MARSDEN ... ..                          | 28, John William Street, Huddersfield.                                                       |
| DENTON, WILLIAM... ..                   | Montgomery Chambers, Hartshead, Shef-<br>field.                                              |
| EVANS, WILLIAM ... ..                   | New Walk, Beverley.                                                                          |
| FARRER, JOHN ... ..                     | Oulton, near Leeds.                                                                          |
| FAWCETT, JOHN MORTIMER                  | 26, Albion Street, Leeds.                                                                    |
| FORBES, CHARLES MANSFELDT               | 14, New Street, York.                                                                        |
| FOWLER, FREDERICK ... ..                | St. James' Street, Sheffield.                                                                |
| FOWLER, REGINALD WILLIAM                | 3, Hartshead, Sheffield.                                                                     |
| FOX, CHARLES JAMES ... ..               | 7, Rawson Street, Halifax.                                                                   |
| FRANCE, ARTHUR ALDERSON                 | 99, Swan Arcade, Bradford.                                                                   |
| FRYER, GEORGE ... ..                    | Conservancy Buildings, Whitefriargate,<br>Hull, and Rose Villa, Bishop Wilton,<br>near York. |
| GOTT, CHARLES ... ..                    | 8, Charles Street, Bradford.                                                                 |
| GOTT, CHARLES HENRY ...                 | 8, Charles Street, Bradford.                                                                 |
| GOTT, FRANK ... ..                      | 3, East Parade, Leeds.                                                                       |
| GREAVES, JOHN OLDROYD ...               | 69, Westgate, Wakefield.                                                                     |
| GREENWOOD, JOSEPH ... ..                | Royal Engineer Office, Fishergate, York.                                                     |
| HANSON, JOHN HENRY ... ..               | 20, Ramsden Street, Huddersfield.                                                            |
| HEBBLETHWAITE, LOUIS ...                | Conservancy Buildings, and Anlaby Road,<br>Hull.                                             |
| HEPPER, JOHN ... ..                     | East Parade, Leeds.                                                                          |
| HOBSON, HARRY ... ..                    | Swinefleet, near Goole.                                                                      |
| HOLLIS, WALTER DAWSON ...               | 26, Park Row, Leeds.                                                                         |
| HORSFALL, RICHARD ... ..                | 22A, Commercial Street, Halifax.                                                             |
| HORSFALL, RICHARD EDGAR                 | 22A, Commercial Street, Halifax.                                                             |
| JACKSON, BENJAMIN WHITE-<br>HEAD ... .. | Elcho House, Halifax.                                                                        |
| JOLLY, JOHN HAWKINS ...                 | 1, Dalton Terrace, The Mount, York.                                                          |



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|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| KAYE, JOHN EDWARD ... ..          | Bretton Lodge, Wakefield.                    |
| KELLY, JOHN GEORGE ... ..         | West View, Pontefract.                       |
| LEATHER, GEORGE HERBERT           | North British Buildings, East Parade, Leeds. |
| LEATHER, WILLIAM BEAUMONT ... ..  | The Hollies, Leeds.                          |
| LOFTHOUSE, ALBERT WILSON          | 62, Albert Road, Middlesborough.             |
| MARRIOTT, ARTHUR SUTCLIFFE ... .. | West Park Street, Dewsbury.                  |
| MARSHALL, PETER ... ..            | 3, Hartshead, Sheffield.                     |
| MASSIE, FRANK ... ..              | Tetley House, Kirkgate, Wakefield.           |
| NEILL, JAMES NEILL ... ..         | 38, Park Row, Leeds.                         |
| OLDROYD, LINLEY ... ..            | Holm Lea, Cromwell Road, Scarborough.        |
| PEIRSON, GEORGE BRODRICK          | Baldersby, S.O.                              |
| PIERCY, HENRY ONSLOW ...          | The Elms, Lowthorpe.                         |
| POPPLE, JOHN... ..                | 19, St. Hilda's Terrace, Whitby.             |
| RENTON, GEORGE ... ..             | 1, Albert Street, Harrogate.                 |
| RICHARDSON, JOHN ... ..           | Well Royd, Rawdon, Leeds.                    |
| SAMPSON, WILLIAM ... ..           | Beauchief Abbey, Sheffield.                  |
| SANDFORD, CHARLES SIDNEY          | 16, St. James Row, Sheffield.                |
| SILCOCK, EDWARD JOHN ...          | 10, Park Row, Leeds.                         |
| SMITH, FREDERIC ELLISON...        | Tanfield Chambers, Bradford.                 |
| SMITH, HARRY RUSSELL ...          | Exchange Buildings, Bradford.                |
| SMITH, WHEATER ... ..             | 15, Cheapside, Bradford.                     |
| SUTCLIFFE, JAMES HENRY ...        | Hazelwood, Hebden Bridge.                    |
| SUTHERS, JAMES ... ..             | Union Offices, Hull Street, Todmorden.       |
| THORP, ROBERT ... ..              | Land of Green Ginger, Hull.                  |
| TODD, WILLIAM HENRY ...           | County Buildings, Hull.                      |
| TOWNEND, WILLIAM ... ..           | The Croft, Crossgates, near Leeds.           |
| WATSON, JOHN ... ..               | Cogan Chambers, Bowlalley Lane, Hull.        |
| WATSON, JOHN. ... ..              | Wentbridge Lodge, Pontefract.                |
| WEATHERILL, GEORGE FORD           | Farnley, Otley.                              |
| WELLSTED, WILLIAM HENRY           | Prince's Dock Chambers, Hull.                |
| WHITE, ALFRED EDWARD ...          | Town Hall, Hull.                             |

Total, 75 Members.

## (E) SALOP AND HEREFORD COMMITTEE.

*Chairman.*

HENRY JAMES WYLEY, Bridgnorth, Salop.

|                                        |                                                     |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| ASHDOWN, AUGUSTUS<br>HARDING ... ..    | Uppington, near Wellington, Shropshire.             |
| BATHER, JOHN T.... ..                  | 9, The Square, Shrewsbury.                          |
| BURD, TIMOTHEUS HENRY ...              | School Gardens, Shrewsbury.                         |
| CARNELL, SYDNEY GEORGE                 | Estate Office, Condover, Shrewsbury.                |
| CHICHESTER, RICHARD<br>HERBERT ... ..  | Cheswardine, Market Drayton, Salop.                 |
| DAVIS, ALFRED THOMAS ..                | Shire Hall, Shrewsbury.                             |
| DODGSON, WILFRED LONGLEY               | 5, Mill Street, Ludlow.                             |
| EVANS, WILLIAM ERNEST ...              | School Gardens, Shrewsbury.                         |
| FENN, ANDREW THOMAS<br>CRANAGE ... ..  | The Lodge, Bromfield, Shropshire.                   |
| FENN, THOMAS ... ..                    | Downton Castle, Ludlow.                             |
| HALL, WILLIAM TIMOTHY ...              | College Hill, Shrewsbury.                           |
| HAYWOOD, WILLIAM<br>MATHEWS ... ..     | 9, West Street, Hereford.                           |
| HICKMAN, THOMAS ... ..                 | College Court, Shrewsbury.                          |
| HUNT, GEORGE WHITAKER ...              | Estate Office, Holme Lacy, Hereford.                |
| MILLYARD, JOHN WILLIAM                 | Estate Office, Saltmarshe Castle, Bromyard.         |
| MORRIS, EDWARD HENRY...                | Chirbury, Salop.                                    |
| MORRIS, WILLIAM HENRY...               | Monksfield, Chirbury, Salop.                        |
| NEWELL, ROBERT HENRY ...               | Lydbury North, Shropshire.                          |
| OWEN, HENRY ... ..                     | Dana Chambers, Shrewsbury.                          |
| PALAMOUNTAIN, JOSEPH<br>WILLIAM ... .. | Cloverley Estate Office, Whitchurch, Salop.         |
| PARKER, JOHN ... ..                    | Mansion House, Hereford.                            |
| PEACE, JOHN CHALMERS ...               | Silverburn, Underdale Road, Shrewsbury.             |
| THURSFIELD, THOMAS<br>HOWELLS ... ..   | The Grange, Much Wenlock, Salop.                    |
| TOWER, BROWNLOW RICHARD                | Bridgewater Estate Office, Ellesmere, Salop.        |
| CHRISTOPHER ... ..                     | Clungunford Estate Office, Aston-on-Clun,<br>Salop. |
| WOLLEY, THOMAS JOHN ...                |                                                     |
| WYLEY, WILLIAM JOHN ...                | 2, School Chambers, Shrewsbury.                     |

Total, 27 Members.

## (F) DERBY AND STAFFORD COMMITTEE.

*Chairman.*

GEORGE HERBERT HEATON, Endon, near Stoke-upon-Trent.

|                                     |                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| ARNOLD, WILLIAM... ..               | 6A, George Street, Tamworth.                                    |
| BARNES, GEORGE FREDERICK            | 5, New Square, Chesterfield.                                    |
| BOOTHBY, HENRY VERNON...            | Estate Office, Keele.                                           |
| BRAILSFORD, HENRY ... ..            | Park Nook, near Derby.                                          |
| BURTON, AMOS ... ..                 | Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Stoke-upon-Trent.                  |
| BYRON, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM             | Bath House, Derby Road, Chesterfield.                           |
| DUNCALFE, HENRY GEORGE              | 81, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.                           |
| FODEN, EDWARD ANTROBUS              | Teddesley Estate Office, Penkridge.                             |
| FORSHAW, EDWARD ... ..              | Hanley, Staffordshire, and Springfields, Stramshall, Uttoxeter. |
| FULLER, THOMAS ALFRED ...           | The College, All Saints', Derby.                                |
| HARDY, RICHARD THOMAS ASH           | Land Agency and Estate Offices, Carter Street, Uttoxeter.       |
| HARRISON, CHARLES ... ..            | 179, Horninglow Street, Burton-on-Trent.                        |
| HARRISON, JOHN EDWARD ...           | Estate Office, Allestree, near Derby.                           |
| HOOLEY, ARTHUR JOHN ...             | The College, All Saints', Derby.                                |
| HUBBERSTY, HENRY ALFRED             | Buxton, Derbyshire.                                             |
| HUSSEY, ROBERT ... ..               | Eastfields, near Lichfield.                                     |
| INGE, CHARLES HENRY ...             | Broom Leasoe, Whittington, Lichfield.                           |
| JEUDWINE, WILLIAM WYNNE             | Chesterfield.                                                   |
| LONGSDON, ERNEST MOREWOOD .. ... .. | Town Hall, Bakewell.                                            |
| LYNAM, CHARLES ... ..               | Stoke-on-Trent.                                                 |
| MARGERESON, CHARLES FREDERICK... .. | New Square, Chesterfield.                                       |
| MARTIN, GILSON ... ..               | Chatsworth, Chesterfield.                                       |
| MAY, THOMAS HENRY... ..             | Haslin House, Harpur Hill, Buxton.                              |
| NOCK, BENJAMIN BOWEN ...            | 48, Queen Street, Wolverhampton.                                |
| ROWLAND, JOSEPH SAMUEL ..           | 19, Station Street, Burton-on-Trent.                            |

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|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| SHAW, JOHN ... ..                       | Normanton Lodge, Derby.              |
| SHAW, JOHN, JUN. ... ..                 | The College, All Saints', Derby.     |
| TOMLINSON, THOMAS ... ..                | 2, St. James's Street, Derby.        |
| THORPE, CHRISTOPHER ...                 | Fairfield, Brimington, Chesterfield. |
| TURNOR, EXSUPERIUS WESTON               | The Green, Stafford.                 |
| WINTERTON, HARRY JOHN<br>CAMPION ... .. | St. Mary's Chambers, Lichfield.      |
| WINTERTON, WILLIAM MOXON                | Walton Warren, Burton-on-Trent.      |

Total, 33 Members.

## (G) NOTTINGHAM AND LINCOLN COMMITTEE.

### *Chairman.*

CHARLES WILLIAM WRIGHT, 21, Parkinson Street, Nottingham.

|                                            |                                              |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| ABBOTT, WILLIAM ... ..                     | Holbeach, Lincs.                             |
| BAILEY, WILLIAM SMITH ...                  | 4, Kirkgate, Newark-upon-Trent.              |
| BARNES, JOHN WILLIAM JAMES                 | Albion Chambers, King Street, Nottingham.    |
| BELL, JOSEPH ASKEW ... ..                  | Rufford Estate Office, Ollerton, Notts.      |
| BOOKER, FRANK WILLIAM ...                  | 7, Albion Chambers, King Street, Nottingham. |
| BRACKETT, WM. NEWBEGIN                     | Market Place, Retford.                       |
| CALVERT, ARTHUR RICHARD                    | 14, Low Pavement, Nottingham.                |
| CORBY, JOSEPH BOOTHROYD                    | 15, All Saints' Place, Stamford.             |
| CRAMPTON, ARTHUR WESLEY                    | Leyton Avenue, Mansfield, Notts.             |
| CROFTS, EWAN NEVILLE ...                   | Caythorpe, Grantham, Lincs.                  |
| EVANS, ROBERT ... ..                       | Eldon Chambers, Wheeler Gate, Nottingham.    |
| HAWLEY, SIR HENRY MICHAEL,<br>BART. ... .. | Tumby Lawn, Boston.                          |
| HAYNES, HENRY ... ..                       | Estate Office, Clifton, Nottingham.          |
| HIGGINS, FREDERIC ... ..                   | Alford, Lincs.                               |
| HINE, GEORGE THOMAS ...                    | Victoria Street, Nottingham.                 |
| HUSKINSON, THOMAS WM. ...                  | Epperstone Manor, Nottingham.                |
| KINGSTON, SAMUEL ... ..                    | Spalding, Lincolnshire.                      |
| LEGARD, DIGBY CHARLES ...                  | Highington Hall, Lincoln.                    |
| LISTER-KAYE, CHARLES<br>WILKINSON ... ..   | Osberton, Worksop, Notts.                    |
| MANNERS, HENRY ALFRED                      | 23, St. Peter's Hill, Grantham.              |
| MASON, CHARLES ... ..                      | Westgate, Louth, Lincs.                      |
| MORRIS, CHARLES ... ..                     | The Lodge, Radcliffe-on-Trent, Notts.        |

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|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| PARKIN, WILLIAM ... ..              | Babworth, Retford, Notts.                                 |
| RICHARDSON, CHARLES ...             | 15, Barn Hill, Stamford, Lincolnshire.                    |
| RICHARDSON, JAMES ... ..            | 15, Barn Hill, Stamford, Lincolnshire.                    |
| TINDALL, CHARLES WILLIAM            | Wainfleet, R.S.O., Lincolnshire.                          |
| TREMLETT, WALTER WILLIAM            | Estate Office, Tallington, Stamford                       |
| TURNER, FREDERICK JOHN...           | Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts.                               |
| TURNER, THOMAS WARNER...            | Welbeck Abbey, Worksop, Notts.                            |
| TURTON, EDWARD JAMES ...            | Horkstow, Barton-on-Humber, Lincolnshire.                 |
| VALLANCE, ROBERT FRANK...           | Mansfield, Notts.                                         |
| WALKER, GEORGE BOOTH ...            | Wainfleet, R.S.O., Lincolnshire.                          |
| WALKER, HERBERT ... ..              | Albion Chambers, King Street, Nottingham.                 |
| WALKER, JOSEPH... ..                | Lenton Avenue, The Park, Nottingham.                      |
| WALKER, JOSHUA ... ..               | Market Place, Retford, Notts.                             |
| WIGRAM, JOHN ... ..                 | South Collingham, Newark, Notts.                          |
| WOOLLEY, REGINALD ... ..            | Silver St., Lincoln, & South Collingham, Nottinghamshire. |
| WOOLLEY, T. CECIL SMITH             | South Collingham, Newark, Notts.                          |
| WORDSWORTH, ROBERT<br>WALTER ... .. | Whitemoor, Ollerton, Nottinghamshire.                     |

Total, 40 Members.

## (H) MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES COMMITTEE.

### *Chairman.*

ROBERT FORREST, Windsor Estate Office, St. Fagan's, near Cardiff.

|                                            |                                                                                  |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| BLAKE, GEORGE ... ..                       | Stradey Estate Office, New Road, Llanelly.                                       |
| BLOSSE, EDWARD F. LYNCH                    | Charles Street Chambers, Cardiff, and Coytrehen Estate Office, Aberkenfig R.S.O. |
| COLES, SAMUEL HOOD COWPER                  | Pennyarth, Crickhowell, South Wales.                                             |
| CORBETT, EDWARD WORTLEY<br>MONTAGUE ... .. | Bute Estate Office, Castle Street, Cardiff.                                      |
| DAVID, EDMUND USSHER ...                   | Old Bank Chambers, 27, High Street, Cardiff.                                     |
| DAVIES, CYRIL FROODVALE...                 | 10, Spilman Street, Carmarthen.                                                  |
| DAVIES, JOHN MORGAN ...                    | Froodvale, Llanwrda, South Wales.                                                |
| EVANS, ARTHUR OWEN ...                     | Town Hall, Pontypridd.                                                           |
| GRAHAM, ARTHUR GORE ...                    | Brookfield, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire.                                          |
| GRAHAM, WILLIAM ... ..                     | Bank Chambers, Newport.                                                          |
| GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM ... ..                  | Gelley Wernen Estate, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire.                                 |



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|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| HARPUR, WILLIAM ... ..                   | Town Hall, Cardiff.                                            |
| HERN, SAMUEL ... ..                      | 93, St. Mary Street, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.                  |
| HINCHSLIFF, EDWARD ROBERT                | Urban District Council Office, Barry, Glamorganshire.          |
| HITCHCOX, WILLIAM ... ..                 | Bank Chambers, Newport.                                        |
| HOSKINS, MARCUS ... ..                   | Council Offices, Mumbles, Glamorganshire.                      |
| LEEDER, ERNEST HOLTHAM                   | 46, Waterloo Street, Swansea.                                  |
| LLEWELLIN, DAVID MORGAN                  | Glanwern Offices, Pontypool.                                   |
| OWEN, THOMAS HENRY RULE                  | High St., Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.                        |
| OWEN, THOMAS RULE ... ..                 | High St., Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.                        |
| PRICE, FRANCIS HOLBORROW<br>GLYNN ... .. | 7, Picton Place, Swansea.                                      |
| PRITCHARD, HERBERT<br>ALFRED. ... ..     | The Laurels, Swansea.                                          |
| PUGH-JONES, DAVID ... ..                 | Hawthorn, Llandaff, Glamorganshire.                            |
| REES, ITHEL TREHARNE ...                 | Guildhall Chambers, Cardiff.                                   |
| REES, WILLIAM GEORGE ...                 | Holly House, Newport.                                          |
| REES, WILLIAM JOHN ... ..                | The Laurels, Swansea.                                          |
| RIGG, CHARLES ... ..                     | 24, High Street, Cardiff.                                      |
| ROONEY, SAMUEL ... ..                    | Cefn Mably Chambers, Quay St., Cardiff.                        |
| SEEL, ROBERT HAROLD ...                  | Theatre Royal Chambers, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.               |
| TANNER, WILLIAM ... ..                   | The Leys, Bryngwn Road, Newport.                               |
| THOMAS, CHARLES JOHN<br>HOWELL ... ..    | The Guildhall, Swansea, Glamorganshire.                        |
| THOMAS, GEORGE ... ..                    | Queen's Chambers, Cardiff.                                     |
| THOMAS, ILLTYD ... ..                    | 17, Quay Street, Cardiff.                                      |
| WARING, CHARLES EDWARD                   | Conservative Club, Cardiff.                                    |
| WHITTEN, GEORGE JACKSON                  | Flint House, Tenby, South Wales.                               |
| WILKINS, WILLIAM ... ..                  | Athenæum Square, Llanelly.                                     |
| WILLIAMS, GERALD GARNONS                 | Ashburnham Estate Office, Burry Port, R.S.O., Carmarthenshire. |

Total, 38 Members.

## (1) WARWICK AND WORCESTER COMMITTEE.

### *Chairman.*

WILLIAM DUNDAS GILPIN-BROWN, Estate Office, Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth.

|                                        |                                         |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| ALLSEBROOK, ARTHUR ... ..              | Estate Office, Madresfield, Malvern.    |
| BETTRIDGE, EDWARD ... ..               | 28, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.        |
| BICKERTON - WILLIAMS,<br>EDWARD ... .. | City Chambers, 82, New St., Birmingham. |
| BUCK, ALBERT ... ..                    | Worcester.                              |
| BUCK, HERBERT WILSON ...               | Pierpoint Street, Worcester.            |

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|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| BURNETT, JOHN ... ..                            | Gopsall, Atherstone.                                             |
| CAVE, HENRY H. ... ..                           | Estate Office, Rugby.                                            |
| CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGE<br>ARTHUR RADDON ... ..     | Whitegates, Enville, near Stourbridge.                           |
| CLARKE, ALFRED DUDLEY ...                       | Estate Office, Abberley, Stourport.                              |
| COUCHMAN, ROBERT EDWARD                         | 35, Paradise Street, Birmingham.                                 |
| DAWSON, GEORGE CROSBIE...                       | 19, Priory Row, Coventry.                                        |
| DEER, EDWARD ... ..                             | Stratford-on-Avon.                                               |
| EAYRS, JOHN THOMAS ...                          | Clarence Chambers, Corporation Street,<br>Birmingham.            |
| EVANS, WALTER PEARSON ...                       | Emscott House, Leamington.                                       |
| EVERY-CLAYTON, REGINALD<br>ARTHUR ERIC          | Blackmore Park Estate Office, Hanley<br>Castle, Worcester.       |
| FAYERMAN, GEORGE METCALFE                       | 88, The Parade, Leamington.                                      |
| FIDDIAN, WILLIAM ... ..                         | Old Bank Offices, Stourbridge.                                   |
| FOSBERY, WILLIAM THOMAS<br>EXHAM ... ..         | Warwick.                                                         |
| FOWLER, GERARD EDMUND                           | 21, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.                                 |
| FOWLER, HENRY ... ..                            | 6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.                                  |
| FOWLER, RICHARD ... ..                          | 118, Colmore Row, Birmingham.                                    |
| FOWLER, WILLIAM ... ..                          | 69, Temple Row, Birmingham.                                      |
| GRIMLEY, EDWIN FEARNE ...                       | 40, Temple Street, Birmingham.                                   |
| GRIMLEY, THOMAS ... ..                          | 40, Temple Street, Birmingham.                                   |
| HADLEY, FRANK ... ..                            | 134, Edmund Street, Birmingham.                                  |
| HEDLEY, ROBERT WILKIN ...                       | 31A, Colmore Row, Birmingham.                                    |
| HENDRIKS, HENRY ... ..                          | 43, Cannon Street, Birmingham.                                   |
| HOLBECH, ROBERT NEVILLE                         | 21, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.                                  |
| JENKINS, OSWALD ... ..                          | 57, Colmore Row, Birmingham.                                     |
| JOSELAND, CHARLES ... ..                        | Bank Buildings, Kidderminster.                                   |
| KENWRICK, GEORGE ... ..                         | 83, Colmore Row, Birmingham.                                     |
| KING, HENRY ... ..                              | Stourbridge.                                                     |
| LAKIN-SMITH, ERNEST ... ..                      | 21, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.                                 |
| LUDLOW, WALTER ROBERT                           | Dorridge, Knowle, Warwick, and 19, Temple<br>Street, Birmingham. |
| MASON, WILLIAM ARTHUR ...                       | 31A, Colmore Row, Birmingham.                                    |
| MATHEWS, LEWIS OSLER ...                        | 12, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.                                 |
| PEARSE, OCTAVIUS BUR-<br>ROUGHES ... ..         | Newdegate Chambers, Nuneaton.                                    |
| PEMBERTON, CHARLES OLIVER<br>PAGET ... ..       | 69, Temple Row, Birmingham.                                      |
| PINNEY, FREDERICK WYLD-<br>BORE DIGBY ... ..    | 6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.                                  |
| PRICE, JOHN ... ..                              | The Council House, Birmingham.                                   |
| RAIKES, GEORGE WHITTING-<br>TON, COLONEL ... .. | Ragley Estate Office, Alcester.                                  |
| RIGHTON, EDWARD<br>GRANTHAM ... ..              | High Street, Evesham, Worcestershire.                            |

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|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ROBINS, WILLIAM HENRY ...     | 82A, New Street, Birmingham.                                                   |
| RODERICK, JOHN ... ..         | 2, Temple Row, West Birmingham.                                                |
| SMITH, FRANK ... ..           | 104, Colmore Row, Birmingham.                                                  |
| SMITH, FRANK WILLIAM ...      | Beauchamp Hill, Milverton, Leamington.                                         |
| SMITH, WILLIAM ... ..         | Abbott's Salford, Evesham.                                                     |
| SOUTHOORN, CHARLES<br>HERBERT | 38, The Parade, Leamington Spa, Warwick-<br>shire.                             |
| STALLARD, WILLIAM ... ..      | St. John's House, St. John's, Worcester,<br>and Worcester Chambers, Worcester. |
| WILLMOT, GEORGE DYOTT ...     | 6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.                                                |
| WILLMOT, JOHN ... ..          | 6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.                                                |

Total, 52 Members.

## (J) LEICESTERSHIRE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, AND RUTLAND COMMITTEE.

### *Chairman.*

WILLIAM GUSTAVUS STANHOPE ROLLESTON, Grey Friars, Leicester.

|                                             |                                                               |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| ARIS, JOHN WHITTON ... ..                   | Loys Weedon House, near Towcester,<br>Northamptonshire.       |
| BLETSOE, HENRY HOPKINSON                    | Thrapston, Northamptonshire.                                  |
| BOLAM, CHARLES GODFREY                      | Westbrook House, Little Bowden, Market<br>Harborough.         |
| BURROUGHES, CHARLES FITZ-<br>PATRICK ... .. | Stoughton Farm, Leicester.                                    |
| CAMPBELL, HUGH BRUCE ...                    | Little Everdon, Daventry, Northampton-<br>shire.              |
| CAVE, THOMAS NEWMAN ...                     | Horton, Northampton.                                          |
| CLARE, EDWARD LOVELL ...                    | 33, Friar Lane, Leicester.                                    |
| CLOUGH-TAYLOR, HORACE<br>GEORGE ... ..      | Friar Lane, Leicester.                                        |
| COALES, HERBERT GEORGE ...                  | Local Board Offices, Market Harborough.                       |
| DICKSON, THOMAS ARTHUR                      | Estate Office, Overstone Park, Northampton.                   |
| DRAPER, ARTHUR THOMAS                       | 39, Friar Lane, Leicester.                                    |
| EDMONDS, JOHN ... ..                        | Drayton Estate Office, Islip, Thrapston,<br>Northamptonshire. |
| EVERARD, JOHN BREEDON ...                   | 6, Millstone Lane, Leicester.                                 |
| FISHER, CHARLES BROWNING                    | Hill Crest, Market Harborough.                                |
| GERMAN, GEORGE ... ..                       | Huntingdon House, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.                          |
| GERMAN, HARRY ... ..                        | Market Street, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and<br>Loughborough.        |
| GERMAN, JOHN ... ..                         | Ashby-de-la-Zouch.                                            |

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|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| GOODACRE, JOHN ... ..                        | 5, Friar Lane, Leicester.                          |
| GOTTO, FREDERICK EDWARD                      | Northampton.                                       |
| HAIGH, THOMAS FREDERICK                      | 2, Friar Lane, Leicester.                          |
| HAMPTON, WILLIE THOMAS ...                   | Swan Street, Loughborough.                         |
| HARRISON, FREDERICK ...                      | 3, Welford Road, Leicester.                        |
| HINCKS, HENRY THORP ...                      | Wigston Hall, Leicester.                           |
| HODSON, GEORGE ... ..                        | Town Hall, Loughborough.                           |
| HOLLOWAY, HARRY HOWNAM                       | Market Harborough.                                 |
| HUMPHREYS, HENRY ... ..                      | Woodhouse, Loughborough.                           |
| HUMPHREYS, JOHN HENRY ...                    | Woodhouse, Loughborough.                           |
| JOYCE, JOHN HALL ... ..                      | Blackfordby, Leicestershire, near Burton-on-Trent. |
| LAWRANCE, JOHN ... ..                        | Shortacre, Peterborough.                           |
| MARTIN, ROBERT FREWIN ...                    | Mountsorrel, Loughborough.                         |
| MERRY, THOMAS ... ..                         | 2, Guildhall Road, Northampton.                    |
| PERKINS, JOSEPH ... ..                       | Frisby-on-the-Wreake, Leicester.                   |
| ROLLESTON, SIR JOHN FOWKE<br>LANCELOT ... .. | Grey Friars, Leicester.                            |
| ROYCE, DAVID NEEDHAM ...                     | Oakham.                                            |
| ROYCE, JOHN ... ..                           | Oakham.                                            |
| SCRIVEN, RICHARD GEORGE...                   | Castle Ashby, Northampton.                         |
| THORPE, JOHN ... ..                          | Nailstone, Nuneaton.                               |
| THORPE, WILLIAM... ..                        | Nailstone, Nuneaton.                               |
| THRING, DOUGLAS THEODORE                     | Boughton House, near Kettering, Northamptonshire.  |
| WADE, GEORGE TEMPEST ...                     | Halford Street, Leicester.                         |
| WOODFORDE, LIONEL BURNET                     | Milton Ferry, Peterborough.                        |
| WOOLLEY, WILLIAM EDWARD                      | The Red House, Loughborough.                       |

Total, 43 Members.

(K) CAMBRIDGE, HUNTINGDON, NORFOLK, AND  
SUFFOLK COMMITTEE.

*Chairman.*

WILLIAM HERBERT SALTER, The Hall, Attleborough, Norfolk.

|                           |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| BACON, FRANK MACE ... ..  | Attleborough, Norfolk.      |
| BACON, HORACE ... ..      | Attleborough, Norfolk.      |
| BECK, ARTHUR CLEMENT ...  | Wyton Manor, Huntingdon.    |
| BECK, EDWARD WILLIAM ...  | 16, Bank Street, Norwich.   |
| BIDWELL, CHARLES ... ..   | Ely, Cambridgeshire.        |
| BIDWELL, JOHN EVANS... .. | 10, Barton Road, Cambridge. |

|                                     |                                                                       |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| BIDWELL, PHILIP SHELFORD            | St. Mary's Street, Ely, Cambridgeshire.                               |
| BIRD, JOHN ... ..                   | Brampton, Huntingdon.                                                 |
| BLENCOWE, GEORGE ... ..             | Bury St. Edmund's.                                                    |
| BOA, ANDREW... ..                   | Great Thurlow, near Newmarket.                                        |
| CHALK, HENRY PHILIP... ..           | Linton, Cambridgeshire.                                               |
| DONNE, HENRY ... ..                 | The Abbey Ruins, Bury St. Edmund's.                                   |
| EVANS-VAUGHAN, HENRY ...            | Cecilia House, Cliff Gardens, Pakefield,<br>South Lowestoft, Suffolk. |
| FALCON, MICHAEL... ..               | Horstead House, Norfolk.                                              |
| FREUER, WILLIAM... ..               | West Rudham, King's Lynn.                                             |
| GARRARD, NORTON<br>BURROUGHS ... .. | Hoxne, Eye.                                                           |
| GAYFORD, HENRY JOHN ...             | Estate Office, East Raynham, Norfolk.                                 |
| GAZE, THOMAS WILLIAM ...            | Frenze Hall, Diss, Norfolk.                                           |
| GRAIN, ARTHUR TRESS ...             | 2, St. Andrew's Hill, Cambridge.                                      |
| HAWKINS, CHARLES ... ..             | Downham Market, King's Lynn.                                          |
| HAWKINS, LANCELOT GOULDER           | Downham Market, Kings' Lynn.                                          |
| HORNOR, CHARLES JARED ...           | 32, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich.                                    |
| HORNOR, FRANCIS... ..               | Queen Street, Norwich.                                                |
| IRELAND, EDWIN BENJAMIN             | Guestwick, East Dereham.                                              |
| JONAS, HARRY MARSHALL ...           | 27, Market Place, Cambridge.                                          |
| LOYD, DONALD ... ..                 | 63, Sidney Street, Cambridge.                                         |
| LOOKER, JOHN... ..                  | High Street, Huntingdon.                                              |
| MARTIN, HEBER GAMBLING              | Littleport, Isle of Ely.                                              |
| MAXWELL, DAVID BENJAMIN             | Shrubland Park, Coddendam, Ipswich,<br>Suffolk.                       |
| MAY, PHILIP JOHN ... ..             | Ivy House, Saxmundham, Suffolk.                                       |
| MILLS, SAMUEL MEALING ...           | Orford Hill, Norwich.                                                 |
| MORGAN, BENJAMIN<br>BRAUFORD ... .. | 6, Bank Street, Norwich.                                              |
| MOYES, JOHN HELENUS ...             | 66, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.                                   |
| PELLS, ARTHUR ... ..                | Beccles and Lowestoft.                                                |
| PEPPERCORN, J. HUTCHINSON           | Manor House, Eaton Socon, St. Neot's.                                 |
| PREEDY, FREDERICK ... ..            | Caldecote, St. Neot's.                                                |
| ROSE, THOMAS ... ..                 | 27, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich.                                    |
| SCOTT, ARCHIBALD LACY ...           | Long Melford.                                                         |
| SCOTT, AUGUSTUS FREDERIC            | 24, Castle Meadow, Norwich.                                           |
| SCRUBY, WILLIAM THOMAS...           | Post Office Terrace, Cambridge.                                       |
| SIMPSON, ROBERT THOMAS...           | Horsecroft, Bury St. Edmund's.                                        |
| THEAKSTON, WILLIAM PEASE            | Huntingdon.                                                           |
| WILKIN, HORACE MARTIN ...           | King's Lynn.                                                          |
| WRIGHT, WILLIAM EDWARD...           | King's Lynn.                                                          |
| Total, 45 Members.                  |                                                                       |



## (L) BERKS, BUCKS, AND OXON. COMMITTEE.

*Chairman.*

WILLIAM ANKER SIMMONS, Henley-on-Thames.

|                                       |                                                 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| ADKIN, CHARLES DUNCAN ...             | Wantage, Berks.                                 |
| BAILEY, LOUIS HEWITT ...              | Athenæum Buildings, Friar Street, Reading.      |
| BELCHER, EDWARD JOHN ...              | Wantage, Berkshire.                             |
| BINGHAM, ALFRED JOHN ...              | Nalder Hill House, Newbury.                     |
| BUCKLAND, FRANK BOWRY                 | Windsor.                                        |
| BUTLER, ALBERT ERNEST ...             | 20, Blagrove Street, Reading.                   |
| CASTLE, ARTHUR ... ..                 | 9, Canterbury Road, Oxford.                     |
| COOPER, ARTHUR LESLIE ...             | 17, Friar Street, Reading.                      |
| DAVIS, CHARLES EDWARD ...             | Wroxton Estate Office, near Banbury, Oxon.      |
| DREWEATT, THOMAS ... ..               | Newbury, Berks.                                 |
| EGGINTON, DENYS... ..                 | 150, Friar Street, Reading.                     |
| EGGINTON, JOHN ... ..                 | 150, Friar Street, Reading.                     |
| FIELD, FRANCIS HAYWARD                | 11, King Edward Street, Oxford.                 |
| GALE, JOSEPH JOHN ... ..              | Market Place, Wallingford.                      |
| HABGOOD, HENRY CHARLES                | Witney, Oxon.                                   |
| HARRISON, JAMES THOMAS                | Town Hall Offices, Buckingham.                  |
| HASLAM, DRYLAND ... ..                | Friar Street Chambers, Reading.                 |
| HASLAM, DRYLAND, JUN. ...             | Friar Street Chambers, Reading.                 |
| HOLIDAY, FREDERICK DEAN               | Bicester, Oxford.                               |
| HOLIDAY, PERCY CAVE ...               | Bicester, Oxford.                               |
| JONES, FRANCIS WILLIAM ...            | 2, Frewin Court, Corn Market Street,<br>Oxford. |
| KEIRLE, ROBERT ... ..                 | Clarefield, Sunningdale, Ascot.                 |
| LAWRENCE, ARTHUR ... ..               | Great Marlow, Bucks.                            |
| LIGHTFOOT, HENRY LE BLANC             | Corpus Christi College, Oxford.                 |
| LITTLE, WILLIAM DAVIS ...             | Middleton Stoney, Bicester.                     |
| MAXWELL, JOSEPH ARCHIBALD             | 21, Marlborough Road, Banbury, Oxon.            |
| MILLAR, WILLIAM GALT ...              | Friar Street, Reading.                          |
| NEATE, ARTHUR WEBB ...                | Albion House, Newbury, and Hungerford.          |
| NORTH, GEORGE FREDERIC                | Strathfield Saye, Mortimer.                     |
| PETO, JAMES WINDER... ..              | 6, Market Place, Reading.                       |
| RICH, ROBERT ... ..                   | Didcot, Berks.                                  |
| RUTHERFORD, JAMES<br>AUGUSTINE ... .. | Highclere Park, Newbury.                        |

|                           |                                                |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| SAMUEL, WILLIAM JOHN ...  | Newport Pagnell, Bucks.                        |
| SIMMONS, CHARLES ... ..   | Henley-on-Tames.                               |
| STANFORD, GEORGE ... ..   | 10, The Forbury, Reading.                      |
| TODD, RICHARD ... ..      | Englefield, near Reading.                      |
| VERNON, ARTHUR... ..      | Borshams, High Wycombe, Bucks.                 |
| WATSON, DAVID ALEXANDER   | The Estate Office, Shirburn, near Wallingford. |
| WATSON, JAMES BRUCE ...   | Estate Office, Shirburn, Wallingford.          |
| WEBBER, HENRY STANTON...  | Marlow Road, Maidenhead.                       |
| WIGLEY, GEORGE DAVYS      |                                                |
| EDWARD ... ..             | Winslow, Bucks.                                |
| WIGLEY, SIDNEY PRUDDEN... | Winslow, Bucks.                                |

Total, 43 Members.

## (M) BEDFORD, ESSEX, HERTFORD, AND MIDDLESEX COMMITTEE.

### *Chairman.*

JOHN WEALL, 38, High Street, Watford, Herts.

|                           |                                                 |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| ADDISCOTT, HENRY HUGH ... | Dundee, Cobham Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.          |
| AUSTIN, RUSSELL GARDINER  | Hertford.                                       |
| BALLS, JAMES MAYHEW ...   | Castle Hedingham, Essex.                        |
| BENNETT, THOMAS OATLEY... | Homersfield, St. Stephen's Gardens, Twickenham. |
| BROWN, ARTHUR MACDONALD   | Tring, Herts.                                   |
| BROWN, FRANK JOHN... ..   | Tring, Herts.                                   |
| BRUCE, ROBERT KNIGHT ...  | Rivermead, Sunbury.                             |
| BURNETT, GEORGE JOHN      |                                                 |
| MULCASTER... ..           | Elstree Cottage, Elstree, Herts.                |
| BURR, HARRY .. ..         | Estate Office, Letchworth, near Hitchin, Herts. |
| CHANCELLOR, FREDERICK ... | Chelmsford.                                     |
| CHILD, FRED ... ..        | 1, Station Road, New Barnet, Herts.             |
| COUCHMAN, HENRY BOTELER   | Moor Park Estate Office, Rickmansworth.         |
| COVERDALE, FREDERICK JOHN | Ingatestone Hall, Essex.                        |
| CRAWTER, JOHN ... ..      | Cheshunt, Herts.                                |
| CRAWTER, JOHN, JUNIOR ... | Cheshunt, Herts.                                |
| CUMBERLAND, EDWARD        |                                                 |
| ANTHONY ... ..            | Luton, and Leighton Buzzard.                    |
| DUVALL, JOHN WILLIAM ...  | The Grange, Ware.                               |
| EVE, HERBERT TRUSTRAM...  | 2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.                  |

|                                       |                                                         |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| FENN, JOHN ... ..                     | The Hall, Ardleigh, and 146, High Street, Colchester.   |
| FENNING, HERBERT SAMUEL               | Fairfield, Ashburnham Road, Bedford.                    |
| FIELDS - CLARKE, GEORGE THOMAS ... .. | Estate Office, Southill Park, Biggleswade Tring, Herts. |
| FOULKES, SEPTIMUS GIFFARD             |                                                         |
| FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN BEL-GROVE ... ..   | 21, Market Hill, Luton, Bedfordshire.                   |
| HASLUCK, LANCELOT GERALD              | Green Hill Park, New Barnet, Herts.                     |
| HILLIARD, GEORGE EDWARD               | Chelmsford.                                             |
| HUNT, THOMAS ... ..                   | Baldock Street, Ware, Herts.                            |
| KEMP-SMITH, JAMES FREDERICK ... ..    | Orsett, Essex.                                          |
| MERRY, ARTHUR WALKER                  | 17, High Street, Leighton Buzzard.                      |
| NEWMAN, THOMAS HARRY...               | Rayne, Essex.                                           |
| NOCKOLDS, ALFRED GEORGE               | Saffron Walden, Essex.                                  |
| NOCKOLDS, MARTIN ... ..               | Saffron Walden, Essex.                                  |
| NORMAN, JAMES MAURICE...              | Uxbridge, Middlesex.                                    |
| PARKER, CHARLES ALFRED                | Maldon, Essex.                                          |
| RUMBALL, AUBREY ... ..                | St. Alban's, Herts.                                     |
| SAUNDERS, EDWARD ... ..               | Leigh Grange, Teddington.                               |
| SHILCOCK, JAMES ... ..                | Hitchin, Herts.                                         |
| STANFORD, CHARLES MAURICE             | 23, High Street, Colchester.                            |
| START, JOSEPH WILLIAM ...             | High Street, Colchester.                                |
| STRUTT, THE HON. EDWARD GERALD        | Whitelands, Hatfield Peverel, Chelmsford, Essex.        |
| SURRIDGE, JOSEPH SMITH ...            | Coggeshall, Essex.                                      |
| SWORDER, HUGH ... ..                  | High Street, Epping.                                    |
| TALLEN, EDWIN JAMES ...               | Brent Pelham, Buntingford, Herts.                       |
| THURNALL, JOHN EDWARD...              | Royston, Herts.                                         |
| TRENT, WILLIAM EDWARD...              | Homefield, Maple Road, Wallwood Park, Leytonstone.      |
| TRETHERWY, HENRY ... ..               | Silsoe, Ampthill, Beds.                                 |
| TUTT, EDWIN THOMAS ... ..             | Market Place, Ampthill, Beds.                           |
| VAIZEY, JOHN GEORGE ...               | Bocking, Braintree, Essex.                              |
| WEALL, JOHN GRAHAM...                 | 38, High Street, Watford, Herts.                        |
| WOODMAN, THOMAS FOSTER                | 32, St. Peter Street, St. Albans.                       |
| WOODS, THOMAS ... ..                  | 4 & 5, Church Parade, Hounslow, Middlesex.              |
| WYLES, JOHN WALTER ...                | Shortlands, Woodford Road, South Woodford, Essex.       |

Total, 52 Members.

## (N) DEVON AND CORNWALL COMMITTEE.

*Chairman.*

HENRY DREW, 15, Queen Street, Exeter.

|                                   |                                                          |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| BARKER, GEOFFREY LIONEL           | Teigngrace House, Teigngrace, Newton Abbot.              |
| BENSON, ROBERT ALAN ...           | Duchy of Cornwall Office, Liskeard.                      |
| BODY, ARTHUR ... ..               | Princess Chambers, Princess Sq., Plymouth.               |
| BODY, JOHN BOND ... ..            | Princess Chambers, Princess Sq., Plymouth.               |
| BOURNE, ROBERT ELLIOTT ...        | Elwell, Totnes.                                          |
| BOWDEN, HARRY ... ..              | Wilts and Dorset Bank Chambers, George Street, Plymouth. |
| BOWDEN, JOHN FRIENDSHIP           | Bedford Chambers, Exeter.                                |
| BOXSHALL, HENRY EDWIN ...         | Royal Engineer Office, Devonport.                        |
| BRYANT, GEORGE HERBERT            | Royal Engineer Office, Higher Barracks, Exeter.          |
| COOPER, JOHN GROVES ...           | Bideford.                                                |
| CORDEROY, ATHELSTANE ...          | 12, George Street, Plymouth.                             |
| DREW, HENRY ALBAN ... ..          | 15, Queen Street, Exeter.                                |
| DREW, JOHN GOULD ... ..           | 15, Queen Street, Exeter.                                |
| DUDLEY, EDGAR ... ..              | Bedford House, 24, Bedford St., Plymouth.                |
| DYMOND, FRANCIS WILLIAMS          | 21, Southernhay West, Exeter.                            |
| ELLIOTT, CHARLES ... ..           | 16, Ermington Terrace, Plymouth.                         |
| ELLIS, ALBERT EDWARD ...          | Bedford Chambers, Exeter.                                |
| EVE, CHARLES GERALD ...           | Kitley Estate Office, Yealmpton, near Plymouth.          |
| FENTON, ADAM DOUGLAS ...          | Maristow Estate Office, Roborough.                       |
| FOX, FREDERICK RUSSELL ...        | Pilton, Barnstaple.                                      |
| FROST, FREDERIC CORNISH           | Teignmouth.                                              |
| JENKIN, ARTHUR PEARSE ...         | Trewirgie, Redruth.                                      |
| KITTOW, JOHN ... ..               | West Holm, Launceston.                                   |
| LOCK, WILLIAM HENRY ...           | Instow.                                                  |
| LOVEYS, ARTHUR CLAMPITT           | Moretonhampstead.                                        |
| LUCAS, JOHN ARCHIBALD ...         | Guildhall Chambers, High Street, Exeter.                 |
| MEABY, THOMAS JAMES, JUN. ... ..  | Cockington, near Torquay.                                |
| MICHELMORE, ALFRED ...            | Berry Pomeroy Estate Office, Totnes.                     |
| PARSONS, HENRY JOHN DONNE         | 21, Southernhay West, Exeter.                            |
| PEARSE, THOMAS WILLIAM ...        | The Green, Modbury.                                      |
| PEARSE, WILLIAM ... ..            | Stoliford, Modbury.                                      |
| POWELL, CHARLES REGINALD EVERNDEN | Bridge Chambers, Bideford, Devon.                        |
| RENDELL, ARTHUR STEPHEN           | Market Terrace, Newton Abbot.                            |
| RUNDLE, EDWARD COLLINS            | Bedford Estate Office, Tavistock.                        |

|                                          |                                                                                                                             |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SCOTT - SMITH, ARTHUR<br>COURTENAY... .. | 187 and 188, High Street, Exeter.                                                                                           |
| SMYTH-RICHARDS. GEORGE<br>COBLEY ... ..  | Estate Office, Castle Hill, near South Molton.<br>Bridge Chambers, Bideford, North Devon.<br>Courtenay Street Newton Abbot. |
| STAPLEDON, ERNEST ALLEN                  |                                                                                                                             |
| STOOKE, JAMES ... ..                     |                                                                                                                             |
| TAYLOR, THOMAS WILLIAM<br>HARRIS... ..   | Estates Office, Killerton, Exeter, Devon.                                                                                   |
| THORNE, ARNOLD ... ..                    | Cross Street, Barnstaple.                                                                                                   |
| WARD, DANIEL ... ..                      | 8, Courtenay Street, Plymouth.                                                                                              |
| WARD, FRANK ... ..                       | Burnville, Tavistock.                                                                                                       |
| WARE, CHARLES EDWIN ...                  | Gandy Street Chambers, Exeter.                                                                                              |
| WHITAKER, ERNEST VICTOR                  | 8, Queen Street, Exeter, Devon.                                                                                             |
| WHITTON, PERCY ... ..                    | 24, Gandy Street, Exeter, Devon.                                                                                            |

Total, 46 Members.

## (O) SOMERSET, GLOUCESTER, AND NORTH WILTS COMMITTEE.

### *Chairman.*

EDWIN MAGGS HIPPISEY, 4, Chamberlain Street, Wells.

|                                          |                                                          |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| ADDIE, PETER ... ..                      | City Valuers' Department, The Council<br>House, Bristol. |
| ANDERSON, ROBERT ... ..                  | The Barton, Cirencester.                                 |
| ANDREW, THOMAS HAWKES                    | Northfield, Minehead, Somerset.                          |
| BAINES, MATHEW TALBOT ...                | Wootton Bassett, Wilts.                                  |
| BIRCH, FRANCIS JULIAN<br>LAURENCE ... .. | Hill Side, Yatton, Somerset.                             |
| BISHOP, CHARLES ... ..                   | Regent Circus, Swindon, Wilts.                           |
| BRINKWORTH, ROBERT<br>EDWIN ... ..       | 16, Old Bond Street, Bath.                               |
| BRUTON, HENRY WILLIAM ...                | Albion Chambers, Gloucester.                             |
| COTTERELL, ALBERT PLAYER<br>ISAAC ... .. | Scottish Buildings, 28, Baldwin St., Bristol.            |
| EDWARDS, ARTHUR PHIPPEN                  | Hutton, near Weston-super-Mare.                          |
| ELLIS, ARNOLD ROBERTSON...               | College Street, Gloucester.                              |
| FARWELL, FREDERICK GEORGE                | 11, Laura Place, Bath.                                   |
| FERRIS, GEORGE ... ..                    | Milton Manor, Pewsey, Wilts.                             |
| FURMEDGE, JOHN HARRIS ...                | Estate Office, Lucknam, Chippenham, Wilts.               |
| GARNER, JOHN STANLEY ..                  | 61, High Street, Weston-super-Mare.                      |
| HARLE, JOHN JOSEPH ... ..                | Tortworth Estate Office, Falfield, Gloucester.           |
| HEARD, HERBERT ... ..                    | Shepton Mallet, Somerset.                                |



|                                          |                                                            |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| HIPPISLEY, WILLIAM JOHN ...              | 12, Chamberlain Street, Wells.                             |
| JEANS, MARK ... ..                       | Marlborough, Wilts.                                        |
| KNOWLES, HENRY ... ..                    | Linden Grove, The Spa, Gloucester.                         |
| MADGE, JOHN ... ..                       | Somerset House, Chard, Somerset.                           |
| MARSHALL, LIONEL HASLER                  | Chippenham, Wilts.                                         |
| MUNDY, HERBERT... ..                     | Manvers Street, Trowbridge, Wilts.                         |
| MUNRO, PHILIP ... ..                     | 2, St. Stephen's Chambers, New Baldwin<br>Street, Bristol. |
| NAPIER, HENRY BURROUGHS                  | Long Ashton, Clifton, Bristol.                             |
| PARSONS, ROBERT MAURICE<br>PETERS... ..  | Misterton, Crewkerne.                                      |
| PEAR, JOHN GRIGG ... ..                  | North Curry, near Taunton.                                 |
| PETTER, ALBERT EDWARD ...                | City Valuers Office, Council House, Bristol.               |
| SCAMMELL, THOMAS ... ..                  | 1, St. Stephen Street, Bristol.                            |
| SEDGWICK, ALFRED SYDNEY<br>EDWARD ... .. | 26, Alexandra Parade, Weston-super-Mare.                   |
| SHUFFLEBOTHAM, JOHN HENRY                | Staplegrave, Taunton.                                      |
| SILCOCK, THOMAS BALL ...                 | 47, Milsom Street, Bath.                                   |
| SMITH, HENRY HERBERT ...                 | Chippenham, Wilts.                                         |
| SOWELS, WILLIAM CLOWES...                | Queen Camel, Bath.                                         |
| SPACKMAN, CHARLES<br>CHANTREY ... ..     | 6, Terrace Walk, Bath.                                     |
| STURGE, ROBERT FOWLER ...                | 33, Corn Street, Bristol.                                  |
| TREPLIN, ERNEST C. ... ..                | Stoke Court, Taunton.                                      |
| VILLAR, JAMES ... ..                     | 2, Essex Place, Cheltenham.                                |
| WAINWRIGHT, C. RAWLINSON                 | Shepton Mallet.                                            |
| WATKINS, ROBERT ARUNDEL                  | Castle Combe, Chippenham, Wilts.                           |
| WELSH, HUGH... ..                        | Newton Park Estates, Newton St. Loe, near<br>Bristol.      |
| WISE, CHARLES DACRES ...                 | Toddington, Winchcomb, Gloucestershire.                    |
| WOOLER, WALTER HERNAMAN                  | Waterloo Street, Weston-super-Mare.                        |

Total, 44 Members.

(P) HAMPSHIRE, DORSET, AND SOUTH WILTS  
COMMITTEE.

*Chairman.*

CAMPBELL FORTESCUE STAPLETON SANCTUARY, Mangerton, Melplash.

|                                        |                                                            |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| ALLEN, GEORGE ... ..                   | Strangways, Marnhull, Blandford, Dorset.                   |
| APPLEBY, JOHN HENRY JAMES              | Fareham, Hampshire.                                        |
| ARNOLD, FRANCIS ... ..                 | Chilland, Winchester, & Hambledon, Hants.                  |
| AUSTIN, RICHARD, JUN. ...              | Bishop's Waltham, Hants.                                   |
| BATH, FRED ... ..                      | Crown Chambers, Salisbury.                                 |
| BIRD, JAMES BINFIELD... ..             | West Cowes, Isle of Wight.                                 |
| BLAKE, FREDERICK ... ..                | 46, Commercial Road, Portsmouth, Hants.                    |
| BLIZARD, JOHN HENRY ...                | Lansdowne House, Castle Lane, Southampton.                 |
| BURNETT, ALFRED ANDREW                 | 2, High Street, Southampton.                               |
| CANDY, WALTER EMMANUEL                 | Encombe, Wareham, Dorset.                                  |
| CANNING, WILLIAM BROWNE                | Salisbury, Wilts.                                          |
| CHAPMAN, GEORGE JAMES ...              | Royal Engineer Office, North Tidworth,<br>Salisbury Plain. |
| CLIFTON, JAMES EDWARD ...              | Swanage, Dorset.                                           |
| COCKS, SAMUEL ROGER ...                | 5, St. Thomas's Street, Ryde.                              |
| COLEMAN, THOMAS EVERIT ...             | Royal Engineer Office, Milldam Barracks,<br>Portsmouth.    |
| COMBES, CYRUS ... ..                   | Tisbury, Wilts.                                            |
| CRICKMAY, GEORGE RACK-<br>STROW ... .. | St. Thomas' Street, Weymouth.                              |
| CRICKMAY, JOHN EDWARD ...              | St. Thomas' Street, Weymouth.                              |
| CURTIS, CHARLES EDWARD...              | Woodlands, Brockenhurst, Hants.                            |
| DAY, GEORGE CARLETON ...               | Estate Office, Woodbridge, Shaftesbury,<br>Dorset.         |
| DOWSETT, CHARLES FINCH ...             | Winklebury, Basingstoke.                                   |
| DUKE, EDWARD ... ..                    | Dorchester.                                                |
| DUKE, HENRY... ..                      | Dorchester.                                                |
| EAMES, EDWARD ... ..                   | Compton, Winchester.                                       |
| ELFORD, JOHN ... ..                    | King Street, Poole.                                        |
| ELLEN, FREDERICK CHARLES               | Andover.                                                   |
| FOX, ERNEST ... ..                     | 15, Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth.                         |
| FOX, WILLIAM ... ..                    | 15, Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth.                         |
| GATER, CALEB WILLIAM ...               | Salisbury.                                                 |
| GOLDSMITH, DOUGLAS FLEET               | Lavant Street, Petersfield, Hants.                         |
| GUDGEON, GEORGE EDWARD                 | Estate Agency Offices, Winchester.                         |
| HALL, ERNEST . . . .                   | 57, Commercial Road, Portsmouth, Hants.                    |
| HANKINSON, THOMAS JAMES                | Richmond Chambers, Bournemouth, Hants.                     |
| HARRIS, JAMES ... ..                   | Winchester.                                                |
| HAWKER, HARRY EDWIN ...                | St. Peter's Chambers, Bournemouth.                         |

|                                          |                                                   |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| HERBERT, ALLAN ... ..                    | The Market Place, Andover.                        |
| HEWITT, FREDERIC THOMAS<br>BAINES ... .. | Royal Engineer Office, Bordon, Woolmer<br>Forest. |
| HILL, WILLIAM BURROUGH                   | 62, Above Bar, Southampton.                       |
| JENKINS, RICHARD JAMES ...               | Town Hall, Portsmouth.                            |
| KENT, GEORGE EDWARD ...                  | Normanhurst, Cavendish Road, Southsea.            |
| KING, THOMAS ... ..                      | Pembroke House, Portsmouth.                       |
| KNIGHT, HENRY ST. JOHN ...               | Royal Engineer Office, Gosport.                   |
| LANE, ERNEST LACAN. ...                  | 81, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.           |
| LEMON, JAMES ... ..                      | Southampton.                                      |
| LYWOOD, EDWIN ... ..                     | Norman Court, Clatford, Andover.                  |
| MARVIN, ALBERT EDWARD                    | Marl Hill, Carisbrooke.                           |
| MITCHELL, GEORGE SHAR-<br>MAN ... ..     | Upper Adhurst, Petersfield, Hants.                |
| NEWTON, THOMAS EDWIN ...                 | Bank Chambers, Winchester.                        |
| OAKLEY, EDWARD BENJAMIN                  | Westville, Parkstone, Dorset.                     |
| OLIPHANT, GEORGE A. J. ...               | The Grange, Shrewton, Wiltshire.                  |
| PAIN, GEORGE LLOYD ... ..                | Keysworth Farm, Wareham.                          |
| PAIN, JAMES... ..                        | 48, West Street, Fareham, Hants.                  |
| PARSONS, FRANK DONIS-<br>THORPE          | The Mill, Milton, Melplash, R.S.O.,<br>Dorset.    |
| PERKINS, WALTER FRANK ...                | The Auction Mart, Southampton.                    |
| RAVES, BERTRAM ADAMS ...                 | Royal Engineer Office, Salisbury.                 |
| RAWLENCE, ERNEST ALFRED                  | Newlands, Salisbury.                              |
| RAWLENCE, JAMES EDWARD                   | The Canal, Salisbury.                             |
| RAYNBIRD, HUGH EDWARD                    | Basingstoke, Hants.                               |
| REBBECK, EDWARD WISE ...                 | Stafford Lodge, Bournemouth.                      |
| REBBECK, THOMAS WARREN                   | Gervis Place, Bournemouth.                        |
| RICHARDS, GEORGE EDWARD                  | Stour Lodge, Wimborne.                            |
| RIDDETT, WILLIAM HAMMOND                 | Townhall Chambers, Ryde.                          |
| RIGDEN, FRANCIS ... ..                   | Salisbury.                                        |
| ROBEY, ROBERT ... ..                     | Oaklands, East Tytherley, near Romsey.            |
| ROBINSON, EDMUND ARTHUR                  | Lee-on-the-Solent, Gosport, Hants.                |
| ROKER, MITCHEL JOHN ...                  | Snowdenham, West Cliff Road, Bournemouth.         |
| SANDERS, INGALTON ... ..                 | 23, Portland Street, Southampton.                 |
| SAUNDERS, THEODORE RIDLEY                | Belgrave Chambers, Ventnor.                       |
| SAWYER, JOHN ASHTON ...                  | 59, High Street, Winchester.                      |
| SENIOR, HARRY SAMUEL ...                 | Sturminster Newton, Dorset.                       |
| SIMMONS, CHARLES FRANKLIN                | Basingstoke, Hants.                               |
| SMITH, FREDERICK JOHN ...                | 21, Portland Street, Southampton.                 |
| SMITH, GEORGE ALFRED ...                 | 78, Parchment Street, Winchester.                 |
| SQUAREY, ELIAS PITTS ...                 | The Moot, Downton, Salisbury.                     |
| SQUAREY, NEWELL WILLIAM<br>PITTS ... ..  | Bemerton, Salisbury.                              |
| STALLARD, ALFRED EDWIN...                | West Street, Havant.                              |

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|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| STIRTON, THOMAS ... ..                    | Ablington House, Figheldean, Salisbury.                   |
| STOPHER, THOMAS ... ..                    | Winchester.                                               |
| STUDDY, THOMAS EDWARD                     | Estate Office, Basing Park, Alton.                        |
| TORY, JOHN EDWARD ... ..                  | Dorchester, Dorset.                                       |
| VERNON - INKPEN, GEORGE<br>CHARLES ... .. | 40, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.                          |
| WALMISLEY, JOSEPH WILLIAM                 | 7, King's Terrace, Southsea.                              |
| WALTER, THOMAS JAMES ...                  | Gervis Place, Bournemouth.                                |
| WARNER, HENRY ... ..                      | Faringdon, Alton, Hants.                                  |
| WATERS, EDWARD ... ..                     | The Canal, Salisbury.                                     |
| WATERS, WILLIAM RICHARD                   | West Marden Hall, near Emsworth.                          |
| WAY, HENRY JAMES ... ..                   | 109, Lower St. James's Street, Newport, Isle<br>of Wight. |
| WELLS, WILLIAM HOWLEY ...                 | Estate Office, Evershot.                                  |
| WESTBURY, GEORGE HENRY                    | The Knoll, Andover.                                       |
| WETHERALL, HARRY<br>LANCASTER ... ..      | Brachlyn, Winchfield.                                     |
| WILBRAHAM, EDWARD SIDNEY                  | Estate Office, St. Giles, Salisbury.                      |
| WOOLLEY, JOHN TURTON ...                  | Salisbury.                                                |
| WYATT, ARCHIBALD ... ..                   | Portchester.                                              |
| YOUNG, CHARLES ... ..                     | Alton, Hants.                                             |
| YOUNG, HARRY AUSTIN<br>LINDSEY ... ..     | The Johnstone Estate Office, Weymouth.                    |

Total, 96 Members.

## (Q) KENT COMMITTEE.

*Chairman.*

GEORGE LANGRIDGE, The Broadway, Tunbridge Wells.

|                                  |                                                        |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| AMOS, FRANK ... ..               | 3, The Parade, Canterbury.                             |
| ASHENDEN, LEONARD THOMAS         | The Kent Fire Office, 29, Westgate, Canterbury.        |
| BARKER, CHARLES ... ..           | 83, Mason's Hill, Bromley.                             |
| BARKSHIRE, CHARLES ROBERT        | Royal Engineer Offices, Inner Lines, Chatham.          |
| BARTON, HARRY HOWELL ...         | 17, Guildhall Street, Folkestone.                      |
| BRACKETT, ARTHUR WILLIAM         | 27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.                      |
| BRACKETT, FREDERICK HENRY        | 27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.                      |
| BRACKETT, WILLIAM ... ..         | 27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.                      |
| BURNS, GAVIN JAMES ... ..        | Building Works Department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.    |
| BURROWS, ALFRED JOHN ...         | 41, Bank Street, Ashford.                              |
| CHATTALL, FRANCIS LORiot         | Lower Camden, Chislehurst.                             |
| COBB, HERBERT MANSFIELD          | Higham.                                                |
| COBHAM, GEORGE WILLIAM           | 4, Woodville Terrace, Gravesend.                       |
| COOKE, HENRY ... ..              | Watts Avenue, Rochester.                               |
| COWPER, WILLIAM SHAPLAND         | 81, High Street, Sittingbourne.                        |
| COX, WALTER THEODORE ...         | Grasmere, Tovil, Maidstone.                            |
| CRONK, CHARLES TYLEE ...         | Sevenoaks.                                             |
| CRONK, EDWYN EVANS ...           | Sevenoaks.                                             |
| CRONK, FRANK ... ..              | Sevenoaks.                                             |
| CRONK, WILLIAM HENRY ...         | Sevenoaks.                                             |
| DANN, HENRY ... ..               | Dartford.                                              |
| DANN, HENRY, JUN. ... ..         | Shears Green, near Gravesend.                          |
| DAY, WILLIAM, JUN. ... ..        | 23, High Street, Maidstone.                            |
| DUNSTALL, HERBERT HENRY          | Bank Chambers, Railway Street, Chatham.                |
| ELGAR, J. EDWARD ... ..          | Crockshard, Wingham.                                   |
| ELTON, HERBERT AVERILL ...       | Building Works Department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.    |
| EWING, GUY BEAUMONT ...          | Cole Allen, Edenbridge.                                |
| FARNHAM, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ... .. | The Council Offices, Foots Cray, U.D.C., Sidcup, Kent. |
| FINN, ADOLPHUS ... ..            | Manor House, Lydd.                                     |
| FINN, FRED. JUN.... ...          | Queen Street, Deal.                                    |
| FREEMAN, SYDNEY ... ..           | The Broadway, Tunbridge Wells.                         |
| FRY, GEORGE FREDERICK ...        | 46, London Road, Dover.                                |
| GRIPPER, JOSEPH EDWARD ...       | Pier Hotel Chambers, Herne Bay.                        |
| GROVER, PHILIP GORDON ...        | Eastbrook Lodge, Lyminge, S. O.                        |
| HADDOCK, ROLAND ... ..           | 44, Stephens Road, Tunbridge Wells.                    |
| HARVEY, JOHN JAMES SAYER         | 80, Castle Street, Canterbury.                         |
| HAYWARD, FREDERICK GEORGE ... .. | Dover.                                                 |



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|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| HAYWARD, HENRY ... ..                      | Dover.                                                     |
| HINDS, HENRY ... ..                        | 57, Queen Street, Ramsgate.                                |
| HOBBS, JOHN ... ..                         | Estate Office, Ashford.                                    |
| HOMAN, FRANKLIN GEORGE...                  | 184, Eastgate, Rochester.                                  |
| HOMAN, HUBERT FRANKLIN...                  | 184, Eastgate, Rochester.                                  |
| HONEYBALL, FRED. THOMAS                    | Deal.                                                      |
| HOOPER, CECIL HENRY... ..                  | Church House, Shoreham.                                    |
| JACKSON, WILLIAM TRESS ...                 | 117, High Street, Sittingbourne.                           |
| JENNINGS, WILLIAM JOSEPH...                | 4, St. Margaret's Street, Canterbury.                      |
| KIDWELL, JOHN ... ..                       | St. Margaret's Bank, Rochester.                            |
| KINGSFORD, PERCY HAMILTON                  | 24, High Street, Canterbury.                               |
| LANGRIDGE, WALTER<br>FREDERICK ... ..      | The Broadway, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.                       |
| LATTER, HUGH ROBINSON ...                  | The Town Hall, Bromley.                                    |
| LEPPER, JOHN HARRAGE ...                   | 10, Market Square, Bromley.                                |
| LOVEGROVE, HENRY ... ..                    | 18, Foxgrove Road, Beckenham.                              |
| LUCAS, WILLIAM EDWARD ...                  | Bexley.                                                    |
| MANN, JABEZ ... ..                         | Sevenoaks.                                                 |
| MOODY, HERBERT JOHN ...                    | 35, Brockman Road, Folkestone.                             |
| NEAME, FREDERICK, JUN. ...                 | Macknade, Faversham.                                       |
| ORWIN, CHARLES STEWART                     | Wye.                                                       |
| OSANTON, GEORGE... ..                      | Stone Corner Farm, near Tenterden.                         |
| PAGE, STANLEY HATCH... ..                  | 6, Queen Street, Ramsgate.                                 |
| PAYNE, FREDERICK ... ..                    | 10, Market Square, Bromley.                                |
| PHILLIPS, FREDERICK<br>HAMILTON ... ..     | Beechcroft, Temple Ewell, near Dover.                      |
| PRALL, HERBERT ALEXANDER                   | Martin's Bank Chambers, Dartford.                          |
| ROPER, WILLIAM ... ..                      | Kentish Buildings, Tunbridge Wells.                        |
| RUDKIN, ARTHUR JOHN ...                    | Maranatha, Tatsfield, Westerham.                           |
| SCRIVEN, CHARLES HERBERT                   | Agency Office, Thong, Gravesend.                           |
| SEYMOUR, RICHARD ARTHUR<br>HAMILTON ... .. | 46, Earl Street, Maidstone.                                |
| SMITH, GEORGE ... ..                       | Boughton Monchelsea.                                       |
| TAYLOR, EDGAR CHARLES ...                  | Reconstruction Office, R.E. Lines, Shorncliffe Camp.       |
| TEMPLE, FREDERICK WILSON                   | 48, Sandgate Road, Folkestone.                             |
| TEWSON, EDWARD ARTHUR                      | 14, Molyncux Park, Tunbridge Wells.                        |
| TOMPSETT, WILLIAM ROBERT                   | Meadhurst, Tonbridge, and Stone Castle Farm, Paddock Wood. |
| TOOTELL, JOSEPH ... ..                     | 13, King Street, Maidstone.                                |
| VINTEN, HAROLD BERTRAM...                  | 72, High Street, Ramsgate.                                 |
| WACHER, THOMAS... ..                       | Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury.                           |
| WARING, HERBERT FULLER...                  | 46, Earl Street, Maidstone.                                |
| WATERMAN, ALFRED JAMES...                  | 20, Week Street, Maidstone.                                |
| WATERMAN, JAMES ... ..                     | Tenterden.                                                 |
| WOOD, WILLIAM ... ..                       | White House, Cobham, Gravesend.                            |

Total, 79 Members.

## (R) SUSSEX COMMITTEE.

*Chairman.*

WALTER FIELDE INGRAM, 2, St. Andrew's Place, Lewes,  
& Radlett, Herts.

|                                        |                                        |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| AUSTEN, FRANK ... ..                   | Marling Place, Wadhurst.               |
| BANNISTER, THOMAS ... ..               | Limehurst, Hayward's Heath.            |
| BASLEY, HAROLD PULLAM ...              | 163, North Street, Brighton.           |
| BOWLEY, JOHN CROSS ... ..              | Norman Terrace, Hastings.              |
| BURTENSHAW, ALBERT... ..               | Hailsham.                              |
| BURTENSHAW, ALBERT KING                | Hailsham.                              |
| CARD, HENRY CURTIS ... ..              | North Street, Lewes.                   |
| CHASEMORE, PHILIP ... ..               | Ashleigh, Horsham.                     |
| CHENNELLS, NEWMAN ... ..               | 36, Havelock Road, Hastings.           |
| COLGATE, THOMAS... ..                  | Sheffield Park, Uckfield.              |
| CORY, EDWARD JOHN, CAP-<br>TAIN ... .. | High Street, Rye.                      |
| DAVEY, HENRY THOMAS ...                | Cumberland Villa, St. Anne's, Lewes.   |
| DENNISON, JOHN W. ... ..               | 28, Upperton Gardens, Eastbourne.      |
| DRAY, ALFRED ... ..                    | Town Hall Chambers, Hastings.          |
| DYER, FREDERICK BURFIELD               | 2, St. Andrew's Place, Lewes.          |
| GARDNER, GILBERT ... ..                | Crawley.                               |
| GENGGE, WILLIAM POPE, JUN.             | 46, London Road, East Grinstead.       |
| HOBGEN, FRANCIS NEALE ...              | East Street, Chichester.               |
| HOBGEN, THOMAS CECIL ...               | Highleigh, Sidlesham, near Chichester. |
| HOOPER, EDGAR WILFRED ...              | 15, High Street, East Grinstead.       |
| HOWARD, HARRY ... ..                   | Town Offices, Littlehampton.           |
| HUDSON, EDWARD WILLIAM                 | Hove.                                  |
| JENNER, WILLIAM... ..                  | 1, Western Road, Hove, Brighton.       |
| JOHNSTONE, AUGUSTUS<br>FREDERIC ... .. | Whitchester, Arundel Road, Eastbourne. |
| KILLICK, ANTHONY EDWARD                | 29, Terminus Road, Eastbourne.         |
| KING, FRANK HULME ... ..               | Horsham.                               |
| MARTIN, THOMAS... ..                   | "Senlac," Baldslow Road, Hastings.     |
| MAY, FRANCIS JOHN CHARLES              | 8-11, Pavilion Buildings, Brighton.    |
| OGILVIE, ROBERT MATHEWSON              | Hayward's Heath.                       |
| PARRIS, CHARLES JOHN ...               | Beechwood, Crowborough.                |
| PARSONS, FREDERICK CECIL               | 163, North Street, Brighton.           |
| PEARSON, T. HOWARD ... ..              | 52, Ventnor Villas, Hove.              |
| POWELL, HUBERT JOHN ...                | Hill Lodge, Lewes.                     |
| POWELL, REGINALD HENRY...              | St. Swithun's Lane, Lewes.             |
| REEVE, KINGSNORTH ... ..               | High Street, Rye.                      |

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| SMITH, SIDNEY ... ..       | Southwater, Horsham.                   |
| TAYLOR, MATTHEW ... ..     | Northchapel, Petworth.                 |
| TURNER, CHARLES... ..      | Oakhurst, East Grinstead.              |
| WATSON, HERBERT EDWARD     | New Grove, Petworth.                   |
| WELCH, FREDERICK WILLIAM   | 168, North Street, Brighton, and Hove. |
| WILKINSON, THOMAS ... ..   | 168, North Street, Brighton, and Hove. |
| WOOD, LESLIE STUART ... .. | College View, East Grinstead.          |
| WYATT, HERBERT GUY         |                                        |
| BUCKELL ... ..             | 10, West Pallant, Chichester.          |
| WYATT, OLIVER NEWMAN ...   | East Street, Chichester.               |
| Total, 45 Members.         |                                        |

## (S) NORTH WALES AND RADNOR COMMITTEE.

*Chairman.*

JOHN EDWARD POUNDLEY, Kerry, Newtown, Montgomeryshire.

|                           |                                                         |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| ADDIE, JOHN HEATHCOTE ... | Estate Office, Glynllivon, Carnarvonshire.              |
| ADDIE, WILLIAM FORRESTER  | Powis Castle Estate Office, Welchpool, Montgomeryshire. |
| BIRCH, RICHARD ELWYN ...  | Bryncelyn, St. Asaph, N. Wales.                         |
| DEW, WILLIAM ARTHUR ...   | Wellfield House, Bangor.                                |
| GARDINER, ROBERT STRACHAN | Hawarden Estate Office, Hawarden.                       |
| GILLART, DAVID ... ..     | Towyn, Merionethshire.                                  |
| GRANT, JAMES ... ..       | Glandwr, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.                   |
| GUNTER, JAMES ... ..      | Estate Office, Glasbury, Radnorshire.                   |
| JONES, WALTER BUTLER      | Mynydd, Ednyfed, Criccieth, Carnarvonshire.             |
| CLOUGH                    |                                                         |
| JONES, WILLIAM EDWARD ... | Anglesey Estate Office, Craig, Llanfair P.G., Anglesey. |
| LYNES, HUMPHREY DOD ...   | The Halkyn Estate Office, Holywell, Flintshire.         |
| MCINTYRE, PETER ... ..    | Gwydyr Ucha, Llanrwst, N. Wales.                        |
| MACNICOLL, DOUGLAS HENRY  | Derwas, Abergele, Denbighshire.                         |
| OWEN, WILLIAM SCOTT ...   | Cefngwifed, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire.              |
| PICKERING, WILLIAM CLOVES | Rhewl House, Mostyn, Flintshire.                        |
| PORTER, JOHN MERRY... ..  | Estate Office, Colwyn Bay, N. Wales.                    |
| WILLIAMS, JOHN ... ..     | Gwernhefin, Bala, Merionethshire.                       |
| Total, 18 Members.        |                                                         |

## (T) IRISH BRANCH COMMITTEE.

*Chairman.*

FREDERICK ADOLPHUS BRABAZON TURNER, The Estate Office, Corey.

|                         |                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| ABBOTT, JOSEPH ... ..   | 33, Dawson Street, Dublin.   |
| ADAIR, JOHN OLPHERT ... | Ballynoe, Tullow, Co. Clare. |

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| ALEXANDER, HENRY G. S.<br>COLONEL ... ..    | Derrygally, Moy, Co. Tyrone.                               |
| ANDERSON, ALEX. CAREW ...                   | Ballymountain, Waterford.                                  |
| ARMSTRONG, ALEXANDER<br>MOORE, CAPT. ... .. | Culmore House, Kilrea, Co. Londonderry.                    |
| ARMSTRONG, ELLIOTT GRAHAM                   | Rent Office, Ahascragh, Ballinasloe, Co.<br>Galway.        |
| BAILLIE, JOHN ROBERT,<br>LIEUT.-COLONEL     | Abercorn Estate Office, Strabane, Co.<br>Tyrone.           |
| BALDWIN, CHAMBRÉ CORCOR<br>THOMAS ... ..    | 7, Leinster Street, Dublin.                                |
| BARNES, WILLIAM ARTHUR...                   | Westland, Kells, Co. Meath.                                |
| BARRINGTON, JOHN BEATTY                     | Barrington Street, Limerick.                               |
| BARTON, HENRY DUPRÉ<br>MALKIN ... ..        | The Bush, Antrim.                                          |
| BARTON, ROBERT CULLEY ...                   | Mosstown, Streamstown, Co. Westmeath.                      |
| BEAMISH, WILLIAM HENRY...                   | 2, South Mall, Cork.                                       |
| BIGGER, JOHN JAMES EAST-<br>WOOD ... ..     | Fairymount, Dundalk.                                       |
| BLACKLEY, TRAVERS ROBERT                    | Drumbar, Cavan.                                            |
| BOWEN, EDWARD FERGUSON                      | Mantua House, Castlerea, Roscommon.                        |
| BRADSHAW, ROBERT<br>MACNEVIN ... ..         | 26, South Frederick Street, Dublin.                        |
| BRIDGE, HENRY POWELL ...                    | Racket Hall, Roscrea, Tipperary.                           |
| BROADLEY, EDWARD BARRY,<br>MAJOR... ..      | 73, South Mall, Cork.                                      |
| BROWNE, ERNEST H. ... ..                    | Brookfield, Tullamore.                                     |
| BROWNLOW, CLAUDE ... ..                     | Estate Office, Coolderry, Carrickmacross,<br>Co. Monaghan. |
| BURKE, HENRY ANTHONY ...                    | Drumkeen, Ballinamallard, Co. Fermanagh.                   |
| BURKE, WILLIAM CREAGHE...                   | Clonne, Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo.                              |
| BUTLER, WALTER SELBY ...                    | Green Mount, Castle Bellingham, Co.<br>Louth.              |
| CARROLL, THEODORE<br>FREDERICK... ..        | 80, South Mall, Cork.                                      |
| CARSON, WILLIAM B. ... ..                   | 11, Leinster Street, Dublin.                               |
| CHAMBRÉ, C. B. M. ... ..                    | Estate Office, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.                      |
| CHATTERTON, ROBT. SMITH                     | Belmount, Raheney, Co. Dublin.                             |
| COOTE, ORLANDO ROBERT ...                   | Auburn, Athlone.                                           |
| COOTE, STANLEY VICTOR ...                   | Burley Manor, Ringwood, Hampshire.                         |
| CORDNER, CLEMENT KENNEDY                    | Estate Office, Antrim.                                     |
| CREAGH, ARTHUR GETHIN ...                   | Mallow, Co. Cork.                                          |
| CROSBIE, JAMES DAYROLLES                    | Gurtenard, Listowel, Co. Kerry.                            |
| DARLEY, EDMUND SANDERS                      | 5, College Green, Dublin.                                  |
| DARLEY, HENRY PONSONBY<br>SHAW ... ..       | Estate Office, Carrick-on-Shannon, Co.<br>Leitrim.         |
| DEANE, GEORGE B. ... ..                     | 3, Sidminton Square, Bray, Co. Wicklow.                    |
| DELAP, WILLIAM JOSEPH ...                   | 62, Lansdown Road, Dublin.                                 |

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|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| DENNY, FRANCIS MCGILLY-<br>CUDDY ... ..      | 17, Denny Street, Tralee.               |
| DICKINSON, CHARLES ... ..                    | 36, South Frederick Street, Dublin.     |
| DOHERTY, RICHARD WHEELER                     | Oaklands, Bandon, Co. Cork.             |
| EDGEWORTH, THOMAS<br>NEWCOMEN ... ..         | Kilshrewly, Edgeworthstown.             |
| ELIJS, ERNEST FRANCIS<br>LESLIE ... ..       | Estate Office, Bantry, Co. Cork.        |
| EVANS, WILLIAM ... ..                        | Gillardstown House, Killucan.           |
| FARRELL, EDWARD FRANCIS                      | Moynalty, Kells, Co. Meath.             |
| FITZGERALD, JAMES H. B.<br>PENROSE ... ..    | The Estate Office, Middleton, Co. Cork. |
| FITZGERALD, PETER DAVID...                   | Estate Office, Adare, Co. Limerick.     |
| FITZGERALD, ROBERT JOHN                      | Ballyard House, Tralee.                 |
| FORBES, ARTHUR ... ..                        | Earls Vale, Cavan.                      |
| FRANKS, MATTHEW HENRY                        | Woodbrook, Mountrath, Queen's County.   |
| FRANKS, MATTHEW HENRY<br>JUN. ... ..         | Westfield, Mountrath, Queen's County.   |
| FRENCH, SAVAGE ... ..                        | 2, South Mall, Cork.                    |
| FREND, HENRY ... ..                          | Townsend Street, Birr, King's County.   |
| GALBRAITH, HUGH ... ..                       | 21, Westland Row, Dublin.               |
| GARRETT, JAMES HUGH<br>MOORE... ..           | Corriewood, Castlewellan, Co. Down.     |
| GARVEY, TOLER ROBERT ...                     | Thornvale, Moneygall, King's County.    |
| GARVEY, TOLER ROBERT,<br>JUN. ... ..         | Estates Office, Parsonstown.            |
| GIBBON, EDWARD ACTON ...                     | Elmhurst, Waterford.                    |
| GLOSTER, THOMAS EDWARD                       | Collon, Co. Louth.                      |
| GODLEY, ARCHIBALD ... ..                     | Killygar, Killeshandra.                 |
| GUINNESS, GERALD SEYMOUR                     | 16, College Green, Dublin.              |
| GUINNESS, HOWARD RUNDALL                     | 16, College Green, Dublin.              |
| HALL, DAVID ... ..                           | 18, South Mall, Cork.                   |
| HAMILTON, ARTHUR ... ..                      | 40, Lower Dominick Street, Dublin.      |
| HAMILTON, EDWARD CHET-<br>WOOD, MAJOR ... .. | Woodstock Estate Offices, Inistioge.    |
| HARDMAN, EDWARD<br>CHAMBRÉ ... ..            | 14, Molesworth Street, Dublin.          |
| HARVEY, JAS. G. MOREWOOD                     | Northern Bank Buildings, Londonderry.   |
| HEARD, RICHARD ... ..                        | 15, South Mall, Cork.                   |
| HEARN, CHARLES RICHARD...                    | Annaghroe House, Caledon, Co. Tyrone.   |
| HEMPHILL, CHARLES GEORGE<br>CATHCART ... ..  | 11, Ely Place, Dublin.                  |
| HEWSON, GEORGE RAWDON<br>MAIRICE ... ..      | Dromahair, Co. Leitrim.                 |
| HODSON, GILBERT NEVILLE...                   | Ardbrae, Bray, Co. Wicklow.             |
| HOBSON, RICHARD EDMOND                       | Coolfadda House, Bandon, Co. Cork.      |
| HOLMES, WILLIAM EDEN ...                     | 69, Dann Street, Dublin.                |



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| HOSFORD, EDWARD HENRY POE                            | 76, George Street, Limerick.                                    |
| HUMPHREYS, DANIEL PEARD                              | 80, South Mall, Cork.                                           |
| HUNT, WILLIAM LEWIS ...                              | 83, George Street, Limerick.                                    |
| HUSSEY, SAMUEL MURRAY...                             | 18, Elvaston Place, S.W., and Edenburn,<br>Gortalea, Co. Kerry. |
| HUTCHINGS, SAMUEL NEW-<br>BURGH ... ..               | Ardnagashel, Bantry, Co. Cork.                                  |
| IRVINE, HY., LIEUT.-COL. ...                         | Omagh, Co. Tyrone.                                              |
| JAMESON, ROBT. WILLIAM ...                           | Estate Office, Foynes, Co. Limerick.                            |
| JOHNSON, JOCELYN OTWAY...                            |                                                                 |
| KEANE, MARCUS ... ..                                 | Beech Park, Ennis, Co. Clare.                                   |
| KELLY, RICHARD HENRY ...                             | 21, The Mall, Waterford.                                        |
| KINCAID, JAMES STEWART ...                           | 7, Leinster Street, Dublin.                                     |
| KINCAID, JOSEPH WESTBY ...                           | 7, Leinster Street, Dublin.                                     |
| KNIGHT, MAURICE CHARLES                              | The Grange, Ballymena, Co. Antrim.                              |
| KNOX, ALBERT FREDERIC ...                            | Estate Office, Ballina, Co. Mayo.                               |
| KNOX, ALBERT HENRY ...                               | Ballina, Co. Mayo.                                              |
| KNOX, EDWARD ERNEST ...                              | 8, Milward Terrace, Bray.                                       |
| KNOX, ERNEST HENRY ...                               | Greenwood Park, Crossmolina, R.S.O., Co.<br>Mayo.               |
| LEE-NORMAN, ALEXANDER<br>HENRY ... ..                | Corbollis, Ardee, Co. Louth.                                    |
| LE FANU, VICTOR CHARLES...                           | Estate Office, Bray, Co. Wicklow.                               |
| L'ESTRANGE, HENRY G. ...                             | The Estates Office, Sligo.                                      |
| LLOYD, AVERELL ... ..                                | Benburd, Moy, Co. Tyrone.                                       |
| LONGFIELD, HENRY FOSTER...                           | Grange Erin, Douglas, Cork.                                     |
| M'CLINTOCK, ARTHUR... ..                             | Rathoinden, Leighlinbridge, Co. Carlow.                         |
| MCCCLINTOCK, CHARLES ED-<br>WARD, LIEUT.-COL. ... .. | Glendaragh, Crumlin, Co. Antrim.                                |
| MCCCLURE, ROBERT ... ..                              | Estates Office, Glenhazel, Kenmare, Co.<br>Kerry.               |
| MCCULLAGH, JAMES W. ...                              | Glasslough, Co. Monaghan.                                       |
| MCDONALD, ALLAN ... ..                               | Glenarm, Co. Antrim.                                            |
| MAHON, GEORGE GILBERT...                             | The Rent Office, Ahascragh, Co. Galway.                         |
| MARMION, THOMAS HENRY                                | Estates Office, Cappoquin.                                      |
| MAUDE, ANTHONY FRITZ ...                             | Hillsborough, Co. Down.                                         |
| MAUDE, CHRISTOPHER HUGH                              | Lenaghan, Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh.                           |
| MAUDE, MAURICE ... ..                                | Lenaghan, Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh.                           |
| MAUNSELL, RICHARD EDWARD                             | 9, Ely Place, Dublin.                                           |
| MAXWELL, HENRY PERCEVAL                              | Lansdowne Lodge, Kenmare, Co. Kerry.                            |
| MEREDITH, LEWIS BOYLE ...                            | Graigineonna, Bray, Co. Wicklow.                                |
| MURPHY, JAMES FRASER,<br>MAJOR... ..                 | Estate Office, Boyle, Co. Roscommon.                            |
| NASH, SIR VINCENT, D.L. ...                          | 85, George Street, Limerick.                                    |
| NEWPORT, GEORGE<br>BELLINGHAM ... ..                 | Rockview, Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny.                              |
| NUNN, WILLIAM BOLTON ...                             | George Street, Wexford, and Castlebridge,                       |

|                                                    |                                             |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| O'BRIEN, DONOUGH RICHARD                           | 16, Upper Mallow Street, Limerick.          |
| OWEN, ARTHUR JOHN ... ..                           | Shanvaghey, Ballacolla, Queen's County.     |
| PENROSE, JAMES EDWARD ...                          | Estate Office, Lismore Castle, Lismore.     |
| POWELL, ROBERT ... ..                              | Estate Office, Westport, Co. Mayo.          |
| PURCELL, WILLS W. ... ..                           | Clydaville, Mallow.                         |
| QUIN, RICHARD ... ..                               | 9, Crosthwaite Park West, Kingstown.        |
| ROBERTS, EDWARD USSHER                             | Ballyowen, Lucan, Co. Dublin.               |
| ROBINSON, HENRY ARTHUR                             | Roundstone, Galway.                         |
| ROBINSON, JAMES DODWELL,<br>MAJOR ... ..           | Seamount, Sligo.                            |
| ROBINSON, RICHD. ST. GEORGE                        | Seamount, Sligo.                            |
| ROBINSON, WILLIAM GODFREY                          | Roughan Park, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.        |
| ROCHFORD, WILLIAM ... ..                           | Cahir Abbey, Cahir, Co. Tipperary.          |
| ROE, WILLIAM JAMES ... ..                          | 11, Westland Row, Dublin.                   |
| ROGERS, HARRY ... ..                               | The Hill, Monaghan.                         |
| RUTTLEDGE, FRANCIS ... ..                          | Coolbawn, Enniscorthy.                      |
| RUTTLEDGE, THOMAS F. ...                           | Rossmally, Westport, Co. Mayo.              |
| RUTTLEDGE, THOMAS HENRY<br>BRUEN ... ..            | 42, North Great George Street, Dublin.      |
| SANDERS, CHARLES STEWART                           | Sanders Park, Charleville.                  |
| SANDERS, ROBERT MASSY<br>DAWSON ... ..             | Sanders Park, Charleville, Co. Cork.        |
| SCOTT, JOHN RUSSELL ... ..                         | 60, Mountjoy Square, Dublin.                |
| SCOTT, JOHN WILLIAM ... ..                         | Roslevan, Ennis, Co. Clare.                 |
| SMITH, GEORGE YOUNG ... ..                         | Stradowan, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.               |
| STEPHENS, SAMUEL ... ..                            | 13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.         |
| STEPHENS, WILLIAM HENRY                            | 13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.         |
| STEWART, EDWD. P., CAPT.                           | 21, Westland Row, Dublin.                   |
| STEWART, GEORGE FRANCIS                            | Summerhill, Killiney, Co. Dublin.           |
| STEWART, GEORGE PAKENHAM                           | 21, Westland Row, Dublin.                   |
| STEWART, HENRY PAKENHAM                            | 6, Leinster Street, Dublin.                 |
| STEWART, WILLIAM THOMAS                            | 6, Leinster Street, Dublin.                 |
| STOKES, RICHARD ... ..                             | 60, Dawson Street, Dublin.                  |
| STOPFORD, THE HON. GEORGE<br>FREDERICK WILLIAM ... | The Estate Office, Gorey, Co. Wexford.      |
| STUDDERT, R. R. ... ..                             | Hazlewood, Quin, Co. Clare.                 |
| SWINEY, WILLIAM D. ... ..                          | Moyagh, Ramelton, Co. Donegal.              |
| SYNGE, EDWARD ... ..                               | Estate Office, 11, Leinster Street, Dublin. |
| TAILYOUR, ALEXANDER ...                            | Estate Office, Arklow, Co. Wicklow.         |
| TALBOT-CROSBIE, WM. DAVID                          | Cloonea, Mount Talbot, Roscommon.           |
| TATLOW, JOHN GARNETT ...                           | 14, South Frederick Street, Dublin.         |
| TATLOW, TISSINGTON WILLIAM<br>GARNETT ... ..       | 14, South Frederick Street, Dublin.         |
| TAYLOR, J. GODFREY L. ...                          | Grangeville, Fethard, Co. Waterford.        |
| TENER, EDWARD SHAW ...                             | The Square, Loughrea, Co. Galway.           |

|                                              |                                                          |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| TISDALL, HY. CHICHESTER...                   | 21, Lincoln Place, Dublin.                               |
| TOWNSEND, ROBERT UNIACKE<br>FITZGERALD... .. | 18, South Mall, Cork.                                    |
| TOWNSHEND, CHARLES LOFTUS                    | 15, Molesworth Street, Dublin.                           |
| TOWNSHEND, JAMES<br>RICHARD CLARKE ... ..    | 23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.                      |
| TOWNSHEND, THOMAS<br>COURTNEY                | 23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.                      |
| TOWNSHEND, THOMAS LOFTUS                     | 15, Molesworth Street, Dublin.                           |
| TRENCH, ARTHUR ... ..                        | Burleigh, Burlington Road, Dublin.                       |
| TRENCH, GEO. FREDERIC ...                    | Estate Office, Ardfert, Co. Kerry.                       |
| TRENCH, JAMES CURRIE ...                     | Coolgraney, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.                         |
| TRENCH, PHILIP FRANCIS<br>CHEVENIX ... ..    | 30, Kildare Street, Dublin.                              |
| TYNDALL, ALBERT HENRY...                     | Ballyanne House, New Ross, Co. Wexford.                  |
| TYNDALL, HENRY SAM... ..                     | Ballyanne House, New Ross, Co. Wexford.                  |
| TYRRELL, GARRETT CHARLES                     | Ballinderry, Carbery, Co. Kildare.                       |
| VANDELEUR, CECIL ERNEST...                   | Estate Office, Mallow, Co. Cork.                         |
| VERNON, ARTHUR POMEROY                       | 1, Wilton Place, Dublin.                                 |
| VERNON, FANE ... ..                          | Pembroke Estate Office, Wilton Place,<br>Dublin.         |
| VERSCHOYLE, WILLIAM<br>HENRY FOSTER ... ..   | Woodley, Dundrum.                                        |
| WARD, SOMERSET, THE HON.                     | Carrowdon Castle, Donaghadee, Co. Down.                  |
| WARNOCK, THOMAS<br>ARCHIBALD ... ..          | Portaferry, Co. Down.                                    |
| WATSON, WILLIAM JAMES ...                    | Benvenue, Rostrevor, Co. Down.                           |
| WEBB, CHARLES ... ..                         | Corrigard, Boyle.                                        |
| WELPLY, JAMES ... ..                         | 65, George Street, Limerick.                             |
| WHITE, ARTHUR ... ..                         | 99, George Street, Limerick.                             |
| WHITE, RICHARD... ..                         | Estate Office, Gowran, Co. Kilkenny.                     |
| WILLIS, GILBERT DE LAVAL                     | 4, Kildare Street, Dublin.                               |
| WILLIS, HENRY DE LAVAL...                    | Ennis, Co. Clare.                                        |
| WILSON, ARTHUR JN. DE<br>COURCY ... ..       | Estate Office, Hackwood Park, Basingstoke,<br>Hampshire. |
| WOOD-MARTIN, HENRY<br>ROGER BROMHEAD ... ..  | Cleveragh, Sligo.                                        |
| WYNNE, ALFRED HENRY ...                      | Collon, Drogheda, Co. Louth.                             |
| YOUNG, GEORGE LAWRENCE                       | Randalstown, Co. Antrim.                                 |

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Total, 183 Members.

## (U) SCOTTISH COMMITTEE.

*Chairman.*

THOMAS BINNIE, 207, Hope Street, Glasgow.

|                                   |                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| ADAM, THOMAS ... ..               | 27, Union Street, Glasgow.                                      |
| ANDERSON, ROBERT ... ..           | 95, Bath Street, Glasgow.                                       |
| AITKEN, JOHN MALCOLM ...          | Castlemilk Estates Office, Norwood, Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire.   |
| BARR, JAMES... ..                 | 221, West George Street, Glasgow.                               |
| BATHGATE, CHARLES S. ...          | 26, Bellgrove Street, Glasgow.                                  |
| BEATTIE, WILLIAM HALDEN...        | 11, Glencairn Crescent, Edinburgh.                              |
| BELL, ANDREW WALKER ...           | Corporation Buildings, Dunfermline.                             |
| BINNIE, THOMAS, JUN. ...          | 207, Hope Street, Glasgow.                                      |
| BLAIR, ALEXANDER ... ..           | 198, West George Street, Glasgow.                               |
| BROWN, CHARLES... ..              | Kerse Estate Office, Falkirk, Stirlingshire.                    |
| BROWN, WILLIAM ... ..             | 138, West Regent Street, Glasgow.                               |
| BRYDEN, ROBERT A. ... ..          | Richmond Chambers, 147, Bath Street, Glasgow.                   |
| BURNET, FRANK ... ..              | 180, Hope Street, Glasgow.                                      |
| CANCH, THOMAS RICHARD...          | Portland Estate Office, Kilmarnock.                             |
| CONNOR, GEORGE HARRY ADAMS... ..  | Estates Office, Longniddry, Haddingtonshire.                    |
| COPLAND, WILLIAM ROBERTSON ... .. | 146, West Regent Street, Glasgow.                               |
| CULLEN, ALEXANDER ... ..          | Brandon Chambers, Hamilton, Lanarkshire.                        |
| CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT... ..          | Branxholme, Hawick, Roxburghshire.                              |
| DANSKEN, ALEXANDER BROWN... ..    | 109, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.                               |
| DANSKEN, JOHN ... ..              | 241, West George Street, Glasgow.                               |
| DAVIDSON, CHARLES ... ..          | Terrace Buildings, Paisley, Renfrewshire.                       |
| DAVIDSON, JAMES INGLIS ...        | Sangton Mains, Edinburgh, and 175, West George Street, Glasgow. |
| DUKE, FREKE GUY RASHEIGH ... ..   | Braehead, Kilmarnock.                                           |
| FRASER, THOMAS SMELLIE            | 209, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.                               |
| FRASER, WILLIAM... ..             | 209, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.                               |
| FYFE, JOHN WILLIAM ... ..         | 221, West George Street, Glasgow.                               |
| GILCHRIST, JOHN ... ..            | 81, Hope Street, Glasgow.                                       |

|                                                   |                                                                                                  |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| GILLESPIE, JOHN ... ..                            | Blackhall, Paisley, Renfrewshire.                                                                |
| HAMILTON, ROBERT ... ..                           | Lands Valuation Office, Greenock.                                                                |
| HART, JOHN ... ..                                 | Cowie Mains, Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.                                                        |
| HART, PATRICK CAMPBELL,<br>A.M.I.C.E. .. ..       | 134, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.                                                                |
| HENRY, JAMES ... ..                               | Lands Valuation Office, City Chambers,<br>Glasgow.                                               |
| HILL, THOMAS NELSON .. ..                         | 180, Hope Street, Glasgow.                                                                       |
| HOOD, THOMAS, JUN.                                | High Street, Coldstream, Berwick.                                                                |
| HOWATT, WILLIAM ... ..                            | 146, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.                                                                   |
| JOHNSTONE, JAMES ... ..                           | Alloway Cottage, Ayr, Ayrshire.                                                                  |
| KIRKWOOD, CHARLES ... ..                          | 67, West Regent Street, Glasgow.                                                                 |
| KNOX, ALEXANDER ... ..                            | 53, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.                                                                    |
| LAING, DAVID TAYLOR ...                           | 20, Bridge Street, Glasgow.                                                                      |
| LAMMIE, GEORGE... ..                              | 138, Hope Street, Glasgow.                                                                       |
| LOCKHART, PETER... ..                             | Estates Office, Corby Castle, Carlisle, and<br>Blackwood House, Ecclefechan, Dum-<br>friesshire. |
| LOGAN, JAMES ... ..                               | Coltness, Wishaw, Lanarkshire.                                                                   |
| MACCALLUM, ALEXANDER<br>DUNCAN ... ..             | 12, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.                                                                 |
| MCCALLUM, JAMES ... ..                            | Town Hall, Motherwell, Lanarkshire.                                                              |
| M A C D O N A L D, R A N A L D<br>RODERICK ... .. | 16, Union Terrace, Aberdeen.                                                                     |
| MACDOUGALL, ROBERT ...                            | 138, West Regent Street, Glasgow.                                                                |
| M A C K E N Z I E, D O N A L D<br>FALCONER        | Estate Office, Morton Hall, Liberton,<br>Midlothian.                                             |
| MCLEAN, DONALD ... ..                             | Dunrobin Estate Office, Golspie, Sutherland-<br>shire.                                           |
| MACLENNAN, WILLIAM ...                            | Grainbank, Kirkwall, Orkney Islands.                                                             |
| MACPHERSON, WILLIAM ...                           | Montrose Estate Office, Catter House,<br>Drymen, Stirlingshire.                                  |
| M A K I N S, W I L L I A M<br>ALEXANDER... ..     | 79, West Regent Street, Glasgow.                                                                 |
| MARWICK, THOMAS PURVES                            | 43, York Place, Edinburgh.                                                                       |
| MATHER, JAMES ... ..                              | Strabane, Brodick, N.B.                                                                          |
| MUNRO, DANIEL ... ..                              | 39, Hope Street, Glasgow.                                                                        |
| MURDOCK, ROBERT ... ..                            | 91, Maxwell Road, Glasgow.                                                                       |
| MURRAY, JOHN CAMPBELL...                          | Pollock Estate Office, 53, Bothwell Street,<br>Glasgow.                                          |
| MURRAY, JOSEPH ... ..                             | Camperdown Estates Office, Dryburgh,<br>Lochee, Forfarshire.                                     |
| MURRAY, WILLIAM WATSON                            | Catter House, Drymen, Stirlingshire.                                                             |
| OLDRIEVE, WILLIAM THOMAS                          | H.M. Office of Works, Edinburgh.                                                                 |
| PATERSON, JOHN SALMON ...                         | 8, Queensbury Terrace, Cummertrees,<br>Annan.                                                    |
| PURDIE, ANTHONY... ..                             | 241, West George Street, Glasgow.                                                                |



|                                              |                                                      |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| ROBERTSON, WALTER WOOD                       | 3, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.                     |
| ROBB, WILLIAM JOHNSTON...                    | 53, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.                        |
| S AND FORD-T HOMPSON,<br>WILLIAM JAMES... .. | Balmanno, Marykirk, Kincardineshire.                 |
| SCOTT, ROBERT ... ..                         | 115, Wellington Street, Glasgow.                     |
| SHARP, JOHN GRANT ... ..                     | 74, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.                        |
| STEVENSON, ALLAN ... ..                      | 14, Cathcart Street, Ayr.                            |
| TANNAHILL, ROBERT DUNLOP                     | Lands Valuation Office, Kilmarnock.                  |
| TURNER, JOSEPH HARLING...                    | Portland Estate Offices, Kilmarnock.                 |
| WALKER, GEORGE JAMES ...                     | 3, Golden Square, Aberdeen.                          |
| WALKER, JOHN ... ..                          | 74, Bath Street, Glasgow.                            |
| WALLACE, THOMAS DOUGLAS                      | Callendar Park, Falkirk, Stirlingshire.              |
| WALLACE, WILLIAM SYDNEY<br>SMITH ... ..      | Wallace Hall, Dunscore, Dumfriesshire.               |
| WHYTE, JOHN... ..                            | Hollybank, St. Ninians, by Stirling.                 |
| WILSON, JAMES ... ..                         | 135, Wellington Street, Glasgow.                     |
| WINNING, DOUGLAS CAMP-<br>BELL WILLS         | Municipal Buildings, Broughty Ferry,<br>Forfarshire. |
| YUILLE, ROBERT ... ..                        | 70, South Portland Street, Glasgow.                  |

Total, 78 Members.

## Local Distribution of Members.

JULY 1st, 1905.

### BEDFORDSHIRE,

#### AMPTHILL.

*Fellow :—*

Tutt : Edwin Thomas.

#### ASPLEY GUISE.

*Professional Associate :—*

Druce : Edric.

#### BEDFORD.

*Fellows :—*

Eve : Herbert Trustram.

Fenning : Herbert Samuel.

*Professional Associates :—*

Bradshaw : Arthur Stanley.

Fenning : John Henry.

Lawley : George Frank.

Perks : Hugh Earl.

Weston : Joseph Aurelius.

#### BIGGLESWADE.

*Fellow :—*

Fields-Clarke : George Thomas.

#### LEIGHTON BUZZARD.

*Fellow :—*

Merry : Arthur Walker.

#### LUTON.

*Fellows :—*

Cumberland : Edward Anthony.

Franklin : Benjamin Belgrove.

#### SILSOE.

*Fellow :—*

Trethewy : Henry.

#### WOBURN.

*Professional Associates :—*

Hall : Charles Fell.

*Professional Associate of Council.*

Ingram : Cecil Walter.

### BERKSHIRE.

#### ABINGDON.

*Fellow :—*

Adkin : Charles Duncan.

#### ASCOT.

*Fellow :—*

Keirle : Robert.

### BERKSHIRE—continued.

#### BUSCOT.

*Professional Associate :—*

Crosland : Walter.

#### CAVERSHAM.

*Professional Associate :—*

Dalglish : Christopher.

#### CURRIDGE.

*Professional Associate :—*

White : Walter Ernest Coates.

#### DIDCOT.

*Fellow :—*

Rich : Robert.

#### EATON-HASTINGS.

*Professional Associate :—*

Cambridge : William James.

#### ENGLEFIELD.

*Fellow :—*

Todd : Richard.

*Professional Associate :—*

Todd : Leslie Edward.

#### HUNGERFORD.

*Fellow :—*

Neate : Arthur Webb.

#### MAIDENHEAD.

*Fellow :—*

Webber : Henry Stanton.

*Professional Associates :—*

Davy : Clifton Robert.

Vardy : Charles Alfred Silver.

#### MORTIMER.

*Fellow :—*

North : George Frederic.

*Professional Associate :—*

Lambert : George Arrow.

#### NEWBURY.

*Fellows :—*

Bingham : Alfred John.

Dreweatt : Thomas.

Neate : Arthur Webb.

*Professional Associates :—*

Edgington : Walter.

Neate : Arthur Wh.

BERKSHIRE—*continued.*

READING.

*Fellows:—*

Bailey : Louis Hewitt.  
Butler : Albert Ernest.  
Cooper : Arthur Leslie.  
Egginton : Denys.  
Egginton : John.  
Haslam : Dryland.  
Haslam : Dryland, Jun.  
Millar : William Galt.  
Peto : James Winder.  
Stanford : George.

*Professional Associates:—*

Carr : Herbert Francis.  
Deane : George Frederick.  
Goadby : Howard.  
Keep : William Henry.  
Smith : Harry Vincent.  
Waller : Harry Baines.

WALLINGFORD.

*Fellow:—*

Gale : Joseph John.

*Professional Associate:—*

Gale : Harold James.

WANTAGE.

*Fellows:—*

Adkin : Charles Duncan.  
Belcher : Edward John.

WHITLEY.

*Professional Associate:—*

Morris : Arthur.

WINDSOR.

*Fellow:—*

Buckland : Frank Bowry.

WOKINGHAM.

*Professional Associate:—*

Laumann : Montgomery Patrick John

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

BOURNE END.

*Professional Associate:—*

Hankey : Gilbert Lionel.

BUCKINGHAM.

*Fellow:—*

Harrison : James Thomas.

*Professional Associate:—*

Smith : James.

CHESHAM.

*Professional Associates:—*

Butcher : Thomas Ewen.  
Sanders : Francis Leonard.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—*continued.*

HIGH WYCOMBE.

*Fellow:—*

Vernon : Arthur,  
*Past-President.*

*Professional Associates:—*

Fitch : Sidney.  
Phillips : William Dearlove.  
Raffety : Percy Charles.

HUGHENDEN.

*Professional Associate:—*

Mager : Sydney.

LEDDBURN.

*Professional Associate:—*

Harrison : Cyril Henry Gilmore.

MARLOW (GREAT).

*Fellow:—*

Lawrence : Arthur.

NEWPORT PAGNELL.

*Fellow:—*

Samuel : William John.

SLOUGH.

*Professional Associate:—*

Duchesne : Martin Collier.

WINSLOW.

*Fellows:—*

Wigley : George Davys Edward.  
Wigley : Sidney Prudden.

*Professional Associate:—*

Wigley : Herbert Henry.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

BABRAHAM.

*Professional Associate:—*

Webb : Frederic Noel.

CAMBRIDGE.

*Fellows:—*

Bidwell : John Evans.  
Grain : Arthur Tress.  
Jonas : Harry Marshall.  
Lloyd : Donald.  
Looker : John.  
Moyes : John Helenus.  
Scruby : William Thomas.

*Professional Associates:—*

Gray : Percy Williams.  
James : Herbert Harold.  
Jonas : Samuel Marshall.  
Rutter : Arthur Lionel.  
Thorne : Richard Squire.  
Wright : Walter Brereton.

CHEVELEY.

*Professional Associate:—*

Garrod : Herbert James.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE—continued.

## ELY.

*Fellows:—*  
 Bidwell: Charles,  
*President.*  
 Bidwell: Philip Shelford.

## FULBOURNE.

*Professional Associates:—*  
 Hodges: Cecil Stuart.  
 Hudson: William Frederick Arthur.

## LINTON.

*Fellow:—*  
 Chalk: Henry Philip

## LITTLEPORT.

*Fellow:—*  
 Martin: Heber Gambling.

## WISBECH.

*Professional Associate:—*  
 Davis: William Henry Harold.

## CHESHIRE.

## ALTRINCHAM.

*Fellow:—*  
 Hall: John Herbert.  
*Professional Associate:—*  
 Lees: John.

## ASHTON-ON-MERSEY.

*Professional Associate:—*  
 Pye: George Henry.

## BIRKENHEAD.

*Fellow:—*  
 Mills: William Edward.  
*Professional Associate:—*  
 Batterbury: Norman Boniface.

## BROOKLANDS.

*Professional Associate:—*  
 Bowden: Ernest Newton.

## CAPESTHORNE.

*Fellow:—*  
 Carswell: William.

## CHESHIRE—continued.

## CHESTER.

*Fellows:—*  
 Elphick: George Pelham.  
 Jones: Isaac Matthews.  
 Swetenham: Henry.  
*Professional Associates:—*  
 Brown: William Ernest.  
 Ermen: Cuthbert Emil Albert  
 Roberts: John.  
 Tait: Frank Vincent.

## CONGLETON.

*Professional Associate:—*  
 Lees: Randle Burslam.

## CREWE.

*Fellow:—*  
 McCracken: William.

## DODDINGTON.

*Fellow:—*  
 Loring: John.

## ECCLESTON.

*Fellow:—*  
 Parker: The Hon. Cecil Thomas.

## FRODSHAM.

*Fellow:—*  
 Linaker: Charles Edward.

## HOLMES CHAPEL.

*Fellow:—*  
 Young: Thomas John.

## KNUTSFORD.

*Fellows:—*  
 Smith: John Ambrose.  
 Smith: John Thompson.  
*Professional Associate:—*  
 Earle: John Wilfred.

## MIDDLEWICH.

*Professional Associate:—*  
 Sheldon: Harold.

CHESHIRE—continued.

STOCKPORT.

*Fellows:—*

Brady: Charles Alldis.  
Brady: Ralph Hollingshed.  
Brady: William Hollinshead

WILMSLOW.

*Fellow:—*

Cartwright: Alfred Stott.

*Professional Associate:—*

Halkyard: William Redford.

CORNWALL.

BUDE.

*Professional Associate:—*

Mackenzie: Hector John Maxwell.

LAUNCESTON.

*Fellow:—*

Kittow: John.

*Associate:—*

Cowlard: Christopher Lethbridge.

LISKEARD.

*Fellow:—*

Benson: Robert Alan.

NEW QUAY.

*Professional Associate:—*

Oowell: Herbert Lee.

REDRUTH.

*Fellow:—*

Jenkin: Arthur Pearse.

ST. AUSTELL.

*Professional Associate:—*

Hancock: Henry Sydney, Jun.

ST. MELLION.

*Professional Associate:—*

Beddall: Herbert Bowman.

SALTASH.

*Professional Associate:—*

Blyth: Harold King.

CUMBERLAND.

ARMATHWAITE.

*Professional Associate:—*

Wilford: Cecil Marshall.

ASPATRIA.

*Associate:—*

Hill: John Smith.

BRAMPTON.

*Professional Associate:—*

Lee: Francis Blacklock.

CUMBERLAND—continued.

CARLISLE.

*Fellows:—*

Hayton: Joseph William.  
Heskett: William James.  
Richardson: George.  
Rook: Joseph Taylor.

*Professional Associates:—*

Harlow: William Wyatt Ridgway.  
Sale: Arthur Reed.

COCKERMOUTH.

*Fellow:—*

Watson: Herbert John.

*Professional Associate:—*

Dodgson: Edward Hughes.

PENRITH.

*Fellows:—*

Birkett: Tom.  
Heskett: William James.  
Little: William.

*Professional Associates:—*

Glasson: Thomas Mc.  
Heskett: William Donald.  
Lawrence: Charles Phillips.  
Rowlandson: George Armstrong.

WHITEHAVEN.

*Fellows:—*

Sly: William.  
Stanley-Dodgson: Stanley Dickinson.

*Professional Associate:—*

Brown: Thomas, Jun.

WORKINGTON.

*Fellow:—*

Potts: James.

DERBYSHIRE

ALLESTREE.

*Fellow:—*

Harrison: John Edward.

BAKEWELL.

*Fellow:—*

Longsdon: Ernest Morewood.



DERBYSHIRE—*continued.*

## BEAUCHIEF ABBEY.

*Fellow:—*  
Sampson : William.

## BUTTERLEY.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Wright : Ernest Beresford Fitzherbert.

## BUXTON.

*Fellows:—*  
Hubbersty : Henry Alfred.  
May : Thomas Henry.

## CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Heathcott : Robert Vernon.

## CHESTERFIELD.

*Fellows:—*  
Barnes : George Frederick.  
Byron : Augustus William.  
Jeudwine : William Wynne.  
Margereson : Charles Frederic.  
Martin : Gilson.  
Thorpe : Christopher.

## DERBY.

*Fellows:—*  
Brailsford : Henry.  
Fuller : Thomas Alfred.  
Hooley : Arthur John.  
Shaw : John.

*Past-President.*  
Shaw : John, Jun.  
Tomlinson : Thomas.

*Professional Associates:—*  
Brierley : Hugh Colley.  
Clay : William Henry Christy  
McCallum : Peter Service.  
Thompson : Frederick Hubert.

*Associates —*  
Blackshaw : John Frank.  
Strutt : The Hon. Frederick.

## DEVONSHIRE.

## BARNSTAPLE.

*Fellows:—*  
Fox : Frederick Russell.  
Thorne : Arnold.

*Professional Associates:—*  
Edwards : Spencer.  
Southcombe : John Charles.

## BIDEFORD.

*Fellows:—*  
Cooper : John Groves.  
Powell : Charles Reginald Evernden.  
Stapledon : Ernest Allen.

## BRENTOR.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Ward : Edward John.

## COCKINGTON.

*Fellow:—*  
Meaby : Thomas James, Jun.

## DEVONPORT.

*Fellow:—*  
Boxshall : Henry Edwin.

*Professional Associates:—*  
Turner : Jabez Tennyson.  
Venning : Alfred John Meybohm.

## EXETER.

*Fellows:—*  
Bowden : John Friendship.  
Bryant : George Herbert.  
Drew : Henry.  
Drew : Henry Alban.  
Drew : John Gould,  
*Member of Council.*  
Dymond : Francis William.  
Ellis : Albert Edward.  
Lucas : John Archibald.  
Parsons : Henry John Donne.  
Scott-Smith : Arthur Courtenay.  
Ware : Charles Edwin.  
Whittaker : Ernest Victor.  
Whitton : Percy.

## DEVONSHIRE—continued.

*Professional Associates:—*  
Amies : Herbert Christopher,  
Bulley : Horace William.  
Lumley : Frederick Robert.  
Parsons : Maurice Harry Donne.  
Shearer : James Hughan.  
Thomas : Reginald William.

## INSTOW.

*Fellow:—*  
Lock : William Henry.

## IVYBRIDGE.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Holditch : Charles Stanley.

## KILLERTON.

*Fellow:—*  
Taylor : Thomas William Harris.

## MODBURY.

*Fellows:—*  
Pearse : Thomas William.  
Pearse : William.

## MORETONHAMPESTEAD.

*Fellow:—*  
Loveys : Arthur Clampitt.

## NEWTON ABBOT.

*Fellows:—*  
Barker : Geoffrey Lionel.  
Rendell : Arthur Stephen.  
Stooke : James.

## PLYMOUTH.

*Fellows:—*  
Body : Arthur.  
Body : John Bond.  
Bowden : Harry.  
Corderoy : Athelstane.  
Dutley : Edgar.  
Elliott : Chas.  
Ward : Daniel.

*Professional Associates:—*  
Cook : Thomas.  
Ellis : Arthur Orange.  
Lang : Frederick Bartlett.

## ROBOROUGH.

*Fellow:—*  
Fenton : Adam Douglas.

## DEVONSHIRE—continued.

## SALCOMBE.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Elliott : John William Farrant.

## SIDBURY.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Champernowne : Amyas Walter.

## SOUTH MOLTON.

*Fellow:—*  
Smyth-Richards : George Cobley.

## STONEHOUSE.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Netten : Percy John.

## TAVISTOCK.

*Fellows:—*  
Rundle : Edward Collins.  
Ward : Frank.

*Professional Associates:—*  
Bliss : Theodore Stephen.  
Timbrell : Alan.

## TEIGNMOUTH.

*Fellow:—*  
Frost : Frederic Cornish.

## TORQUAY.

*Professional Associates:—*  
Cole : James Thomson.  
Greenfield : Frederick James.

## TOTNES.

*Fellows:—*  
Bourne : Robert Elliott.  
Michelmores : Alfred.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Egremont : John.

## YEALMPTON.

*Fellow:—*  
Eve : Charles Gerald.  
*Professional Associate:—*  
Pinckney : Henry Christopher.

## DORSETSHIRE.

## DORCHESTER.

*Fellows:—*  
Duke : Edward.  
Duke : Henry.  
Tory : John Edward.

DORSETSHIRE—*continued.*

## EVERSHOT.

*Fellow:—*  
Wells : William Howley.

## FONTMELL MAGNA.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Chipp : George.

## MARNHULL.

*Fellow:—*  
Allen : George.

## MELPLASH.

*Fellows:—*  
Parsons : Frank Donisthorpe.  
Sanctuary : Campbell Fortescue  
Stapleton.

## PARKSTONE.

*Fellow:—*  
Oakley : Edward Benjamin.

## POOLE.

*Fellow:—*  
Elford : John.

## PORTLAND.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Dudley : Roland.

## SHAFTESBURY.

*Fellow:—*  
Day : George Carleton.

## STURMINSTER-NEWTON.

*Fellow:—*  
Senior : Harry Samuel.

## SWANAGE.

*Fellow:—*  
Clifton : James Edward.

## WAREHAM.

*Fellows:—*  
Candy : Walter Emmanuel.  
Pain : George Lloyd.

## WEYMOUTH.

*Fellows:—*  
Crickmay : George Rackstrow.  
Crickmay : John Edward.  
Young : Harry Austin Lindsay.

## WIMBORNE.

*Fellow:—*  
Richards : George Edward.  
*Professional Associate:—*  
Rawlence : James.

## DURHAM.

## BARNARD CASTLE.

*Fellow:—*  
Wells : Edwin.

## BRANCEPETH.

*Fellow:—*  
Peirson : Henry Thomas.

## CONSETT.

*Fellow:—*  
Oliver : Charles Edward.

## DARLINGTON.

*Fellows:—*  
Eade : Arthur W. F.  
Gregson : William.  
*Professional Associate:—*  
Gore : George Pym.

## DURHAM.

*Fellows:—*  
Rowlandson : Christopher.  
Rowlandson : Samuel Messiter,  
Captain  
Wall : George Young.  
*Professional Associate:—*  
Pegg : John Thomas.

## SEAHAM HARBOUR.

*Fellow:—*  
Brydon : Robert.  
*Professional Associate:—*  
Lake : Vivian Davey.

## SOUTH SHIELDS.

*Fellow:—*  
Hindmarsh : Ralph Frederick.

## SPENNYMOOR.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Robinson : Josslyn Alleyne.

## STOCKTON-ON-TEES.

*Fellows:—*  
Curry : Henry John.  
Rodham : John.  
*Professional Associate:—*  
Harland : Henry Chapman.

## SUNDERLAND.

*Fellows:—*  
Cochrane : William James.  
Hedley : John Hunt.  
Miller : John Ezra.

## TANTOBIE.

*Fellows:—*  
Clark : Nathaniel.  
Clark : Nathaniel, Jun.

## ESSEX.

## ARDLEIGH.

*Fellow:—*

Fenn : John.

## BARKING.

*Professional Associates:—*

Brooke : John Cubitt.

Living : Charles, Jun.

## BRAintree.

*Fellow:—*

Valzey : John George.

*Professional Associate:—*

Stallard : Harold Orlando.

## BRENTWOOD.

*Professional Associate:—*

Fothergill : James Edward.

## CASTLE HEDINGHAM.

*Fellow:—*

Balls : James Mayhew.

## CHELMSFORD.

*Fellows:—*

Chancellor : Frederick.

Hilliard : George Edward.

*Professional Associates:—*

Hilliard : Hugh Neville.

Smith : Hugh.

*Associate:—*

Gepp : Charles Bramston Osborne.

## COGGESHALL.

*Fellow:—*

Surridges : Joseph Smith.

## COLCHESTER.

*Fellows:—*

Fenn : John.

Stanford : Charles Maurice.

Start : Joseph William.

*Professional Associates:—*

Andrews : Arthur George.

Cowell : Wilfred Lee.

Daniell : Frederick Stanley.

Grimwade : Henry.

Sansom : Willie Stanley Venn

## EPPING.

*Fellow:—*

Sworder : Hugh.

## GOODMAYES.

*Professional Associate:—*

Goodchild : Walter Charles.

## GRAYS.

*Fellow:—*

Cobham : Charles.

## ESSEX—continued.

## HATFIELD PEVEREL.

*Fellow:—*Strutt : The Hon. Edward Gerald,  
*Member of Council.*

## HORNCHURCH.

*Professional Associate:—*

Hooper : Stanley.

## HUTTON.

*Professional Associate:—*

Porter : Douglas David.

## ILFORD.

*Professional Associates:—*

Tallboy : Frederick James.

Young : Charles Edward.

## INGATESTONE.

*Fellow:—*

Coverdale : Frederick John.

## MALDON.

*Fellow:—*

Parker : Charles Alfred.

## ORSETT.

*Fellow:—*

Kemp-Smith : James Frederick.

## RAYNE.

*Fellow:—*

Newman : Thomas Harry.

## ROMFORD.

*Professional Associates:—*

Phillips : Francis John.

Slade : James Harcourt.

## SAFFRON WALDEN.

*Fellow:—*

Nockolds : Alfred George.

Nockolds : Martin.

*Professional Associates:—*

Nockolds : Martin Charles Huber

Wilkes : John Fiske.

## SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.

*Fellow:—*

Tapp : Arthur.

*Professional Associates:—*

Phillips : George Cawkwell.

Smith : Douglas Henry.

Titford : Horace James.

Wood : Rowland Harry.

## WALTHAM ABBEY.

*Fellow:—*

Chetwood : Stephen.

## ESSEX—continued.

## WANSTEAD.

*Fellow :—*

Morris : George Field.

*Professional Associates :—*

Howard : Edmund.

Walter : Sydney James.

## WENDEN.

*Professional Associate :—*

Robinson : Martin Catlin.

## WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA.

*Fellow :—*

Addiscott : Henry Hugh.

## WITHAM.

*Professional Associate :—*

Strutt : John James.

## WOODFORD.

*Fellows :—*

Lee : Philip Shirling.

Wyles : John Walter.

*Professional Associates :—*

Houghton : Edmund Guy.

Houghton : William Charles.

Kemsley : William Hugh.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE

## BRISTOL.

*Fellows :—*

Addie : Peter.

Cotterell : Albert Player Isaac.

Munro : Philip.

Napier : Henry Burroughes.

Petter : Albert Edward.

Scammell : Thomas.

Sturge : Robert Fowler.

*Professional Associates :—*

Goodbody : Frederick Allen Sturge.

Haines : Alfred Hubert Jeston.

Hulbrow : Herbert Oliver

Kieser : William Henry Gustav.

Marchant : Robert Charles.

Oaten : Alfred Edward.

Sturge : Theodore.

Thomas : Percival Hartland.

Wright : Charles Lee.

## CHELTENHAM.

*Fellow :—*

Villar : James.

*Professional Associate :—*

Mitchell : Harold Hastings.

## CIRENCESTER.

*Fellow :—*

Anderson : Robert.

*Professional Associate :—*

Swanwick : Bruce.

*Associate :—*

Kinch : Edward.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE—continued.

## FALFIELD.

*Fellow :—*

Harle : John Joseph.

## GLOUCESTER.

*Fellows :—*

Bruton : Henry William.

Ellis : Arnold Robertson.

Knowles : Henry.

*Professional Associates :—*

Browning : Sydney Brodrick.

B-uton : Basil Vassar.

Turner : Drysdale.

## KINGSWOOD.

*Professional Associate :—*

Saise : Alfred John.

## STONEHOUSE.

*Professional Associate :—*

White : Richard Stanley.

## TEWKESBURY.

*Professional Associate :—*

Moore : Thomas Harold.

## TODDINGTON.

*Fellow :—*

Wise : Charles Dacres.

## HAMPSHIRE.

## ALTON.

*Fellows :—*

Studdy : Thomas Edward.

Young : Charles.

*Associate :—*

Downie : Alexander Francis Mackenzie.

## ANDOVER.

*Fellows :—*

Ellen : Frederick Charles.

Herbert : Allan.

Westbury : George Henry.

*Professional Associates :—*

Barber : Harry John.

Hooper : Alfred Frederick.

Mumby : Elvin Fowler.

Tomlin : William, Jun.

## BASINGSTOKE.

*Fellows :—*

Dowsett : Charles Finch

Raynbird : Hugh Edward.

Simmons : Charles Franklin.

Simmons : William Anker.

Wilson : Arthur John De Courcy.

## BISHOP'S WALTHAM.

*Fellow :—*

Austin : Richard, Jun.

## BORDON.

*Fellow :—*

Hewitt : Frederic Thomas Baines.



HAMPSHIRE—*continued.*

## BOURNEMOUTH.

*Fellows:—*

Fox : Ernest.  
 Fox : William.  
 Hankinson : Thomas James.  
 Hawker : Harry Edwin.  
 Lane : Ernest Lacan.  
 Rebbeck : Edward Wise.  
 Rebbeck : Thomas Warren.  
 Roker : Mitchel John.  
 Walter : Thomas James.

*Professional Associates:—*

Abbott : Alexander Henry.  
 Catleugh : William Denzil.  
 Dancaaster : Arthur.  
 Evered : Gilliebrand Elwin.  
 Hankinson : Francis Henry.  
 Insley : George Pitron.  
 Satchell : Charles.

## BROCKENHURST.

*Fellow:—*

Curtis : Charles Edward.

## CARISBROOKE.

*Fellow:—*

Marvin : Albert Edward.

## CHILLAND.

*Fellow:—*

Arnold : Francis.

## CLATFORD.

*Fellow:—*

Lywood : Edwin.

## COMPTON.

*Fellow:—*

Eames : Edward.

## EAST TYTHERLEY.

*Fellow:—*

Robey : Robert.

## EMSWORTH.

*Fellow:—*

Waters : William Richard.

## FAREHAM.

*Fellows:—*

Appleby : John Henry James.  
 Pain : James.

## FARINGDON.

*Fellow:—*

Warner : Henry.

## FARNBOROUGH.

*Professional Associate:—*

Sandell : Stanley Lunan.

## FORDINGBRIDGE.

*Fellow:—*

Hannen : Reginald St. John.

## GOSPORT.

*Fellows:—*

Knight : Henry St. John.  
 Robinson : Edmund Arthur.

*Professional Associates:—*

Field : Leonard Martin  
 Harvey : Frederick Charles.

HAMPSHIRE—*continued.*

## HAMBLETON.

*Fellow:—*

Arnold : Francis.

## HARTLEY WINTNEY.

*Professional Associate:—*

Cable : Charles Vincent.

## HAVANT.

*Fellow:—*

Stallard : Alfred Edwin.

## HIGHCLERE.

*Fellow:—*

Rutherford : James Augustine.

## \* HORNDEN.

*Professional Associate:—*

Blore : Charles Gordon.

## LIPHOOK.

*Professional Associate:—*

Soutter : Ernest.

## LYMINGTON.

*Professional Associate:—*

Ouvry : Peter Arnold.

## NEWPORT.

*Fellow:—*

Way : Henry James.

## PETERSFIELD.

*Fellows:—*

Goldsmith : Douglas Fleet.  
 Mitchell : George Sharman.

## PORTCHESTER.

*Fellow:—*

Wyatt : Archibald.

## PORTSMOUTH.

*Fellows:—*

Blake : Frederick.  
 Coleman : Thomas Everit.  
 Hall : Ernest.  
 Jenkins : Richard James.  
 King : Thomas.  
 Vernon-Iukpen : George Charles.

*Professional Associate:—*

White : Arthur Vivian.

## PORTSEA.

*Fellows:—*

Kent : George Edward.  
 King : Thomas.

*Professional Associate:—*

Murtough : Joseph.

## RINGWOOD.

*Fellow:—*

Coote : Stanley Victor.

## ROTHERWICK.

*Professional Associate:—*

Bradshaw : Harold Claud.

HAMPSHIRE—*continued.*

## RYDE.

*Fellows:—*

Cocks: Samuel Roger.  
Riddett: William Hammond.

*Professional Associate:—*  
West: Harold.

## SHOLING.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Heal: Herbert George.

## SOUTHAMPTON.

*Fellows:—*

Blizard: John Henry.  
Burnett: Alfred Andrew.  
Hill: William Burrough.  
Lemon: James.  
Perkins: Walter Frank.  
Sanders: Ingaltou.  
Smith: Frederick John.

*Professional Associates:—*  
Masters: William Henry.  
Waller: Bertram Hannen.

## SOUTHSEA.

*Fellows:—*

Kent: George Edward.  
Walmisley: Joseph William.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Farthing: Charles Harold.

## SPARSHOLT.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Sparrow: Wm. Hugh.

## VENTNOR.

*Fellow:—*

Saunders: Theodore Ridley.

## WEST COWES.

*Fellow:—*

Bird: James Binfield.

## WINCHESTER.

*Fellows:—*

Gudgeon: George Edward.  
Harris: James.  
Newton: Thomas Edwin.  
Sawyer: John Ashton.  
Smith: George Alfred.  
Stopher: Thomas.

*Professional Associates:—*  
Arnold: Allen.  
Lease: Vernon Francis.  
Mitchell: Herbert Arthur.  
Walker: James William Boyd.

## WINCHFIELD.

*Fellow:—*

Wetherall: Harry Lancaster.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Bruce: Alexander David.

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

## BRAMPTON-BRYAN.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Smith: Douglas.

HEREFORDSHIRE—*continued.*

## BROMYARD.

*Fellow:—*

Millyard: John William.

## HEREFORD.

*Fellows:—*

Haywood: William Matthews.  
Parker: John.

*Professional Associates:—*  
Hewett: Richard.  
Hewitt: William.  
Orchard: Alfred Dean.  
Slatter: Arthur Whittard.  
Stooke: John Edwin Hellyar.

## HOLME LACY.

*Fellow:—*

Hunt: George Whitaker.

## LEDBURY.

Gurney: Ronald George.

## HERTFORDSHIRE.

## BARKWAY.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Balding: Albert.

## BARNET.

*Fellows:—*

Child: Fred.  
Hasluck: Lancelot Gerald.

*Professional Associates:—*  
Hawke: Roland Welstead.  
Page: Herbert.

## BISHOP'S STORTFORD.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Houblon: Francis Archer.

## BRICKENDONBURY.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Gould: Harmer.

## BROXBOURNE.

*Professional Associates:—*  
Rand: John.  
Salwey: Arthur.  
Savill: Henry Norman.

## BUNTINGFORD.

*Fellow:—*

Tallent: Edwin James.

## CHESHUNT.

*Fellows:—*

Crawter: John.  
Crawter: John, Jun.  
Debenham: Frank Gissing.<sup>1</sup>

*Professional Associate:—*  
Lawrence: John.

## ELSTREE.

*Fellow:—*

Burnett: George John Mulcaster.

HERTFORDSHIRE—*continued.*

## HATFIELD.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Cobbe: Henry Alexander.

## HERTFORD.

*Fellows:—*  
Austin: Russell Gardiner.  
Lees: Frank Arthur.  
*Professional Associate:—*  
Cocks: John Frederick.

## HITCHIN.

*Fellows:—*  
Burr: Harry.  
Shilcock: James.  
*Professional Associates:—*  
Lindsell: Philip Janson.  
Rivers: Frank Wilfred.

## MUCH-HADHAM.

*Associate:—*  
Gayton: Charles.

## RADLETT.

*Fellow:—*  
Ingram: Walter Fielde.

## RICKMANSWORTH.

*Fellows:—*  
Couchman: Henry Boteler.  
Sly: Joseph Townson.  
*Professional Associates:—*  
Carter: Alfred Presley.  
King: William Isaac.

## ROYSTON.

*Fellow:—*  
Thurnall: John Edward.  
*Professional Associate:—*  
Rowley: William Taylor.

## ST. ALBANS.

*Fellows:—*  
Low: Robert John.  
Rumball: Aubrey.  
Woodman: Thomas Foster.  
*Professional Associates:—*  
Grove: Richard Thomas.  
Lewis: John.  
Maggs: Leonard.  
Morrison: Gerard Donald.  
Morrison: Ivor Charles.  
Newbery: Walter Samuel.  
Westbrook: Charles Edward.  
Young: William.

## TOTTERIDGE.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Smith: Cuthbert.

HERTFORDSHIRE—*continued.*

## TRING.

*Fellows:—*  
Brown: Arthur Macdonald.  
Brown: Frank John.  
Foulkes: Septimus Giffard.  
*Professional Associates:—*  
Foulkes: Noel Mackintyre.  
Lines: Roland Walter.  
Raymond: James Owen.

## WALTHAM CROSS.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Corble: Archibald Harrison.

## WARE.

*Fellows:—*  
Duvall: John William.  
Hunt: Thomas.

## WARGRAVE.

*Fellow:—*  
Coote: Stanley Victor.

## WATFORD.

*Fellows:—*  
Pridmore: Albert Edward.  
Weall: John.  
Weall: John Graham.  
*Professional Associates*  
Brown: William Edward.  
Finch: Clement Robert.  
Sedgwick: Rupert William.  
Taylor: John Francis White.  
*Associate:—*  
Thomas: Hubert.

## HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

## BRAMPTON.

*Fellow:—*  
Bird: John.

## CALDECOTE.

*Fellow:—*  
Preedy: Frederic.

## HUNTINGDON.

*Fellows:—*  
Beck: Arthur Clement.  
Looker: John.  
Theakston: William Pease.

## ST. NEOTS.

*Fellow:—*  
Peppercorn: John Hutchinson.  
*Professional Associate:—*  
Peppercorn: John Arthur

## KENT.

## ASHFORD.

*Fellows:—*  
Burrows: Alfred John.  
Hobbs: John.  
Waterman: James.  
*Professional Associates:—*  
Brown: Alexander.  
Burrows: Frank Herbert.  
Worrall: Bertram.

## KENT—continued.

## BECKENHAM.

*Fellow:—*

Lovegrove: Henry.

*Professional Associates:—*

Chambers: Alexander.

Naylor: John Stuart.

Ovenden: Charles.

Tanner: William Hugh.

## BEXLEY.

*Fellows:—*

Lucas: William Edward.

Walton: Leon Maitland.

## BOUGHTON-MONCHELSEA.

*Fellow:—*

Smith: George.

*Professional Associate:—*

Smith: Hubert George.

## BROADSTAIRS.

*Professional Associate:—*

Small: Leonard John.

## BROMLEY.

*Fellows:—*

Barker: Charles.

Latter: Hugh Robinson.

Lepper: John Harrage.

Payne: Frederick.

*Professional Associates:—*

Dutton: Ralph Cecil.

Payne: John Oswald.

Strudwick: Frank Edward.

Strudwick: Philip.

## CANTERBURY.

*Fellows:—*

Amos: Frank.

Ashenden: Leonard.

Harvey: John James Sayer.

Jennings: William Joseph.

Kingsford: Percy Hamilton.

Wacher: Thomas.

*Professional Associates:—*

Adams: Gerald James Frederick.

Wacher: Thomas Blake.

## CHARLTON.

*Professional Associate:—*

Balster: Stephen.

## CHATHAM.

*Fellows:—*

Barkshire: Charles Robert.

Dunstable: Herbert Henry.

*Professional Associate:—*

Stanton: Frederick William

Schultheiss.

## CHISLEHURST.

*Fellow:—*

Chattell: Francis Lorient.

*Professional Associate:—*

Pitt: Philip Septimus.

## DARTFORD.

*Fellows:—*

Dann: Henry.

Prall: Herbert Alexander.

## KENT—continued.

*Professional Associates:—*

Smith: Ernest Edward.

Tiffin: Thomas Edward.

Waterman: Bertie Edward.

## DEAL.

*Fellows:—*

Finn: Fred., Jun.

Honeyball: Fred Thomas

## DOVER.

*Fellows:—*

Fry: George Frederick.

Hayward: Frederick George.

Hayward: Henry.

Walmisley: Arthur Thomas.

## EDEN BRIDGE.

*Fellow:—*

Ewing: Guy Beaumont.

*Professional Associates:—*

Kingsford: Geoffrey Neville.

Soper: Harold.

## ERITH.

*Professional Associate:—*

Stoneham: Edward Russell.

## FAVERSHAM.

*Fellow:—*

Neame: Frederick, Jun.

*Professional Associate:—*

Minter: George Ash.

## FOLKESTONE.

*Fellows:—*

Barton: Harry Howe.

Moody: Herbert John.

Temple: Frederick Wilson.

## GRAVESEND.

*Fellows:—*

Cobham: George William

Dann: Henry, Jun.

Wood: William.

## HERNE BAY.

*Fellows:—*

Gripper: Joseph Edward.

Perriam: Alfred Joseph.

## HIGHAM.

*Fellow:—*

Cobb: Herbert Mansfield.

*Professional Associates:—*

Cobb: Henry Frederick.

Cobb: Robert.

## HUNTON.

*Professional Associate:—*

Hubble: Lloyd Unsworth.

## HYTHE.

*Professional Associates:—*

Buckwell: Robert Leighton.

Wilks: Ernest Stringer.

KENT—continued.

IGHTHAM.

*Associate :—*

Luard : Major-General Charles  
Edward, R.E.

LINTON.

*Professional Associate :—*

Champion : George Ernest.

LYDD.

*Fellows :—*

Finn : Adolphus.  
Reeve : Kingsnorth.

LYMINGE.

*Fellow :—*

Grover : Philip Gordon.

*Professional Associate :—*

Robbins : Walter Francis.

MACKNADE.

*Professional Associate :—*

Neame : Frederick Ivo.

MAIDSTONE.

*Fellows :—*

Cox : Walter Theodore.  
Day : William, Jun.  
Seymour : Richard Arthur Hamilton.  
Tootell : Joseph.  
Waring : Herbert Fuller.  
Waterman : Albert James.

*Professional Associates :—*

French : Arthur Martin.  
Green : Thomas John.  
Peppercorn : Henry McArthur.

MARGATE.

*Professional Associate :—*

Mockett : William Sherwood.

OLD CHARLTON.

*Professional Associate :—*

Davey : John.

PADDOCK WOOD.

*Fellow :—*

Tompsett : William Robert.

RAMSGATE.

*Fellows :—*

Hinds : Henry.  
Page : Stanley Hatch.  
Vinten : Harold Bertram.

*Professional Associates :—*

Hogwood : Douglas Clarence.  
Williams : Alfred Douglas.

ROCHESTER.

*Fellows :—*

Cooke : Henry.  
Homan : Franklin George.  
Homan : Hubert Franklin.  
Kidwell : John.  
Prall : Herbert Alexander.

*Professional Associate :—*

Honey : Robert Llewellyn.

KENT—continued.

ST. PAUL'S CRAY.

*Professional Associate :—*

Watson : Ernest.

SANDGATE.

*Professional Associate :—*

Lancaster : Samuel.

SEVENOAKS.

*Fellows :—*

Cronk : Charles Tylee.  
Cronk : Edwyn Evans.  
Cronk : Frank.  
Cronk : William Henry.  
Mann : Jabez.

*Professional Associates :—*

Brooker : Frederick George.  
Peile : Charles Frederick.

SHEERNESS.

*Professional Associate :—*

Jones : John Arthur.

SHOREHAM.

*Fellow :—*

Hooper : Cecil Henry.

SHORNCLIFFE.

*Fellow :—*

Taylor : Edgar Charles.

SIDCUP.

*Fellows :—*

Farnham : William Augustus.  
Snelling : Henry.

SITTINGBOURNE.

*Fellows :—*

Cowper : William Shapland.  
Jackson : William Tress.

*Professional Associates :—*

Cowper : Richard William.  
Elgar : Walter Robinson.  
Jackson : Richard Stephens.  
Jarrett : Thomas William.

TEMPLE EWELL.

*Fellow :—*

Phillips : Frederick Hamilton.

TENTERDEN.

*Fellows :—*

Osenton : George.  
Waterman : James

THONG.

*Fellow :—*

Scriven : Charles Herbert.

TONBRIDGE.

*Fellow :—*

Tompsett : William Robert.

*Professional Associates :—*

Clark : Herbert.  
Sturgess : John Moore.



KENT—*continued.*

## TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

*Fellows:—*

Brackett: Arthur William.  
 Brackett: Frederick Henry.  
 Brackett: William.  
 Freeman: Sydney.  
 Haddock: Roland.  
 Langridge: George.

*Vice-President.*

Langridge: Walter Frederick.  
 Parris: Charles John.  
 Roper: William.  
 Tewson: Edward Arthur.

*Professional Associates:—*

Jull: Robert Charles.  
 Murdock: Clive.  
 Rush: Arthur Leslie.  
 Simpson: Leslie Shepherd.

## WESTERHAM.

*Fellow:—*

Rudkin: Arthur John.

## WEST FARLEIGH.

*Fellow:—*

Rawlins: William.

## WINGHAM.

*Fellow:—*

Elgar: J. Edward.

*Professional Associate:—*

Elgar: Charles John.

## WOOLWICH.

*Fellows:—*

Burns: Gavin James.  
 Elton: Herbert Averill.

## WYE.

*Fellow:—*

Orwin: Charles Stewart.

*Professional Associate:—*

Brown: James Carter.

## LANCASHIRE.

## ACCRINGTON.

*Professional Associate:—*

Foster: William Arthur.

## ANSDELL.

*Professional Associate:—*

Taylor: Edwin Thurlow.

## ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

*Professional Associate:—*

Hodgkinson: James Henry.

## BARNACRE.

*Professional Associate:—*

Cottam: Harry.

## BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

*Professional Associates:—*

Cornwell: William James.  
 Pearson: Thomas Gibson.

LANCASHIRE—*continued.*

## BLACKBURN.

*Fellows:—*

Beitwistle: James.  
 Gradwell: Arthur Richard.  
 Robinson: George Edward.

*Professional Associate:—*

Ruddle: Frederick Charles.

## BOLTON.

*Fellows:—*

Coope: Samuel.  
 Thompson: Francis William.

## BURNLEY.

*Professional Associate:—*

Keighley: Samuel.

## BURY.

*Fellows:—*

Cartwright: Joshua.  
 Ellis: Francis.  
 Hopkinson: Alfred.  
 Nuttall: Herbert.

*Professional Associate:—*

Mitchell: Lewis.

## CARNFORTH.

*Fellow:—*

Watt: Alexander.

*Professional Associates:—*

Harrison: Ernest.  
 Jackson: Robert Ewan.  
 Rule: Thomas.

## CHORLTON-OM-HARDY.

*Professional Associates:—*

Baldwin-Wiseman: William Ralph.  
 Coker: Ralph Hector.

## CLAYTON-LE-MOORS.

*Fellow:—*

Fletcher: Thomas.

## OLITHEROE.

*Fellow:—*

Parmeter: Frank.

## KIRKHAM.

*Professional Associate:—*

Schofield: Peter.

## LANCASTER.

*Fellow:—*

Roper: John Simpson.

*Professional Associate:—*

Bradshaw: Arthur George.

## LEIGH.

*Fellow:—*

Fairclough: William.

*Professional Associates:—*

Crabtree: Percy.  
 Selby: John Basely.

## LANCASHIRE—continued.

## LEVENSHULME.

*Professional Associates:—*

Sladdin: Arnold Gladstone.  
Turner: Herbert.

## LIVERPOOL.

*Fellows:—*

Beckwith: Henry Langton.  
Berry: Charles Windsor.  
Hartley: Henry.  
Kirby: Edmund.  
Kirby: Edmund Francis Joseph.  
Lancaster: Charles Holland.  
Newling: Arthur Noel.  
Pain: Coard Squarey.  
Rimmer: John Stanislaus.  
Thomas: Glegge.  
Turton: Fletcher Thomas.  
Wainwright: Thomas Taylor.

*Vice-President.*

Wrennall: William.  
Young: Edward Herbert.  
Young: Oswald William.

*Professional Associates:—*

Appleby: Frank Sefton.  
Blunt: Francis Edward.  
Carr: Arthur Bentley.  
Grierson: John Campbell.  
Johnson: Harry Labron.  
Murphy: Herbert James.  
Wilton: James Percy.  
Young: Herbert Oswald.

*Associate:—*

King: William.

## LYTHAM.

*Fellows:—*

Fair: James Stretton.  
Rea: John Marcus Beaumont.

*Professional Associates:—*

Mellor: John Francis Shaw.  
Perrins: George Latham.

## MANCHESTER.

*Fellows:—*

Bancroft: Frederick Herbert.  
Banks: Thomas.  
Batey: Henry Simpson.  
Bowden: John.  
Brady: Ralph Hollinshed.  
Brady: William Hollinshed.  
Bridgford: Ernest James.  
Briggs: Arthur.  
Campbell: Henry Hunter.  
Cross: William Haslam.  
Dorning: Arthur Harry.  
Dunlop: Dugdale Oakeley.  
Earle: Thomas Algernon.  
Earnshaw: Jacob.  
Fairclough: William.  
Fowler: Alfred Mountain.  
Hall: John Herbert.  
Holden: John.  
Hurrell: John Weymouth.  
Jackson: Charles.  
Kerr: John Murray.  
Larmuth: George Horatio.  
Lomas: Albert Daniel.

## LANCASHIRE—continued.

*Fellows:—*

Maxwell: Francis William.  
Meade: Thomas de Courcy.  
Meller: William Galloway.  
Nesbitt: John Oscar.  
Pierson: Charles.  
Shelmerdine: Henry.  
Taylor: Thomas Walters.  
Wallis: John David.  
Watts: Samuel Lingard.  
Wilson: Lawrence Richard.  
Wilson: Thomas Silk.  
Wilson: William Edward.  
Wilson: William Henry.

*Professional Associates:—*

Bridgford: Leo Appleton.  
Corbett: John Rooke.  
Jackson: Alfred Ernest.  
Marrian: Harold Greenwood.  
Miller: Fred.  
Morrison: Daniel.  
Savage: Tom Albert.  
Voyce: John.  
Witham: James Bernard.

## MILNROW.

*Professional Associate:—*

Foster: William Howard.

## MORECAMBE.

*Fellow:—*

Nutter: John.

## ORMSKIRK.

*Fellow:—*

Wolfenden: Thomas.

## PRESTON.

*Fellows:—*

Birch: Walter de Hoghton.  
Fair: James Stretton.  
Fair: Thomas.  
Fletcher: Thomas.  
Gregson: George Ernest.  
Johnston: Walter Henry.  
Park: Philip.  
Rea: John Marcus Beaumont.

*Professional Associates:—*

Collyer: Daniel William.  
Dixon: Francis Edward.  
Turner: Henry.  
Vince: Clement Harwood.

## ROCHDALE.

*Fellow:—*

Brocklebank: John.

## SOUTHPORT.

*Professional Associate:—*

Bastable: John Daniel.

LANCASHIRE—*continued.*

## ST. HELEN'S.

*Professional Associates:—*  
Davidson: Richard Bruce.  
Williams: Joseph Bertram.

## TOTTINGTUN.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Burton: George Frederick.

## ULVERSTON.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Banks: John, Jun.

## WARRINGTON.

*Fellows:—*  
MacIver: Colin.  
Secker: John Eustace.  
White: John.  
*Professional Associate:—*  
Shotton: John Sidwell.

## WIGAN.

*Fellow:—*  
Fair: Arthur Edward.  
*Professional Associate:—*  
Walker: Howard James.

## LEICESTERSHIRE.

## ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.

*Fellows:—*  
German: George.  
German: Harry.  
German: John.  
*Member of Council.*  
*Professional Associates:—*  
Joyce: Harry Ward.  
Wells: Arthur Harvey.

## BELGRAVE.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Luke: John, Jun.

## BLACKFORDBY.

*Fellow:—*  
Joyce: John Hall.

## FRISBY-ON-THE-WREAKE.

*Fellow:—*  
Perkins: Joseph.

## HINCKLEY.

*Professional Associates:—*  
Chadlin: Charles Montague.  
Crump: Edward Harold.

## LEICESTER.

*Fellows:—*  
Clare: Edward Lovell.  
Clough-Taylor: Horace George.  
Draper: Arthur Thomas.  
Everard: John Brendon.  
Goodacre: John.  
Haigh: Thomas Frederick.  
Harrison: Frederick.  
Hincks: Henry Thorp.  
Rolleston: Sir John Powke Lancelot,  
M.P., *Past-President.*

LEICESTERSHIRE—*continued.**Fellows:—*

Rolleston: Wm. Gustavus Stanhope.  
Wade: George Tempest.

*Professional Associates:—*

Beasley: John Arthur Llewellyn.  
Davis: Neville Brookes.  
Everard: Bernard.  
Keay: William.  
Orton: William Goodacre.  
Plant: William.  
Snow: Henry Cyprian.  
Thompson: John Chulow.

## LOUGHBOROUGH.

*Fellows:—*

German: Harry.  
Hampton: Willie Thomas.  
Hodson: George.  
Woolley: W. Edward,  
*Member of Council.*

*Professional Associate:—*

Holbeche: Emilian Henry.

## MARKET HARBOROUGH.

*Fellows:—*

Bolam: Charles Godfrey.  
Coales: Herbert George.  
Fisher: Charles Browning.  
Holloway: Harry Hownam.

## MOUNTSOREL.

*Fellow:—*

Martin: Robert Frewen.

## NAILSTONE.

*Fellow:—*

Thorpe: John.

## SHEPshed.

*Professional Associate:—*

Newman: William Walter.

## STOUGHTON.

*Fellow:—*

Burroughes: Charles Fitzpatrick.

## THURNBY.

*Professional Associate:—*

Laird: Ninian P.

## WOODHOUSE.

*Fellows:—*

Humphreys: Henry.  
Humphreys: John Henry.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

## ALFORD.

*Fellow:—*

Higgins: Frederic.

## BOSTON.

*Fellow:—*

Hawley: Sir Henry Michael, Bt.

## BRATTLEBY.

*Professional Associate:—*

Wright: Philip Chetwood.

LINCOLNSHIRE—*continued.*

## CAYTHORPE.

*Fellow:—*  
Crofts: Ewan Nevile.

## GRANTHAM.

*Fellow:—*  
Manners: Henry Alfred.  
*Professional Associate:—*  
Beasley: Thomas Calvert Platt.

*Associate:—*  
Scott: The Hon. Henry Robert.

## GRIMSBY.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Wood: Harold.

## HOLBEACH.

*Fellow:—*  
Abbott: William.

## HORKSTOW.

*Fellow:—*  
Turton: Edward James.

## LINCOLN.

*Fellows:—*  
Legard: Digby Charles.  
Woolley: Reginald.

## LOUTH.

*Fellow:—*  
Mason: Charles.

## SPALDING.

*Fellow:—*  
Kingston: Samuel.

## STAMFORD.

*Fellows:—*  
Corby: Joseph Boothroyd.  
Richardson: Charles.  
Richardson: James.  
*Professional Associates:—*  
Ash: Horace James.  
Johnson: William Inglis.

## TALLINGTON.

*Fellow:—*  
Tremlett: Walter William.

## WAINFLEET.

*Fellows:—*  
Tindall: Charles William.  
Walker: George Booth.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOUR-  
HOOD.

*Fellows:—*  
Abbott: William.  
Abrams: Benjamin Percy.  
Adams: Henry.  
Adkin: Benaiah Whitley.  
Alcock: Samuel.  
Allen: Percy.  
Andrews: John.  
Angel: Francis Houghton.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOUR-  
HOOD—*continued.**Fellows:—*

Anscombe: Ernest.  
Arno: Samuel.  
Assiter: Harry G.  
Ault: Edwin.

Badcock: Philip.  
Baddeley: Bernard Beresford.  
Ball: William Alfred.  
Banks: Frederick Stuart Angus.  
Barfield: Frederick Henry.  
Barker: Frederick George.  
Barker: Horace Richard.  
Barnes-Williams: Thomas.  
Barns: Stephen Allen.  
Barratt: Frederic William.  
Bate: Thomas.  
Batstone: Rowland Robert.  
Batterbury: Thomas.  
Batting: Walter.  
Baxter: George.  
Beadel: Maurice Frederick.  
Beale: Robert John.  
Bedells: Charles Herdert.  
Beken: George.  
Beken: George Kingsnorth.  
Beken: Walter.  
Bell: Herbert Owen.  
Bellingham: Archibald Turner.  
Bennett: Thomas Oatley.  
Beven: Septimus.  
Bingham: Alfred John.  
Bingham: Frederick Henry.  
Bingham: Reuben.  
Bird: Walter.  
Blackbourn: Henry.  
Blackford: Arthur.  
Blake: Edwin Holmes.  
Blake: William John.  
Blakemore: William Agutter.  
Bliss: Thomas Cushway.  
Blount: Edward.  
Blunt: Montague Cecil.  
Bolam: Charles Godfrey.  
Bolden: John Leonard.  
Bond: Douglas Vale.  
Booker: Algernon Erskine.  
Booth: Gilbert William.  
Boulting: Frederick Edward  
Bowdich: John.  
Bowditch: Henry.  
Boyd: John Jermyn.  
Boyton: Bertram Fred.  
Bradley: James William.  
Breach: Benjamin P'Anson.  
Breeds: Arthur Owen.  
Brereton: Franc Sadleir.  
Brereton: Thomas Bloomfield Sadleir.  
Brewer: Frank John.  
Briant: Robert.  
Bridgewater: Bentley James.  
Brighton: George Lawrence.  
Brinsley: Herbert George William.  
Brooks: Charles William.  
Brooks: John McMullen.  
Brooks: Phillip Fuller.  
Brown: Alexander Burnett.  
Brown: Arthur Allen.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOUR-  
HOOD—*continued.*

*Fellows:—*

Brown : Frederick.  
Brown : George James.  
Brown : George Turville.  
Brown : William Henry.  
Browne : Flint.  
Bruce : Robert Knight.  
Buckland : Alfred Virgoe.  
Buckland : Henry Duneau.  
Buckland : Sidney Crawford.  
Bull : Alfred Edwin.  
Bull : Walter.  
Burchell : Sidney Herbert.  
Burgess : Henry Herbert Phillip.  
Burmester : John William Stanley.  
Burnett : David.  
Burton : Reginald Robert.  
Burroughes : Thomas Henry.  
Bushell : Henry.  
Byron : Augustus William.

Cable : James M.  
Cesar : Charles Edward.  
Carritt : Ernest.  
Carpenter : Evan George.  
Carpmael : Harold.  
Castell : Charles Smith.  
Castle : Sydney Charles Courtenay.  
Castle : William Henry Baldwin.  
Chambers : Theodore Gervase.  
Chancellor : Frederick.  
Chapman : Henry James.  
Charles : Richard Stafford.  
Chart : Christopher.  
Chatterton : George.  
Chesterton : Frank Sidney.  
Chesterton : Sidney James.  
Chesterton : Sidney Rawlins.  
Cheston : Chester.  
Cheston : Horace.  
Chew : Henry Victor.  
Child : Fred.  
Chinnock : Frederick George.

*Member of Council.*

Christy : Archibald Ernest.  
Clark : Samuel.  
Clarke : Ernest Seymour.  
Clarke : George Ernest.  
Clarke : Howard Chatfield.

*Member of Council.*

Clarke : Percy Henry.  
Clarke : Stanley Chatfield.  
Clarkson : John.  
Clarkson : William.  
Clarkson : William, Jun.  
Clifton : William Edward.  
Clutton : John Henry.  
Clutton : Ralph.  
Clutton : Robert George.  
Cobb : Herbert Mansfield.  
Collier : Walter Henry.  
Collingham : John Cyril Lees.  
Collins : Henry Hyman.  
Collins : Marcus E.  
Colyer : Frederick.  
Commin : Frederick James.  
Conder : Alfred.  
Cook : Frederic William.  
Cooper : Arthur John.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOUR-  
HOOD—*continued.*

*Fellows:—*

Cooper : Harry Thomas.  
Cooper : John Robert.  
Cope : Henry James.  
Corderoy : Athelstane.  
Corderoy : George.  
Cranfield : William Bathgate.  
Creswell : William Thomas.  
Crickmay : George Rackstrow.  
Crier : John Thomas.  
Crockett : Edwin Arthur Brassey.  
Cronk : Edwyn Evans.  
Cronk : Frank.  
Cross : Arnold Charles Martin.  
Cross : Arthur George.  
Crouch : James Leonard.  
Crowther : Keston Nelson.  
Crawys : Robert.  
Culverhouse : Cecil Goldar Fearn.  
Currey : Percivall.

*Honorary Secretary.*

Curtis : Robert Leabon.  
Cutler : George Alfred.  
Cuxson : George Austin Pryce.

Dadd : Charles John Thomas.  
Dangerfield : Thomas Samuel.  
Darch : John.  
Dash : Roland Ashford.  
Daubney : Charles Archibald.  
Davidge : William Robert.  
Davies : David Thomas.  
Davies : George Humphreys.  
Davis : Charles James.  
Daw : William Herbert.  
Deacon : Thomas Mark.  
Debenham : Frank Bridgewater.  
Debenham : Frank Gissing.  
Debenham : Frederic Kersey.  
Debenham : Horace Bentley.  
Dendy : William Cooper.  
Dinwiddy : Donald.  
Dinwiddy : Thomas.  
Doll : Charles Fitzroy.  
Dollar : Peter.  
Done : John James.  
Downing : Frederick.  
Downing : Henry Philip Burke.  
Draper : Edwin Maxwell.  
Driver : Arthur Charles.  
Driver : Charles William.  
Driver : Robert Manning.  
Drury : Edward Dru.  
Duncan : James Morison.  
Dunn : William Henry.  
Durlacher : Alexander Percy.  
Dyball : Harvey.  
Dyer : William John.

Eason : Edward William.  
Egerton : Hubert Decimus.  
Eiloart : Frederick Edward.  
Elgood : Frank Minshull.  
Ellis : Alfred Cave.  
Ellis : Frederick.  
Ellis : Herbert Moates.  
Ellis : Ralph Staples.  
Ellis : Richard Adam.  
Elwell : William Henry.  
Emery : Arthur James.

## LONDON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—continued.

*Fellows :—*

Evans : George.  
 Eve : William.  
 Eve : William Harold.  
 Everington : John.  
 Eves : Francis George Bertram.  
 Eves : William Lionel.

Fagg : Edwin William.  
 Farmer : Edmund.  
 Farmer : Hugh Oecil.  
 Farnan : Henry Richard.  
 Farrar : Sidney Howard.  
 Farthing : Walter Thomas.  
 Fitt : Harry Charles.  
 Fleetwood : George.  
 Fletcher : Banister Flight.  
 Fletcher : Herbert Phillips.  
 Flint : William Hurst.  
 Ford : Lawton Robert.  
 Ford : Solomon.  
 Foster : Charles Rolls.  
 Foster : Frank.  
 Foster : James Herbert Furmedge.  
 Fowler : Alfred Charles Stanley.  
 Fowler : Henry.  
 Fowler : Sydney.  
 Fox : Edwin.  
 Frampton : Alfred.  
 Francis : George Futvoye.  
 Francis : Leon Albert.  
 Franklin : Arthur Thomas.  
 Freeman : Sydney.  
 Fry : Joseph Harry.  
 Fuller : Harry.  
 Fuller : Herbert Henry.  
 Furber : Herbert.  
 Furber : Percy Norman.

Gairdner : Edward James  
 Gale : Arthur John.  
 Gale : Ernest Sewell.  
 Galsworthy : Frederick Thomas.  
 Gamble : Sidney Gompertz.  
 Gandy : James.  
 Garrod : Thomas William M.  
 Gate : Alfred Joseph.  
 Gate : Henry Arthur Armytage.  
 Geddes : Andrew Donald.  
 Gibbon : William Jacomb.  
 Giddy : Osman Horton.  
 Gilbert : William Henry Sainsbury.  
 Glasier : George Henry Brougham.  
 Glead : Richard Cummings.  
 Glover : Henry Alexander.  
 Goldsmith : William.  
 Goadby : Howard.  
 Goodchild : Josiah.  
 Goodman : Alfred.  
 Goodwyn : Leonard William.  
 Gordon : Alexander.  
 Gore : Spencer W.  
 Goulding : Arthur.  
 Gouldsmith : George Waller.  
 Gover : Arthur Sutton.  
 Gover : John Richard.  
 Graves : Walter.  
 Green : Edmund Horace.  
 Green : Frederick Algernon.

## LONDON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—continued.

*Fellows :—*

Green : James.  
 Gregory : Alfred.  
 Grellier : Harley Mair.  
 Griffin : Alfred.  
 Griffin : Harold.  
 Griffiths : Edward.  
 Griffiths : Owen.  
 Griggs : Robert.  
 Grose : Vincent John.  
 Grover : Arthur.  
 Gruening : Edward Augustus.

Hale : Raymond Henry.  
 Hall : Walter.  
 Hall-Jones : Frederick.  
 Hallett : William Brown.  
 Hamilton : John.  
 Hampton : Geo. Frederick Wm.  
 Hansell : Reginald Goddard.  
 Hardcastle : Fredk. Henry Appleton.  
 Harding : Edward Ernest.  
 Harper : Edgar Josiah.  
 Harrington : George Frederick.  
 Harrison : George John Robertson.  
 Harrison : Richard Creese.  
 Harston : Arthur.  
 Hart : William Frederick.  
 Haskins : William Albion.  
 Hayward : Thomas William Alfred.  
 Healing : Oswald Judd.  
 Head : John George.  
 Heath : Henry.  
 Heath : Henry Cubitt.  
 Hedley : Robert Wilkin.  
 Heelis : William.  
 Hendriks : Henry.  
 Henniker : Frederick Sibert.  
 Heward : Ernest James.  
 Hibbert : Joseph Victor.  
 Hickson : Stephen Westby.  
 Higgins : George.  
 Hilton : John.  
 Hine : George Ernest.  
 Hine : George Thomas.  
 Hobson : Frederick William.  
 Hodgson : Harry Moore.  
 Hodson : George.  
 Hodson : William.  
 Holland : Thomas James, Jun.  
 Hollingsworth : Arthur Augustus.  
 Holman : George Edward.  
 Holmes : Montagu.  
 Hood : Herbert Charles.  
 Hood : Walter Richard.  
 Hope : Arthur Ernest.  
 Hope : William Elliott.  
 Hopkins : Alfred James.  
 Horne : Edmund.  
 Horne : William Edgar,  
*Member of Council.*  
 Horsey : Frederick John Terry.  
 Houghton : Thomas Marcus.  
 Houghton : William.  
 Hovenden : Henry Edward.  
 Howes : Arthur Burnaby.  
 Hudson : Albert William.  
 Hudson : Arthur Byrne.  
 Hudson : Edward William.



LONDON AND NEIGHBOUR-  
HOOD—*continued.**Fellows:—*

Hugman : Charles Eady.  
Hunt : Frederick Cope.  
Hunt : Frederick William.  
Hunter : Cecil.  
Hussey : Samuel Murray.

T'Anson : Edward Blakeway,  
*Member of Council.*  
Inman : Marshall Nisbet.  
Inman : William Nutter.

Jarmain : William.  
Jarman : Frank Wilmot.  
Jeffree : Sydney.  
Jenkinson : John.  
Jenkinson : William Eric Leigh.  
Jenkinson : William Wilberforce.  
Jennings : Fitz-Laurence Percival  
Dudley.  
Jerome : Thomas Stroud.  
Johnson : Bernard Marr.  
Johnson : Henry.  
Johnston : Reginald.  
Jonas : Henry.  
Jones : Charles.  
Jones : Charles Frederick.  
Jones : Ernest Joel.  
Jones : Henry Arthur.  
Jones : Thomas.  
Joseph : Delissa.

Kedgley : Charles.  
Kennedy : James.  
Kersey : Alexander Henry.  
King : Alfred.  
Kirk : John Wright.  
Knight : Edgar Walsh.  
Knight : George Edward.  
Knowles : George Potter.

Lake : Outhbert Joseph.  
Lambert : Godfrey Charles.  
Lancaster : John Roy.  
Lang : Charles Augustus.  
Latham : Albert Tammons.  
Lawrance : Walter.  
Lawrence : William Robert.  
Leaning : Aubrey Rupert Sidney.  
Leaning : Henry John.  
Leaning : William Arthur.  
Lee : Ernest Edward Arthur.  
Lee : Frederick.  
Lee : John Wilfrid.  
Lee : Philip Shirling.  
Leslie : Henry George.  
Lightfoot : Francis Lowry.  
Lloyd : George Hamilton.  
Lofts : Henry Fairlam.  
Low : Robert John.  
Luker : Dyneley.  
McCarthy : Henry Robert.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOUR-  
HOOD—*continued.**Fellows:—*

Maddox : Harry Edward.  
Mallett : William Robert.  
Maltby : Charles Midlam.  
Mann : Charles John.  
Mann : James Bagshaw.  
Mann : Robert Bagshaw.  
Marks : Hyman.  
Marriott : George Wharton.  
Martin : Alfred John.  
Martin : George Dennis.  
Martin : Howard,  
*Vice-President.*  
Martin : Samuel.  
Martin : Thomas.  
Masterman : George Hughes.  
Mathews : Joseph Douglass.  
Matthews : Douglas Samuel.  
Mellenfield : James Henry.  
Mellor : Thomas Henry.  
Melrose : Frank.  
Mercer : Charles Edward.  
Messenger : Henry.  
Middleton : Reginald Empson.  
Millar : Charles William.  
Millard : Edward.  
Mixer : Edward.  
Monckton : Henry Percival.  
Monier-Williams : Stanley Faithfull.  
Montagu : Henry Havelock.  
Moody : Thomas.  
Moore : Alfred.  
Moore : Harold Edward.  
Morris : Harold George.  
Morris : Richard Percival.  
Moss : Thomas Walter.  
Mould : Graham Harley.  
Muller : John Joseph.  
Mundy : Thomas Edward.  
Murray : William.

Neale : George James.  
New : Edward Vorley.  
Newman : Arthur Harrison.  
Newman : Charles Henry.  
Newman : Samuel Frank.  
Newmarch : Henry Charles.  
Newson : Harry Carss.  
Newton : Edwin Bennett Brierley.  
Nicholson : William Abernethy.  
Norman : James Maurice.  
North : George.  
Northcroft : Henry.  
Norton : Thomas Herbert.  
Notley : Richard Albert.  
Notley : Robert Pledge.  
Nottage : William Griggs.

Oakley : Christopher Percival.  
Oakley : John Hubert.  
Ogden : Michael Guy.  
Orgill : John Berwick.  
Ovitts : George Anthony.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOUR-  
HOOD—*continued.**Fellows:—*

Page : Robert.  
 Palmer : Frederick Charles Richard.  
 Parker : Charles Alfred.  
 Parker : Stanley.  
 Parnacott : Alfred.  
 Parr : Samuel.  
 Parr : Samuel George.  
 Parry : Richard.  
 Partridge : Edward John.  
 Patch : Shirley Hutchins.  
 Paul : Alan.  
 Payne : Alexander.  
 Pearce : Fred W.  
 Pearson : Harry John  
 Pearson : T. Howard.  
 Peck : William Roland.  
 Penfold : John Wornham,

*Vice-President.*

Perriam : Alfred Joseph.  
 Pilditch : Philip Edward.  
 Pinder : Richmond.  
 Pineger : James Reginald,  
 Pinks : Edwin Charles.  
 Poston : Henry.  
 Potter : Herbert George.  
 Powell : Frederick Atkinson  
 Preston : Samuel David.  
 Price : Richard Arnold.  
 Pridmore : Albert Edward.  
 Pridmore : Arthur Stirling.  
 Protheroe : Alfred Ernest.  
 Purchase : Edward Keynes.  
 Purvis : Charles James.  
 Pyle : Benjamin Thomas Rice.

Raffety : Harold Vezey.  
 Raffety : Herbert William.  
 Rawlins : Henry Adair.  
 Rawlins : William.  
 Read : George Huntly.  
 Rees : William Andrew.  
 Reid : Arthur Fletcher.  
 Rex : Francis Herbert.  
 Richards : Alfred.  
 Richards : William.  
 Richardson : Arthur Bayliffe.  
 Richardson : Oliver Archer.  
 Rickman : Thomas Miller,  
*Past-President.*  
 Riddle : Frederick Henry Brimble.  
 Ridley : Percy Edward.  
 Roberts : Charles Quincey.  
 Roberts : Henry Croydon.  
 Robins : Philip Seymour.  
 Robinson : Charles Edward.  
 Robinson : Henry, Professor.  
 Robinson : Henry Herbert.  
 Robinson : Theodore Richard.  
 Robson : Edward Robert.  
 Roddick : Andrew.  
 Rogers : Horace Mordaunt.  
 Rogers : William Bennett.  
 Rolleston : Sir John Fowke Lancelot,  
*M.P., Past-President.*  
 Roads : Alfred.  
 Rooke : Alfred Bradley.  
 Ruault : John Gustave Peter.  
 Rüntz : Ernest Augustus.  
 Russell : Murray Lawrence.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOUR-  
HOOD—*continued.**Fellows:—*

Rushworth : Edmund Walter.  
 Rutley : Charles.  
 Rutley : Frank.  
 Ryan : William Patrick.  
 Ryde : Arthur Lyon.

Sadler : George William, Jun.  
 St. Quintin : Perry.  
 St. Quintin : Richard Samuel.  
 Sanday : George Henry.  
 Saunders : Charles Herbert.  
 Saunders : Edward.  
 Saunders : Martin Luther.  
 Saunders : Rutland.  
 Saunders : Samuel Brown.  
 Savill : Alfred.  
 Savill : Edwin.  
 Selby : Charles Frederic.  
 Sexby : John James.  
 Sexton : George Alexander  
 Shackle : Edward Neild.  
 Sherwin : Joseph Henry.  
 Shilcock : James  
 Shone : Isaac.  
 Shoppee : Charles Herbert.  
 Single : Arthur.  
 Skipper : Henry Herbert.  
 Skitt : Arthur.  
 Skrimshire : Samuel.  
 Skues : Charles Ayre Mackenzie  
 Slade : James Benjamin.  
 Slater : Charles Frederick.  
 Smith : Charles Gordon.  
 Smith : Edward.  
 Smith : Frank Adams.  
 Smith : Frederick Robert.  
 Smith : Henry Herbert.  
 Smith : John Moore.  
 Smith : Percy Pyne Caldecott.  
 Smith : Sydney Arthur.  
 Smith : Sidney Robert James  
 Snelling : Henry.  
 Squarey : Elias Pitts,

*Past-President.*

Squarey : Newell William Pitts  
 Squire : Richard.  
 Standen : Arthur O.  
 Stanger : Samuel Arthur.  
 Stanham : George Gordon.  
 Stenning : Alexander Rose,

*Member of Council.*

Stenning : Oswald Francis.  
 Stephenson : Charles William.  
 Stevens : Charles Vivian.  
 Stevens : John William.  
 Stevens : William Charles.  
 Stevenson : Edmund Herbert.  
 Steward : Herbert Thomas,

*Past-President.*

Stock : Henry.  
 Stoner : Alfred.  
 Strouts : Lewis Herbert.  
 Strudwick : Hayward James.  
 Strutt : The Hon. Edward Gerald,

*Member of Council.*

Sturt : Charles Edwin.  
 Sutton : Frederick Stanley.  
 Swain : Ernest.  
 Swain : Frank.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—*continued.**Fellows:—*

Tabberer: Benjamin.  
 Tanner: Sir Henry.  
 Tapp: Arthur.  
 Tasker: Henry Hugh.  
 Taylor: Arthur William.  
 Taylor: John Herbert.  
 Tee: Samuel Clifford.  
 Tewson: Edward.  
 Theobald: Henry.  
 Theobald: Henry Wells Dewhurst,  
*Member of Council.*  
 Theobald: John Medows.  
 Thomas: John Henry.  
 Thompson: Arthur Edward.  
 Thompson: Robert James.  
 Thynne: Edward Lewis.  
 Thynne: Guy Harry.  
 Tootell: Richard William.  
 Trafford: Frederick Charles.  
 Treadwell: Henry John.  
 Trehearne: Alfred Frederick Aldridge.  
 Trent: William Edward.  
 Trist: John William.  
 Trollope: Henry Charles.  
 Trumper: John Alfred.  
 Tubbs: Walter Burnell.  
 Tuckett: Percival Fox.  
 Turner: Alexander Henry.  
 Tutt: Edwin Thomas.  
 Tyler: James William.

Upsdale: Andrew Reed.

Vaizey: John George.  
 Vernon: Arthur.

*Past-President.*

Vickers: Arthur Cranstoun.

Vigers: Leslie Robert.

*Member of Council.*

Vigers: Martin.

Vigers: Robert.

*Past-President.*

Wadling: Henry John.  
 Wadmore: Beauchamp.  
 Wagstaffe: Thomas Rogers.  
 Walcott: Lyons Roden Sympson.  
 Walker: Samuel.  
 Walmisley: Arthur Thomas.  
 Walsh: Frederick Leopold Morfee.  
 Ward: George.  
 Warmingtton: Herbert Andrew  
 Cromartie.  
 Warner: William Henry.  
 Watney: Daniel.  
*Past-President.*  
 Watney: Dendy.  
 Watney: Walter Daniel.  
 Watts: Charles.  
 Weatherall: Henry.  
 Weaver: William.  
 Webster: Hugh Calthrop.  
 Wells: William Henry.  
 West: Charles Henry Edward.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—*continued.**Fellows:—*

West: Herbert James.  
 Weston: Francis.  
 Wheatley: Stephen Gladstone.  
 Wheeler: John Henry West.  
 White: Benjamin William.  
 White: William Henry.  
 Whiteley: Charles Percy.  
 Whittaker: John Dronsfield.  
 Wigram: Reginald Spencer.  
 Wilkinson: George Ayscough.  
 Wilkinson: George Herbert.  
 Williams: Arthur Codrington.  
 Williams: Henry Outhbert.  
 Williams: Leonard James.  
 Williams: William Herbert.  
 Willis: Edward.  
 Wilson: Frederick Robert.  
 Wilson: Sir Jacob.  
 Wonnacott: Ernest Wm. Malpas.  
 Wood: Charles Bruce.  
 Wood: John Daniel.  
 Wood: John Edward.  
 Woodbridge: Stephen, Jun.  
 Woodrow: Thomas John.  
 Woods: Arthur George.  
 Woods: Thomas.  
 Woodthorpe: Edmund.  
 Woodward: William.  
 Wreathall: Robert T.  
 Wright: George Thomas Green.  
 Wrightson: Arthur Frederick.

York: Henry.  
 Young: Andrews.  
 Young: Douglas.  
 Young: Morgan Henry.  
 Young: Thomas.

*Professional Associates:—*

Adams: Gilbert Matthews.  
 Adams: Herbert.  
 Adams: Hubert Arthur.  
 Addiscott: Henry Hugh.  
 Allen: Harold Colin.  
 Allen: Fred Trogarten.  
 Allen: Leslie Herbert.  
 Allpress: Horace Edward.  
 Allsop: Benjamin Geo. Kidston.  
 Anderson: Thomas John.  
 Andrews: Stephen Hampton.  
 Armytage: Francis Reginald.  
 Arno: Samuel.  
 Ashbridge: Prentice Moore.  
 Austin: Frank Holman.

Baker: Frank Leslie.  
 Balding: Albert.  
 Ball: James Benjamin.  
 Bamford: Walter Herbert.  
 Banks: Edward John Stanley.  
 Barclay: Robert Herman.  
 Bare: Arnold Edwin.  
 Barker: Herbert Graham.  
 Bartholomew: Charles Frederick.  
 Barton: Sydney Frederick.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOUR-  
HOOD—continued.*Professional Associates:—*

Bates : Oscar George.  
 Batstone : Walter Waterfield.  
 Baxendale : Frederick Giesin.  
 Baylis : Albert Edward.  
 Beaven : Howard Clifford.  
 Bedford : Charles Edgar.  
 Bedford : Reginald Lewis Joshua.  
 Bedwell : Ernest Charles.  
 Benjamin : Ashley Florian.  
 Bentley : Harold Edwin.  
 Berrie : Vero Laverton.  
 Berry : Charles Windsor.  
 Berry : Henry Frank.  
 Betenson : Frederic Roger.  
 Bettger : Harold Alfred.  
 Bettridge : John Charles Lebon.  
 Bevington : Philip Jackson.  
 Bickford : Joseph Grant.  
 Blackshaw : Charles.  
 Blake : Alfred Eveleigh.  
 Blake : Alfred Norman.  
 Blessley : Victor Henry.  
 Bliss : Francis George.  
 Blyth : George Alfred.  
 Boddington : Percy Edgar.  
 Boden : Harrold Casswell.  
 Boden : Maurice.  
 Booth : Ernest Witton.  
 Böscher : Victor Evans.  
 Boulton : Charles Valentine.  
 Bousfield : Edwin Vaughan Davenport.  
 Bowen : Edward Beddoe.  
 Boyton : Frank Alric.  
 Brevetor : Thomas.  
 Briggs : John.  
 Brimacombe : Charles Seymour.  
 Broad : Sydney Lowther.  
 Bromley : Robert Cecil.  
 Brook : Harry.  
 Broome : Douglas Frank.  
 Brown : Lesly John.  
 Brown : Wm. Lobin Trant.  
 Buckland : William Thomas.  
 Bulbeck : George.  
 Bull : Thomas Henry.  
 Burch : Herbert.  
 Burge : Arthur John.  
 Burgess : Henry Herbert Philip.  
 Burr : Edmund John.  
 Burr : Frederick Malcolm.  
 Buss : Fleetwood George William.  
  
 Cargill : Campbell Featherston.  
 Cassin : Charles Langa.  
 Cathcart : Archibald Hamilton,  
     The Hon.  
 Caton : Thomas Linfield.  
 Chadwick : Spencer.  
 Chalcraft : Henry Terrell.  
 Chandler : John.  
 Chapman : Vaughan Godfrey St. John.  
 Chapple : John Graddon.  
 Chattell : Arthur Paul.  
 Chew : Richard.  
 Chilwell : Charles Vyvyan.  
 Church : Geoffrey Redmore.  
 Clark : Hudson Owen.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOUR-  
HOOD—continued.*Professional Associates:—*

Clarke : Alfred Howard.  
 Clarke : Charles Wentworth.  
 Clarkson : William.  
 Clayden : Walter.  
 Coates : Laurence Calvert.  
 Cobb : Henry Alfred William.  
 Cooke : Edmund Sidney Dean.  
 Coker : Harry Reginald Ellis.  
 Cole : George Harry.  
 Cole : Herbert Covington.  
 Collier : Arthur Charles.  
 Commander : Charles Curtis.  
 Constable : John.  
 Cooke : Frederick Roper.  
 Cooke : Lionel.  
 Cooper : George Augustus.  
 Cope : William George.  
 Corfield : Thomas.  
 Cox : Arthur Stanley.  
 Cramphorn : Charles Hubert.  
 Cregeen : Hugh Stowell, Jun.  
 Cresswell : John Theodore Ross.  
 Crook : Hollis Augustus.  
 Crosier : Charles.  
 Crump : Harold.  
 Cubitt : Horace William.  
 Cudlipp : William.  
 Cullen : Felix Victor.  
 Culver : Herbert George.  
 Cumberbatch : Carlton Parry.  
 Cushen : Charles Osmon.  
 Cutler : Frank Sydney.

Dadson : Reginald Thornton.  
 Daffarn : Thomas Alfred.  
 Dafforn : George Bertie.  
 Daniel : Henry Wilkinson.  
 David : Lewis Woolley.  
 Davies : John Nicholls.  
 Davies : John William Satterley  
     Humphreys.  
 Davies : Leonard Owen.  
 Dawkins : Albert James.  
 Dawson : Henry Aufrere.  
 Deacon : Stanley Marcus.  
 Dean, Edward Harold.  
 Dellschaft : Adolf Henry.  
 Dinwiddy : Conrad Hugh.  
 Dixon : Francis Evelyn.  
 Drake : Frank Arthur.  
 Drew : Walter Hubert.  
 Drower : Edmund Gilbert.  
 Dunt : John Harlow.

Easton : Walter John.  
 Edwards : John Percival.  
 Eiloart : Ferdinand Robert.  
 Elder : Ernest.  
 Ellyatt : George Frederick.  
 Ermrich : Henry.  
 Evans : Ernest Sydney.  
 Evans : Percival Baker.  
 Everett : Arthur Sherman.  
 Eyles : Charles Henry.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOUR-  
HOOD—*continued.**Professional Associates:—*

Fairchild : Edward James.  
 Ferris : George William.  
 Few : Harry Garrard.  
 Field : Charles Roland.  
 Finch : George Frederick.  
 Fisher : Robert.  
 Fitness : John Francis.  
 Flatt : John Alexander.  
 Fleetwood : Geo. Spalding.  
 Fletcher : George Rivers.  
 Fleuret : Alfred Harman.  
 Ford : C. Graham.  
 Foster : Edward Chas.  
 Foster : Henry Helm.  
 Foster : Walter.  
 Fowler : Cyril James.  
 Fox : Sidney Joseph.  
 France : Arthur Stanley.  
 Freeman : George.  
 Freeman : Reginald Frank Lyne.  
 French : Cecil George.  
 Funnell : Horace Frederick.  
 Furber : Henry Aubrey.  
 Gairdner : Kenneth Greame.  
 Galsworthy : Vincent Somers.  
 Garrard : Arthur Norman.  
 Garrett : Arthur Berry.  
 Genders : Percy Robert.  
 Gilbert : John Sainsbury.  
 Gilbert : Samuel Howell.  
 Gilbert-Lodge : Edward Morton.  
 Gillies : John Jeffrey.  
 Gimson : Allen.  
 Glasier : Mortimer Sackville.  
 Glasier : Edward Brougham.  
 Gleed : Herbert Alexander.  
 Gleed : Percival Francis.  
 Gloag : Tom Keeping.  
 Goadby : Joseph Stubbins.  
 Godding : Frank Horatio.  
 Goodwin : Henry Ernest.  
 Gore : William Joll.  
 Gotelee : Guy Stanley.  
 Grant : Joseph.  
 Gray : Horace Norman.  
 Green : James Henry Townsend.  
 Greenop : Edward.  
 Greenwood : Ernest.  
 Groves : Arnold Tudor.  
 Hagger : George John.  
 Hall : Montague Preston.  
 Hall : Vernon Manning.  
 Hamilton : John Paynter.  
 Harding : Frederick Allcroft.  
 Hards : John Frederick Stanley.  
 Harris : Douglas.  
 Harrington : Charles Poland.  
 Harrington : Frederick Josiah.  
 Harrison : William.  
 Hartley : Tom Percy.  
 Hassett : Reginald Charles.  
 Hayward : Arthur Baldwin.  
 Head : William Alfred.  
 Heath : John Lionel.  
 Hebden : Francis Radcliffe.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOUR-  
HOOD—*continued.**Professional Associates:—*

Hebden : George Radcliffe.  
 Heckford : Harley.  
 Hedger : Arthur Constantine.  
 Hellicar : George Thomas.  
 Hennell : Frank Gordon.  
 Henry : Edward Hugh.  
 Henson : Frederick Jasper.  
 Hewitt : Frank.  
 Hicks : Stanley.  
 Hicks : William Rooke.  
 Hider : Sydney William.  
 Hinchliffe : George Stanley Whitmore.  
 Hinks : Henry.  
 Hinton : Herbert Arthur.  
 Hoare : Arthur J.  
 Hobson : Frederick Vachell.  
 Hodges : William Westcott.  
 Holmes : John Edward.  
 Holmes : Montagu Price.  
 Home : Philip Woollett.  
 Hope : Arthur Ernest.  
 Horder : Gerald Morley.  
 How : Herbert.  
 Howell : Ernest John.  
 Howkins : Francis.  
 Howland : Arthur Frank.  
 Howland : George.  
 Huggins : Ernest George.  
 Hustler : Tom Lancelot.  
 Hutton : Frederic Norman.  
 Inskipp : Arthur.  
 Jarvis : Ernest Cory.  
 Jenkins : William Lionel.  
 Jessett : Charles.  
 Jessett : Charles Edward Vernon.  
 Johnson : Frederick John.  
 Jonas : Harold Driver.  
 Jonas : Robert Collier.  
 Jones : Arthur Bayly.  
 Jones : Percy Everley.  
 Jordan : George Henry.  
 Jull : William Vincent.  
 Keay : Raleigh William McLaren.  
 Keele : John Daniel.  
 Kelleway : Herbert Davies.  
 Kelly : Arthur Ralph.  
 Kemsley : Norman Bolton.  
 Kennett : Charles Arthur.  
 Kent : Philip, Jun.  
 Kibblewhite : Henry James Treleven.  
 King : Frederick Augustus.  
 Knibb : Frederick Charles.  
 Knight : Frederick William.  
 Knox : Leonard Needham.  
 Lake : Ralph Julian.  
 Lambert : Arthur John.  
 Lambie : William Herbert.  
 Lamprill : William Thomas.  
 Lander : Rowland Stanley.  
 Lanham : Lawrence.  
 Lang : Augustus Bernard Dashwood.  
 Lansdown : George Arthur.  
 Larkin : Richard Webster.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—*continued.*

*Professional Associates:—*

Laurence : Walter Bernard.  
Lawley : Frederick William.  
Leake : Robert.  
Lee : Ernest Edward Arthur.  
Leigh : Vincent Stanley.  
Lemmoine-Cannon : Henry.  
Lewis : Arthur Llewelyn.  
Lickis : Leonard.  
Lightfoot : John George.  
Line : Henry William.  
Little : Henry.  
Living : Robert.  
Llewellyn : Arthur Henry.  
Loban : Gustavus Taylor.  
Lomax : Ernest George.  
Lovegrove : Charles Gresham.  
Loveless : Arthur William Henry.  
Lowe : Charles Robert.  
Lucas : Joseph.  
Luck : George Edward.  
Luffingham : William John.  
Lumley : Edward Adrian.  
Lush : William Vawdrey.  
Lynch : James Henry.  
Lynde : Walter Mighells.  
Lyon : Michael Lewis.

McDonald : James Ratcliff.  
Macer : Alfred Thomas.  
Madge : Wilfrid.  
Marcus : William Mortimer.  
Martin : Alexander Wm.  
Mason : Charles William Hayley.  
Mason : Francis Scott.  
Mason : Herbert Walter.  
Matthews : Douglas Samuel.  
May : William Charles.  
Mayhead : Basil Stuart.  
Mayhew : Robert Henry Jewers.  
Meredith : Percy William.  
Merrett : James.  
Miller : Frederick William.  
Milne : William Edward Streatfeild.  
Milnes : Robert.  
Moat : Ernest William.  
Molyneux : Frank Eustace.  
Molyneux : Herbert Ernest.  
Moore : Arthur William.  
Moore : Ernest Llewellyn.  
Moore : Richard Charles.  
Morle : Denzil Adair Bartlett.  
Morrison : Daniel.  
Mullett : Henry Thomas.  
Mundell : Joseph Edward.

Newborn : Charles Reginald.  
Newman : Bernard.  
Newman : Henry Arthur.  
Newman : Walter Phillip.  
Newnham : Frank George.  
Newton : James William.  
Nicholson : Ebenezer.  
Nicholson : Guy Murray.  
Norman : Charles Frederick.  
Notley : Leslie Richard.  
Nye : Haydn Percival.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—*continued.*

*Professional Associates:—*

Page : Berdard Culmer.  
Page : Edmund.  
Palmer : Arthur.  
Parker : Frederick William.  
Parkhouse : Samuel.  
Parkinson : Herbert.  
Parnacott : Arthur Charles.  
Parnwell : Sydney Arthur.  
Parrott : Hugh Francis Vivian.  
Parry : Albert Edward.  
Parry : Herbert Mostyn.  
Paton : David Llewellyn.  
Paul : John William.  
Pavitt : Harold William.  
Paxon : Horace B.  
Pearce : Charles Frederick.  
Pearce : Frederick William.  
Pearce : Stephen Harvey.  
Pearson : Frederic Cavendish.  
Pease : Charles Edward.  
Pepler : George Lionel.  
Perkins : George Stephen.  
Perks : Sydney.  
Perry : Charles William.  
Pewtress : Herbert Wilmshurst.  
Physick : Walter Frederick.  
Pickersgill : Arthur Percy.  
Pilbeam : Francis Newcastle.  
Pilditch : William Thomas.  
Pilkington : James Monteith.  
Pineger : James Reginald.  
Pinfold : Francis Arthur.  
Pinsent : Francis Wingfield H.  
Pitts : Frank Ernest.  
Pollock-Hodgson : Harold Edward.  
Poole : Herbert Henry.  
Porter : Sydney Lawrance.  
Pottier : George Louis.  
Potter : Shirley Herbert.  
Power : Richard Reilly.  
Pratt : Frank Percy.  
Price : Capel Hereward.

Quarumby : Charles David.

Ransom : Thomas Reginald.  
Read : Francis Charles Jennings.  
Read : Walter Herbert.  
Reaney : Harold de Lisle.  
Redfern : Herbert William.  
Reed : Richard George Gordon.  
Rees : William Harold.  
Rice : Benjamin Louis.  
Richardson : Ernest Edward.  
Richardson : Henry.  
Ringland : William Ewart.  
Rippengal : Arthur Henry.  
Rippon : Herbert.  
Robertson : Henry Charles.  
Robinson : Ralph Eteson.  
Rogers : Frederic James.  
Rogers : Leonard Neville.  
Rogers : Montagu Stanley.  
Rogers : Thomas George.  
Roper : John William.  
Rosevear : John Ashburnham.  
Ross : David James.



## LONDON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—continued.

*Professional Associates:—*

Ross : Percy Havery.  
 Rowe : Gilbert Charles.  
 Ruddle : Frank J.  
 Ruddle : George William.  
 Russ : Ernest.

Sabin : Joseph Henry,  
*Professional Associate of Council.*

Sainsbury : William Charles.  
 Salmon : Joseph Harold.  
 Sands : Hubert Covell.  
 Saunders : Edgar Walter.  
 Sanday : William Henry.  
 Sargant : Frank Ellison.  
 Satchell : Herbert Arnold.  
 Saunders : Arthur Percival.  
 Scoble : Herbert Thomas  
 Scott : John.  
 Searle : Sydney.  
 Seller : Frank Russell.  
 Seddon : George Farquharson.  
 Selby : Frank.  
 Shearburn : Harry.  
 Sherry : Nathaniel.  
 Sherwin : Henry Edward.  
 Skelt : Frederick Mitchell.  
 Skewis : Edwin.  
 Shipwright : William George.  
 Skingle : Alfred.  
 Skingle : Alfred Charles.  
 Slade : Isaac.  
 Smalley : William.  
 Smith : Arthur Kitson.  
 Smith : Charles Gordon.  
 Smith : Charles Philip.  
 Smith : George Henry.  
 Smith : Quentin Cullen.  
 Sneath : Frank Edgar.  
 Spalding : Frank Ewart.  
 Spencer : Francis Augustus.  
 Spensley : James Calvert.  
 Spyer : George.  
 Stacey : William.  
 Stevenson : Frederick J.  
 Steward : Clifford Thomas.  
 Stewart : Harry S.  
 Stimson : Herbert Percy.  
 Stokes : Hugh Charles.  
 Stone : Cyril Frank.  
 Stower : Joseph.  
 Strachan : Charles John.  
 Straker : Howard.  
 Stubbing : Richard Webb.  
 Sturgess : John Moore.  
 Sturley : Arthur Dyson.  
 Summerfield : Joseph Charles.  
 Surrey : Christopher William.  
 Sutton : Frederick Stanley.  
 Swan : Harold.  
 Symes : William Charles.  
 Symmons : Percy James.

Tanner : Rudolph.  
 Tasman : Herbert Edward.  
 Taylor : George.  
 Taylor : Herbert William.

## LONDON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—continued.

*Professional Associates:—*

Taylor : John James.  
 Terry : Arthur Elliott.  
 Terry : Ernest Fairchild.  
 Terry : Frank Treacher.  
 Thomas : George.  
 Thompson : Alfred.  
 Thompson : Harold Stuart.  
 Thomson : Herbert David.  
 Thompson : Joseph Atherden.  
 Thompson : Roland O'Brien.  
 Thornton : Arthur Bruce.  
 Thurgood : Ernest Charles.  
 Thurgood : Leonard Fielder.  
 Thwaites : Arthur Milbank.  
 Thwaites : George Percy.  
 Tidey : Herbert Gordon.  
 Titterton : Sydney George P.  
 Tobias : Maurice.  
 Toley : Ernest Albert.  
 Tomlin : Francis Ferrier.  
 Townsend : George James.  
 Townly : Ronald Starkey.  
 Turner : Ernest James.  
 Turner : Vincent.  
 Tyler : William.

Underwood : Edward.

Veale : Louis Charles  
 Veit : Leonard James.  
 Verity : Ernest George.  
 Vickerman : Montague Harold.  
 Vigers : Astley Allan.

Wain : George Sparrow.  
 Waldram : Percy John.  
 Walker : Leon Victor.  
 Walker : William Selves.  
 Walsh : Frederick William.  
 Walton : Edgar Thomas.  
 Wason : Eugene Monier.  
 Watson : George.  
 Watson : William James.  
 Watts : Arthur Ronald.  
 Watts : Ernest William.  
 Watts : Frederick Spring.  
 Waymouth : John Kennerley.  
 Webber : William Henry.  
 Weekes : Cyril Swaffer.  
 Wetenhall : Edward Box.  
 Wheeler : Francis West.  
 Wheeler : Welby.  
 Whiddington : Stanley Dunford.  
 Whitehead : Ernest Mortimer.  
 Whiteley : Cyprian Charles Oswald.  
 Whittington-Cooper : Alfred.  
 Wilde : Sidney Aigemon.  
 Wilks : Clement.  
 Williams : Daniel Smith.  
 Williams : Harold.  
 Williams : Percy Lloyd Armstrong  
 Williams : Richard Ernest Havard.  
 Willoughby : Charles Albert.  
 Willoughby : Charles William.  
 Wilson : Everard John.  
 Wilson : George Leopold.  
 Wilson : John Hayes.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—*continued.*

*Professional Associates:—*

Wonnacott: Howard John.  
Wontner-Smith: Percy.  
Wood: John Guy.  
Woodbridge: Ernest Edward.  
Woolnough: Tom.  
Worthington: James Scott.  
Wright: Ernest Harry.  
Wright: Thomas Henry.

Yewdall: Francis Edward.  
Young: C. Alex.  
Young: James Dawbarn.  
Young: Kenneth James.

*Associates:—*

Adkins: William Ryland Dent.  
Alverstone: The Right Hon. Lord.  
G.C.M.G., Lord Chief Justice of  
England,

*Associate of Council.*

Banks: John Eldon, K.C.  
Barnes: George Frederick.  
Barry: Charles Edward.  
Barry: Sir John Wolfe, K.C.B.,  
*Associate of Council.*  
Beale: James Samuel.  
Bellewes: George Oliver.  
Bund: John W. Willis.

Castle: Edward James, K.C.  
Clarke: Sir Edward, K.C.  
Clarke: Sir Ernest.  
Clode: Walter.  
Colam: Robert Frederick.  
Courthope-Munroe: Harry.  
Coward: John Charles Lewis, K.C.  
Cripps: Charles Alfred, K.C., M.P.

Danckwerts: William Otto Adolph  
Julius, K.C.

Emden: T. Walter L.

Freeman: George Mallows, K.C.  
Freshfield: Edwin.

Glen: Reginald Cunningham.  
Grantham: Richard Fuge.

Hamilton: Henry Best Hans.  
Hudson: Alfred Arthur.  
Hutchinson: Christopher Clarke.

Jeeves: William John.

Leworthy: John Henry.  
Littler: Sir Ralph Daniel Makinson,  
K.C.

LONDON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—*continued.*

*Associates:—*

Marshall: Frederick.  
Mence: Phillip Allan.  
Milles: Charles William.  
Moulton: John Fletcher, K.C., M.P.  
Munsey: Thomas Hensman.

Page: Ernest, K.C.  
Pain: Arthur Cadlick.  
Pinches: Edward Edwin.

Redman: Joseph Haworth.  
Rickards: Arthur George, K.C.  
Rigg: Herbert Addington.  
Russell: Charles Alfred, K.C.

Somerville: William.  
Statham: William Arnold.  
Stephens: Pembroke S., K.C.  
Stevens: William Richard.  
Stutfield: Alfred Robert Ogilvie.  
Sutton: Henry.

Vaughan: Edward Joseph.

Wheeler: Thomas Whittenbury, K.C.  
Will: John Shiress, K.C.  
Winckworth: Lewis.

*Colonial Fellow:—*

Cowley: Frank.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

ABERGAVENNY.

*Fellow:—*

Graham: Arthur Gore.

MONMOUTH.

*Fellow:—*

Powell: Frederick Atkinson.

NEWPORT.

*Fellows:—*

Graham: William.  
Hitchcox: William.  
Rees: William George.  
Tanner: William.

*Professional Associates:—*

Cundy: Henry I.  
Griggs: Henry Jenner.  
Innes: Gilbert Plantagenet Mitchell.

## MONMOUTHSHIRE—continued.

## PONTYPOOL.

*Fellow:—*  
Llewellyn: David Morgan.

## NORFOLK.

## ATTLEBOROUGH.

*Fellows:—*  
Bacon: Frank Mace.  
Bacon: Horace.  
Salter: William Herbert.  
*Professional Associate:—*  
Charteris: Ronald Louis.

## CAISTOR.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Morse: Dudley Walter.

## CASTON.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Scorer: Alfred George.

## DISS.

*Fellow:—*  
Gaze: Thomas William.

## DOWNHAM MARKET.

*Fellows:—*  
Hawkins: Charles.  
Hawkins: Lancelot Goulder.  
*Professional Associate:—*  
Hawkins: Edward Robinson.

## EAST DEREHAM.

*Fellow:—*  
Ireland: Edwin Benjamin.

## EAST RAYNHAM.

*Fellow:—*  
Gayford: Henry John.

## GREAT MASSINGHAM.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Freuer: William Samuel.

## HOLKHAM.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Hawes: Frederick Kirk.

## HOLT.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Shettle: Edward Gurney.

## NORFOLK—continued.

## HORSTEAD.

*Fellow:—*  
Falcon: Michael.

## KING'S LYNN.

*Fellows:—*  
Easter: William.  
Wilkin: Horace Martin.  
Wright: William Edward.

## NORWICH.

*Fellows:—*  
Beck: Edward William.  
Hornor: Charles Jared.  
Hornor: Francis.  
Mills: Samuel Mealing.  
Morgan: Benjamin Brauford.  
Rose: Thomas.  
Scott: Augustus Frederic.  
*Professional Associates:—*  
Arnold: Harry Hagon.  
Bodger: Percy Morris.  
Goodchild: Ralph Harry.  
Spelman: William Wilton Rix.  
Tillyard: Sidney Joseph.  
Waters: Frank.

## SWAFFHAM

*Professional Associate:—*  
Smith: Frank Hall.

*Associate:—*  
Hamond: Thomas Astley Horace.

## THETFORD.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Menzies: Robert.

## WATTON.

*Professional Associates:—*  
Barnham: George William.  
Pritchard: Andrew Baden.

## WEST RUDHAM.

*Fellow:—*  
Freuer: William.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

## DAVENTRY.

*Fellow:—*  
Campbell: Hugh Bruce

## HORTON.

*Fellow:—*  
Cave: Thomas Newman.

## KETTERING.

*Fellow:—*  
Thring: Douglas Theodore.  
*Professional Associate:—*  
FitzHerbert: Henry Edward.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—*continued.*

## NORTHAMPTON.

*Fellows:—*

Gotto : Frederick Edward.  
Merry : Thomas.  
Scriven : Richard George.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Brown : John.

## OVERSTONE.

*Fellow:—*

Dickson : Thomas Arthur.

## PETERBOROUGH.

*Fellows:—*

Laurance : John.  
Woodford : Lionel Burnet.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Shone : Leighton Edward.

## THRAPSTON.

*Fellows:—*

Bletsoe : Henry Hopkinson.  
Edmonds : John.

## TOWCESTER.

*Fellow:—*

Aris : John Whittton.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Whitton : Harold William.

## WANSFORD.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Jolly : Pearson Alexander.

## NORTHUMBERLAND.

## ALNWICK.

*Fellow:—*

Walker : Francis Elliott.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Hindmarsh : Michael Anselm.

## BEAL.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Main : Thomas Forster.

## BELFORD.

*Fellow:—*

Wilson : Sir Jacob, K.C.V.O.

## BOTHAL.

*Fellows:—*

Sample : Thomas.  
Sample : William Collings.

## GOSFORTH.

*Fellow:—*

Aynsley : Robert John.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Town : Henry Annandale.

## HALTWHISTLE.

*Fellow:—*

Clark : John McClare.

NORTHUMBERLAND—*continued.*

## HEXHAM.

*Fellow:—*

Clark : John McClare.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Ker : Arthur Preston.

## HUMSHAUGH-ON-TYNE.

*Professional Associate:—*

Wood : Herbert Calvert.

## MATFEN.

*Fellow:—*

Sample : Charles Herbert.

## MORPETH.

*Professional Associate:—*

Turnbull : Robert Ernest.

## NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

*Fellows:—*

Armstrong : Thomas John.  
Carr : Cuthbert Ellison.  
Taylor : Harry William.  
Taylor : John Walton.

*Professional Associates:—*

Allen : John Parnell.  
Aynsley : Douglas Farrer.  
Crowley : Walter St. Leger.  
McKerrow : James Weir.  
Smith : Stanley Addison.  
Stephenson : Robert Barnard.  
Taylor : Russell Leigh.  
Utterton : Frank Le Couteur.  
White : William, Jun.

## WOOLLSINGTON.

*Professional Associate:—*

Watson : Claude Henry.

## WYLAM.

*Fellow:—*

James : Christian Hugh.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

## BABWORTH.

*Fellow:—*

Parkin : William.

## BINGHAM.

*Professional Associate:—*

Pain : William Henry.

## CLIFTON.

*Fellow:—*

Haynes : Henry.

## EPPERSTONE.

*Fellow:—*

Huskinson : Thomas William.

*Professional Associate:—*

Huskinson : Ernest Amplett.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—*continued.*

## MANSFIELD.

*Fellows:—*

Crampton: Arthur Wesley.  
Turner: Frederick John.  
Vallance: Robert Frank.

*Professional Associates:—*

Butterworth: Josiah.  
Clements: Cyril John.

## NEWARK.

*Fellow:—*

Bailey: William Smith.

*Professional Associate:—*

Wigram: Henry Joseph.

## NOTTINGHAM.

*Fellows:—*

Barnes: John William James.  
Booker: Frank William.  
Calvert: Arthur Richard.  
Evans: Robert.  
Hine: George Thomas.  
Walker: Herbert.  
Walker: Joseph.  
Wright: Charles William.

*Professional Associates:—*

Child: Edmund Herbert.  
Coles: James Hatch.  
Payne: William Percy.  
Sackett: Sydney Rupert.  
Wilson: James Calvert.

## NUTTALL.

*Fellow:—*

Taylor: Samuel.

*Professional Associate:—*

Taylor: William Henry.

## OLLERTON.

*Fellows:—*

Bell: Joseph Askew.  
Wordsworth: Robert Walter.

*Professional Associate:—*

Brooks: William Nathaniel.

## OSBERTON.

*Fellow:—*

Lister-Kaye: Charles Wilkinson.

## RADCLIFFE-ON-TRENT.

*Fellow:—*

Morris: Charles.

## RETFORD.

*Fellows:—*

Brackett: William Newbegin.  
Walker: Joshua.

## SOUTH COLLINGHAM.

*Fellows:—*

Wigram: John.  
Woolley: Reginald.  
Woolley: Thomas Cecil Smith.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—*continued.*

## WELBECK.

*Professional Associate:—*

Tate: Joseph George.

## WOLLATON.

*Professional Associate:—*

Allsebrook: Arthur.

## WORKSOP.

*Fellow:—*

Turner: Thomas Warner.

## OXFORDSHIRE.

## BANBURY.

*Fellow:—*

Maxwell: Joseph Archibald.

## BIOESTER.

*Fellows:—*

Holiday: Frederick Dean.  
Holiday: Percy Cave.

## BURFORD.

*Professional Associate:—*

Salt: Harold Crossley.

## CHARLBURY.

*Professional Associate:—*

Riddett: Maurice Charles.

## GORING-ON-THAMES.

*Professional Associate:—*

Dodd: Harold James.

## HENLEY-ON-THAMES.

*Fellows:—*

Simmons: Charles.  
Simmons: Charles Franklin.  
Simmons: William Anker.

*Professional Associate:—*

Dewe: Wallace.

## MIDDLETON-STONEY.

*Fellow:—*

Little: William Davis.

## OXFORD.

*Fellows:—*

Castle: Arthur.  
Field: Francis Hayward.  
Jones: Francis William.  
Lightfoot: Henry Le Blanc.

*Professional Associates:—*

Andrews: Ronald Seymour.  
Davenport: Gilbert Capell.  
Rose: Edward Joseph.

## SHIRBURN.

*Fellows:—*

Watson: David Alexander.  
Watson: James Bruce.

OXFORDSHIRE—*continued.*

## THAME.

*Professional Associate :—*  
Aubrey : William Beauchamp.

## WITNEY.

*Fellow :—*  
Habgood : Henry Charles.

## WROXTON.

*Fellow :—*  
Davis : Charles Edward.

## RUTLANDSHIRE.

## OAKHAM.

*Fellows :—*  
Royce : David Needham.  
Royce : John.

## SHROPSHIRE.

## ACTON REYNOLD.

*Professional Associate :—*  
Astley : Reginald Basil.

## ALBRIGHTON.

*Professional Associate :—*  
Sparrow : George William Sparrow.

## ASTON-ON-CLUN.

*Fellow :—*  
Wolley : Thomas John.

## BRIDGNORTH.

*Fellow :—*  
Wyley : Henry James.  
*Professional Associate :—*  
Wyley : Henry Charles.

## BROMFIELD.

*Fellow :—*  
Fenn : Andrew Thomas Cranage.

## CHESWARDINE.

*Fellow :—*  
Chichester : Richard Herbert.

## CHIRBURY.

*Fellows :—*  
Morris : Edward Henry.  
Morris : William Henry.

## CONDOVER.

*Fellow :—*  
Carnell : Sydney George.

## ELLESMERE.

*Fellow :—*  
Tower : Brownlow Richd. Christopher.

## LUDLOW.

*Fellows :—*  
Dodgson : Wilfred Longley.  
Fenn : Thomas.

SHROPSHIRE—*continued.*

## LYDBURY NORTH.

*Fellow :—*  
Newill : Robert Henry.

## MUCH WENLOCK.

*Fellow :—*  
Thursfield : Thomas Howells.

## NEWPORT.

*Professional Associate :—*  
Burder : Reginald Edward Campbell.

## SHREWSBURY.

*Fellows :—*  
Bather : John T.  
Burd : Timotheus Henry.  
Davis : Alfred Thomas.  
Evans : William Ernest.  
Hall : William Timothy.  
Hickman : Thomas.  
Owen : Henry.  
Peace : John Chalmers.  
Wyley : William John.  
*Professional Associates :—*  
Douglas : Bernard Moxon.  
Hazledine : John Turner Clough.  
Hickman : Arthur Murhall.  
Salt : Leonard Eustace.  
Salt : Reginald Nowell.

## UPPINGTON.

*Fellow :—*  
Ashdown : Augustus Harding.

## WHITCHURCH.

*Fellow :—*  
Palamountain : Joseph William.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

## BATH.

*Fellows :—*  
Brinkworth : Robert Edwin.  
Farwell : Frederick George.  
Silcock : Thomas Ball.  
Spackman : Charles Chantry.  
*Professional Associates :—*  
Farwell : Evelyn Wood.  
Hayward : Joseph.  
Pole : Alexander Charles Reginald.

## BRIDGWATER.

*Professional Associate :—*  
Heard : Robert Charles.



SOMERSETSHIRE—*continued.*

## CHARD.

*Fellow:—*  
Madge: John.

## HUTTON.

*Fellow:—*  
Edwards: Arthur Phippen.

## NEWTON ST. LOE.

*Fellow:—*  
Welsh: Hugh.

## MINEHEAD.

*Fellow:—*  
Andrew: Thomas Hawkes.

## MISTERTON.

*Fellows:—*  
Combes: Cyrus.  
Parsons: Robert Maurice Peters.

## NORTH CURRY.

*Fellow:—*  
Peard: John Grigg.  
*Professional Associate:—*  
Coates: P. Brevitt.

## QUEEN CAMEL.

*Fellow:—*  
Sowels: William Clowes.

## SHEPTON MALLET.

*Fellows:—*  
Heard: Herbert.  
Wainwright: Charles Rawlinson.

## SOMERTON.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Dale: Edward Sydney Wilson.

## STAPLEGROVE.

*Fellow:—*  
Shufflebotham: John Henry.

## TAUNTON.

*Fellow:—*  
Treplin: Ernest O.

SOMERSETSHIRE—*continued.*

## WELLS.

*Fellows:—*  
Hippisley: Edwin Maggs.  
Hippisley: William John.

## WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

*Fellows:—*  
Garner: John Stanley.  
Sedgwick: Alfred Sydney E.  
Wooler: Walter Hernaman.

## WILLITON.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Hosegood: Andrew Webber.

## YATTON.

*Fellow:—*  
Birch: Francis Julian Lawrence.

## YEOVIL.

*Fellow:—*  
Tory: John Edward.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

## AUDLEY.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Bibbey: Thomas.

## BURTON-ON-TRENT.

*Fellows:—*  
Harrison: Charles.  
Rowland: Joseph Samuel.  
Winterton: Wm. Moxon.  
*Professional Associates:—*  
Driver: John Robert Farrant.  
Widdicombe: Charles Edwin.

## DRAYTON.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Humphry: Martin George.

## DUDLEY.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Bailey: Percival Henry Ashby

## ENDON.

*Fellow:—*  
Heaton: George Herbert.

## HANLEY.

*Fellow:—*  
Forshaw: Edward.

## KEELE.

*Fellow:—*  
Boothby: Henry Vernon.

## LEEK.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Brealey: Reginald Woodhouse.

STAFFORDSHIRE—*continued.*

## LICHFIELD.

*Fellows:—*

Hussey : Robert.  
Inge : Charles Henry.  
Winterton : Harry John Campion.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Rawstron : Charles Oliver.

## NEWCASTLE.

*Professional Associates:—*  
Jones : Arthur Ernest.  
Owen : Harry Bertram.

## PENKRIDGE.

*Fellow:—*

Foden : Edward Antrobus.

## RUGELEY.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Hall : Thomas Biddle.

## STAFFORD.

*Fellow:—*

Turnor : Exsuperius Weston.

*Professional Associates:—*  
Evans : Rupert Maurice.  
Smithells : Edwin.

## STOKE-UPON-TRENT.

*Fellows:—*

Burton : Amos.  
Lynam : Charles.

## STONE.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Thorold : James Ernest.

## STRAMSHALL.

*Fellow:—*

Forshaw : Edward.

## TAMWORTH.

*Fellow:—*

Arnold : William.

## UTTOXETER.

*Fellow:—*

Hardy : Richard Thomas Ash.

## WALSALL.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Charles : Michael Thomas.

## WOLVERHAMPTON.

*Fellows:—*

Duncalfe : Henry George.  
Nock : Benjamin Bowen.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Vale : Henry.

## SUFFOLK.

## BECCHLES.

*Fellow:—*

Pells : Arthur

## BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

*Fellows:—*

Blencowe : George.  
Donne : Henry.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Donne : Cyril Henry.

## CODDENHAM.

*Fellow:—*

Maxwell : David Benjamin.

## EYE.

*Fellow:—*

Garrard : Norton Burroughs.

*Professional Associates:—*  
Smith : Sidney William.  
Whitaker : Hugh.

## FELIXSTOWE.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Cheney : Edwin John.  
Gee : Frederic George

## FRAMLINGHAM.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Cook : Edward Arthur.

## GREAT CORNARD.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Francis : Ronald Garnham.

## GREAT THURLOW.

*Fellow:—*

Boa : Andrew.

## HORSEGROFT.

*Fellow:—*

Simpson : Robert Thomas.

## IPSWICH.

*Professional Associates:—*  
Bond : Frederick George.  
Turner : Percy.

## LONG MELFORD.

*Fellow:—*

Scott : Archibald Lacy.

## LOWESTOFT.

*Fellows:—*

Evans-Vaughan : Henry.  
Pells : Arthur.

## SUFFOLK—continued.

## NEWMARKET.

*Professional Associate:—*  
 Whatley : Ernest James.

## SAXMUNDHAM.

*Fellow:—*  
 May : Philip John.

## WOODBIDGE.

*Fellow:—*  
 Arnott : John.

## WRENTHAM.

*Professional Associate:—*  
 Chartres : Frederick William Charles.

## SURREY.

## ADDLESTONE.

*Professional Associate:—*  
 Bell : Albert Henry.

## ASHTAD.

*Fellow:—*  
 Littlewood : Lionel.

*Associate:—*  
 Smith : John Edward.

## BYFLEET.

*Professional Associate:—*  
 Muir : James.

## CAMBERLEY.

*Fellow:—*  
 Isted : Samuel Evelyn.

## CATERHAM.

*Fellow:—*  
 Holl : Mackintosh Meleng.

*Professional Associates:—*  
 Rutley : Arthur Dennett.  
 Scrivener : Charles John.

*Associate:—*  
 Williams : William Lymington.

## OCHERTSEY.

*Professional Associate:—*  
 Waterer : Clarence.

## COBHAM.

*Professional Associate:—*  
 Pattison : William Henry Munnings.

*Associate:—*  
 Seth-Smith : Archibald.

## CRANLEIGH.

*Professional Associate:—*  
 Stedman : Charles Frederick.

## SURREY—continued.

## DORKING.

*Fellows:—*  
 White : Charles Alexander,  
 White : James Alexander.  
*Professional Associate:—*  
 Peters : George Farmer James.

## EGHAM.

*Fellows:—*  
 Finn : Herbert Archibald  
 Gale : Harry.

*Professional Associates:—*  
 Paice : William Jun.  
 Reed : Edward B.

## ENGLEFIELD GREEN.

*Fellows:—*  
 Menzies : William.  
 Simmonds : Frederick.

## EPSOM.

*Fellow:—*  
 Grellier : Harley Mair.

## FARNHAM.

*Fellows:—*  
 Eggar : James Alfred.  
 Nash : Alfred James.  
*Professional Associate:—*  
 Williams : William Welsby.

## GODALMING.

*Fellows:—*  
 Baverstock : Harold Bridge  
 Mellersh : Alfred William.  
 Shearburn : Harry.

## GODSTONE.

*Professional Associate:—*  
 Wordsworth : Christopher.

## GUILDFORD.

*Fellows:—*  
 Baxter : George.  
 Ellis : Ernest Harold.  
 Lee : William.  
 Messenger : William Harry.  
 Thurgood : Albert Edward.

*Professional Associates:—*  
 Hewett : George Thompson.  
 Nye : Edward Goodham.  
 Williams : Frank Warren.

## HASLEMERE.

*Fellow:—*  
 Jackson : Henry.

## KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.

*Fellows:—*  
 Bond : Erasmus.  
 Page : George Frederick.  
 Phillips : William Edwin.

*Professional Associate:—*  
 Hardwick Arthur Jessop.

## SURREY—continued.

## LEATHERHEAD.

*Fellow:—*  
Osenton : Charles.

## LIMPSFIELD.

*Fellow:—*  
Bailey : Leonard.

## MERSTHAM.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Willoughby : Frank.

## MITOHAM.

*Fellow:—*  
Chart : Robert Masters.

## NEW MALDEN.

*Fellow:—*  
Palmer : William Edward King.

## NUTFIELD.

*Fellow:—*  
Martin : Howard,  
*Member of Council.*  
*Professional Associate:—*  
Maw : Percival Trentham.

## OXTED.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Seale : Percy James.

## PURLEY.

*Fellows:—*  
Smith : Frank Braybrooke.  
Webb : William.  
*Professional Associate:—*  
Densham : John Boon.

## REDHILL.

*Fellows:—*  
Stacey : Harrie.  
Ward : Henry Payne.  
*Professional Associates:—*  
Brent : Thomas.  
Mew : Robert Heath.

## REIGATE.

*Fellows:—*  
Burchell : Sidney Herbert.  
Clutton : Ralph William.  
Dawson : Percy John.

## RICHMOND.

*Fellows:—*  
Chancellor : Albert.  
Partridge : Edward John.

## SURREY—continued.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Binns : Henry William.  
*Associate:—*  
Boulger : George Edward Simonds.

## RIPLEY.

*Fellow:—*  
Noel : Byron Bruce.  
*Professional Associate:—*  
Collyer : Charles Alexander  
Stewart.

## SHERE.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Bray : Jocelyn.

## SURBITON.

*Fellows:—*  
Horsfield : J. Nixon.  
Jerome : Thomas Stroud.  
*Associate:—*  
Malden : Walter James.

## SUTTON.

*Fellow:—*  
Aylen : Cecil Hugh.  
*Professional Associates:—*  
Edwardes : William Arnold Donaldson.  
Russell : Humphrey Gladstone.  
Stimson : Edward Frederick.

## THAMES DITTON.

*Professional Associate —*  
Ward : Martin Hammond.

## WALLINGTON.

*Fellow:—*  
Jopling : Joseph.  
*Professional Associate:—*  
Hay : Percy Gilbert

## WARLINGHAM.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Philpot : Clifford Needham.

## WEYBRIDGE.

*Professional Associates:—*  
Bruzand : George Joseph.  
Frost : Alfred Cardain.

## WOKING.

*Fellow:—*  
Reffell : Charles Arthur.  
*Professional Associates:—*  
Gripper : John Bell.  
Mann : Frederick Charles Thomas.  
Noakes : Arthur Orwhyn.

## WORCESTER PARK.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Miller : Endo Horace Gardiner

## SUSSEX.

## BRIGHTON.

*Fellows:—*

Basley : Harold Pullam.  
 May : Francis John Charles.  
 Parsons : Frederick Cecil.  
 Welch : Frederick William.  
 Wilkinson : Thomas.

*Professional Associates:—*

Blackman : John William Bernard.  
 Cox : Reginald John.  
 Croft : George Herbert.  
 Mellor : James Frederick.  
 Norris : Edward James.  
 Overton : William Henry.

## CHICHESTER.

*Fellows:—*

Hobgen : Francis Neale.  
 Wyatt : Herbert Guy Buckell.  
 Wyatt : Oliver Newman.

## CRAWLEY.

*Fellow:—*

Gardner : Gilbert.

## CROWBOROUGH.

*Fellow:—*

Parris : Charles John.

## EASTBOURNE.

*Fellows:—*

Dennison : John W.  
 Johnstone : Augustus Frederic.  
 Killick : Anthony Edward.

*Professional Associate:—*

Woolnough : John William.

## EAST GRINSTEAD.

*Fellows:—*

Genge : William Pope, Jun.  
 Hooper : Edgar Wilfred.  
 Turner : Charles.  
 Wood : Leslie Stuart.

## FINDON.

*Professional Associate:—*

Margesson : Anthony Robert.

## HALLSHAM.

*Fellows:—*

Burtenshaw : Albert.  
 Burtenshaw : Albert King.

*Professional Associate:—*

Burstow : Ralph Henry.

## HASTINGS.

*Fellows:—*

Bowley : John Cross.  
 Chennells : Newman.  
 Dray : Alfred.

*Professional Associates:—*

Hardiman : Harry.  
 Jeffery : Francis Wilson.  
 Miller : George Frederick.  
 Parks : Walter.  
 Woodhams : James Percy.

## HAYWARD'S HEATH.

*Fellows:—*

Bannister : Thomas.  
 Ogilvie : Robert Mathewson.

## SUSSEX—continued.

*Professional Associate:—*

Hayllar : Sidney Hayllar

## HORSHAM.

*Fellows:—*

Chasemore : Philip.  
 King : Frank Hulme.

*Professional Associates:—*

Green : Arthur Edward.  
 Richardson : Harold Thomas.

## HOVE.

*Fellows:—*

Hudson : Edward William.  
 Jenner : William.  
 Pearson : T. Howard.  
 Welch : Frederick William.  
 Wilkinson : Thomas.

*Professional Associate:—*

Udny : Augustus Charles.

## LEWES.

*Fellows:—*

Card : Henry Curtis.  
 Davey : Henry Thomas.  
 Dyer : Frederick Burtfield.  
 Ingram : Walter Fielde.  
 Powell : Hubert John.  
 Powell : Reginald Henry.

*Professional Associates:—*

Card : Henry.  
 Ingram : James Francis.  
 Lucas : John Clay.  
 Newington : Caleb Rickman K.  
 Voisey : Percy Deering.

## LITTLEHAMPTON.

*Fellow:—*

Howard : Harry.

## LODSWORTH.

*Professional Associate:—*

Parker : Wilfred Horsley.

## MIDHURST.

*Professional Associate:—*

Osmond-Smith : Francis Henry George.

## NEWHAVEN.

*Professional Associate:—*

Elliott : Arnold.

## PETWORTH.

*Fellows:—*

Taylor : Matthew.  
 Watson : Herbert Edward.

## PEVENSEY.

*Professional Associate:—*

Spence : Richmond.

## PULBOROUGH.

*Professional Associates:—*

St. Aubyn : Belville Molesworth.  
 Whittingham : Lewis Stuart.

SUSSEX—*continued.*

RYE.

*Fellows:—*

Cory: Edward John, Captain.  
Reeve: Kingsnorth.

SIDLESHAM.

*Fellow:—*

Hobgen: Thomas Cecil.

SLINFOLD.

*Professional Associate:—*

Child: Charles.

SOUTHWATER.

*Fellow:—*

Smith: Sidney.

STEYNING.

*Professional Associate:—*

West: Sidney Herbert.

UCKFIELD.

*Fellow:—*

Oolgate: Thomas.

WADHURST.

*Fellow:—*

Austen: Frank.

WARNHAM.

*Professional Associates:—*

Hodgson: Archibald Sanford.  
Smith: Harold Robert.

WORTHING.

*Professional Associate:—*

Cotching: George Frederick.

*Associate:—*

Warren: Reginald Augustus.

WARWICKSHIRE.

ALOESTER.

*Fellow:—*

Raikes: Col. George Whittington.

ATHERSTONE.

*Fellow:—*

Burnett: John.

*Professional Associates:—*

Beach: Archibald William Hicks,  
Major.

Goodwin: Percy Worthington.

BIRMINGHAM.

*Fellows:—*

Bettridge: Edward.

Couchman: Robert Edward

Eayrs: John Thomas.

Fowler: Gerard Edmund.

Fowler: Henry.

Fowler: Richard.

Fowler: William.

Grimley: Edwin Fearn.

Grimley: Thomas.

Hadley: Frank.

Hedley: Robert Wilkin.

Hendriks: Henry.

Holbeche: Robert Neville,

*Member of Council.*

WARWICKSHIRE—*continued.*

*Fellows:—*

Jenkins: Oswald.

Kenwick: George.

Lakin-Smith: Ernest.

Ludlow: Walter Robert.

Mason: William Arthur.

Mathews: Lewis Osler.

Pemberton: Charles Oliver Paget.

Pinney: Frederick Wyldbore Digby.

Pinson: Gilbert.

Price: John.

Robins: William Henry.

Roderick: John.

Smith: Frank.

Williams: Edward Bickerton.

Willmot: George Dyott.

Willmot: John.

*Professional Associates:—*

Bryan: Arthur.

Hawes: Frederick Kirk.

Highway: Evon.

Holbeche: Nigel Laurence.

Holbeche: Robert Cecil.

Lightfoot: Francis Prideaux.

Orchard: Sydney Samuel.

Priest: Albert Edward.

Redfern: Charles Frederick.

Steeds: Herbert Eustace.

CASTLE-BROMWICH.

*Professional Associate:—*

Barclay: Thomas.

COVENTRY.

*Fellow:—*

Dawson: George Crosbie.

ERDINGTON.

*Professional Associate:—*

Gettings: Sydney Salter.

KNOWLE.

*Fellow:—*

Ludlow: Walter Robert.

LEAMINGTON.

*Fellows:—*

Evans: Walter Pearson.

Fayerman: George Metcalfe.

Southern: Charles Herbert.

MILVERTON.

*Fellow:—*

Smith: Frank William

NUNEATON.

*Fellow:—*

Pearse: Octavius Burroughes.

*Professional Associates:—*

Blair: John Watson.

Cook: Frederick Charles.

Staley: Albert Henry.

Tait: William Ironside



WARWICKSHIRE—*continued.*

## RUGBY.

*Fellows:—*

Cave: Henry H.

Fowler: Henry.

*Professional Associate:—*

Cooper: Cecil Francis Adrian.

## STONELEIGH ABBEY.

*Fellow:—*

Gilpin-Brown: William Dundas.

## STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

*Fellow:—*

Deer: Edward.

*Professional Associate:—*

Armstrong: John William Wilson.

## WARWICK.

*Fellow:—*

Fosbery: William Thomas Exham.

## WYLDE GREEN.

*Professional Associate:—*

Hipsley: Frederic William.

## WESTMORELAND.

## KENDAL.

*Fellows:—*

Banks: John.

Hoggarth: Arthur.

Hoggarth: Edwin.

Webster: Alexander.

*Professional Associate:—*

Hoggarth: Lawrence Steele.

## KIRKBY LONSDALE.

*Fellows:—*

Punchard: Frederick.

Punchard: Frederick Burt.

## MILNTHORPE.

*Fellow:—*

Holme: John.

## WINDERMERE.

*Professional Associate:—*

Jackson: Edward Henry.

## WILTSHIRE.

## BEMERTON.

*Fellow:—*

Squarey: Newell William Pitts.

## CALNE.

*Professional Associate:—*

Smith Cyril Herbert.

WILTSHIRE—*continued.*

## CHIPPENHAM.

*Fellows:—*

Brinkworth: Robert Edwin.

Furmedge: John Harris.

Marshall: Lionel Hasler.

Smith: Henry Herbert.

Watkins: Robert Arundel.

## DOWNTON.

*Fellow:—*

Squarey: Elias Pitts,

*Past-President.**Professional Associate:—*

Wrightson: John Frederick Hutton.

*Associates:—*

Fream: William.

Wrightson: John.

## FIGHELDEAN.

*Fellow:—*

Stirton: Thomas.

*Professional Associate:—*

Watt: Alexander Lindsay.

## HAM.

*Professional Associate:—*

Burder: Reginald Edward Campbell.

## MARLBOROUGH.

*Fellow:—*

Jeans: Mark.

*Professional Associate:—*

Hooper: Alfred Egbert.

## PEWSEY.

*Fellow:—*

Ferris: George.

*Professional Associate:—*

Puckridge: Percival Martin.

## SALISBURY.

*Fellows:—*

Bath: Fred.

Canning: William Browne.

Chapman: George James.

Gater: Caleb William.

Raves: Bertram Adams.

Rawlence: Ernest Alfred.

Rawlence: James Edward.

Rigden: Francis.

Squarey: Elias Pitts,

*Past-President.*

Squarey: Newell William Pitts.

Waters: Edward.

Woolley: John Turton.

*Professional Associates:—*

Hale: Francis Edward.

Martin: John Pattinson.

Rawlence: Duncan Alfred.

WILTSHIRE—*continued.*

SHREWTON.

*Fellow :—*  
Oliphant : George A. J.

SUTTON BENDER.

*Professional Associate :—*  
Harrison : Henry Beauchamp.

SWINDON.

*Fellow :—*  
Bishop : Charles.  
*Professional Associate :—*  
Davies : Rhys Wiltshire.

TISBURY.

*Fellow :—*  
Combes : Cyrus.

TROWBRIDGE.

*Fellow :—*  
Mundy : Herbert.  
*Professional Associate :—*  
Snailum : Walter Wadman.

WARMINSTER.

*Professional Associate :—*  
Whytehead : John Layard.

WOOTTON-BASSETT.

*Fellow :—*  
Baines : Martin Talbot.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

BALSALL HEATH.

*Professional Associate :—*  
Perkins : Joseph.

EVESHAM.

*Fellows :—*  
Righton : Edward Grantham.  
Smith : William.

GREAT MALVERN.

*Professional Associate :—*  
Ellis : Rupert Lumley.

HANLEY CASTLE.

*Fellow :—*  
Every-Clayton : Reginald Arthur E.

KIDDERMINSTER.

*Fellow :—*  
Joseland : Charles.

WORCESTERSHIRE—*continued.*

LYE.

*Professional Associate :—*  
Weaver : Henry Percival Francis.

MADRESFIELD.

*Fellow :—*  
Allsebrook : Arthur.

STOURBRIDGE.

*Fellows :—*  
Chamberlain : George Arthur Raddon.  
Fiddian : William.  
King : Henry.  
*Professional Associate :—*  
Barratt : Harry.

STOURPORT.

*Fellow :—*  
Clarke : Alfred Dudlev

WORCESTER.

*Fellows :—*  
Buck : Albert.  
*Past President.*  
Buck : Herbert Wilson.  
Stallard : William.  
*Professional Associates.—*  
Meacher : Edmond.  
Minors : Ernest.  
Oldnall : Roger William.  
Rowe : Frederick Walter.  
Shorney : Arthur Shepherd.

YORKSHIRE.

BALDERSBY.

*Fellow :—*  
Peirson : George Brodrick.

BARNSELY.

*Professional Associate :—*  
Wade : Henry.

BEEFORD.

*Professional Associate :—*  
Reed : Charles Cecil.

BEDALE.

*Fellow :—*  
Clarke : Christopher.

BEVERLEY.

*Fellow :—*  
Evans : William

YORKSHIRE—*continued.*

## BRADFORD.

*Fellows:—*

Armistead: Richard.  
 Cowgill: Brian Bollans Hird.  
 France: Arthur Alderson.  
 Gott: Charles.  
 Gott: Charles Henry.  
 Smith: Frederic Ellison.  
 Smith: Harry Russell.  
 Smith: Wheeler.

*Professional Associates:—*

Jackson: Leonard Labrey.  
 Priestman: Alfred Tuke.  
 Smith: Arthur Telford.

## BRIGHOUSE.

*Fellow:—*

Armytage: Sir George, Bt.

*Professional Associate:—*

Haywood: Samuel Spencer.

## CROSSGATES.

*Fellow:—*

Townend: William.

## DEWSBURY.

*Fellow:—*

Marriott: Arthur Sutcliffe.

## DONCASTER.

*Professional Associate:—*

Cooke-Yarborough: Orfeur Frederic.

## ESORICK.

*Professional Associate:—*

Thompson: Claude William George  
 Hugh.

## FARNLEY.

*Fellow:—*

Weatherill: George Ford.

## GOOLE.

*Fellow:—*

Hobson: Harry.

## GUISBOROUGH.

*Fellow:—*

Clarke: John William.

## HALIFAX.

*Fellows:—*

Buckley: George.  
 Fox: Charles James.  
 Horsfall: Richard.  
 Horsfall: Richard Edgar.  
 Jackson: Benjamin Whitehead.

*Professional Associates:—*

Buckley: Alfred Eustace.

YORKSHIRE—*continued.*

Fox: Charles Edward.  
 Hebblethwaite: Charles Henry.  
 Parkinson: Edward.  
 Weir: James Scott.

## HANDSWORTH.

*Professional Associate:—*

Marshall: George Ernest.

## HARROGATE.

*Fellow:—*

Renton: George.

*Professional Associates:—*

Armstrong: Albert Leslie.  
 Rivers: Charles Edwin.  
 West: Arthur Smith.

## HEBDEN BRIDGE.

*Fellow:—*

Sutcliffe: James Henry.

## HELMSLEY.

*Fellow:—*

Bowman: John James.

## HUDDERSFIELD.

*Fellows:—*

Abbey: Joe Burman.  
 Butler: Charles.  
 Demetriadi: Thomas Marsden.  
 Hanson: John Henry.

*Professional Associates:—*

Hanson: Harold.  
 Kaye: Herbert.  
 Mallinson: Charles Herbert.  
 Shaw: Arthur.  
 Wall: Irving.

## HULL.

*Fellows:—*

Bilson: John.  
 Brodick: Frederick Stead.  
 Fryer: George.  
 Hebblethwaite: Louis.  
 Thorp: Robert Hayton.  
 Todd: William Henry.  
 Watson: John.  
 Wellsted: William Henry.  
 White: Alfred Edward.

*Professional Associates:—*

Riddett: Basil Perry.  
 Smith: John William

## ILKLEY.

*Professional Associate:—*

Harding: Charles Reginald.

## KRIGHTLEY.

*Fellow:—*

Broster: Robert Buck.

*Professional Associates:—*

Marks: Thomas Edward.  
 Weatherhead: David Wilkinson.

## KIRKBURTON.

*Professional Associate:—*

Rhodes: Ben Albert.

YORKSHIRE—continued.

LEEDS.

*Fellows:—*

Clare : Edward Lovell.  
Fawcett : John Mortimer.  
Gott : Frank.  
Hepper : John.  
Hollis : Walter Dawson.  
Leather : George Herbert.  
Leather : William Beaumont.  
Neill : James Neill.  
Richardson : John.  
Silcock : Edward John.  
Winn : Thomas.

*Professional Associates:—*

Broadbent : William.  
Tate : Henry Tyndall.

LOWTHORPE.

*Fellow:—*

Piercy : Henry Onslow.

*Professional Associates:—*

Eastwood : Charles William.  
Piercy : Frederic Onslow.

MALTON.

*Fellow:—*

Abbott : Robert Thomas G.

MIDDLEHAM.

*Professional Associates:—*

Gruning : Edward Louis.  
Maughan : John.

MIDDLESBOROUGH.

*Fellow:—*

Lofthouse : Albert Wilson.

OULTON.

*Fellow:—*

Farrer : John,  
*Member of Council.*

OUSEBURN.

*Professional Associate:—*

Bower : Arthur Wentworth Chivers.

PATELEY BRIDGE.

*Professional Associate:—*

Boord : Walter Bertram.

PONTEFRACT.

*Fellows:—*

Kelly : John George.  
Watson : John.

*Professional Associate:—*

Lunn : Algernon Percy.

YORKSHIRE—continued.

RICHMOND.

*Professional Associate:—*

Hunt : Orlando William.

RIPON.

*Professional Associate:—*

Berry : Algernon Lawrence.

ROTHERHAM.

*Fellow:—*

Ambler : Sydney Wood.

SCARBOROUGH.

*Fellows:—*

Beard : Edwin Thomas.  
Oldroyd : Linley.

SHEFFIELD.

*Fellows:—*

Coverdale : Henry.  
Denton : William.  
Fowler : Frederick.  
Fowler : Reginald William.  
Marshall : Peter.  
Sandford : Charles Sidney.

*Professional Associates:—*

Bramley : Francis Herbert.  
Burman : William.  
Collis : Ernest Albert.  
Noble : Edmund James.  
Roberts : Edward Lamplough.  
Thomas : Ernest James.

SKIRLAUGH.

*Professional Associate:—*

Hollis : Ralph.

TODMORDEN.

*Fellows:—*

Brocklebank : John.  
Suthers : James.

WAKEFIELD.

*Fellows:—*

Greaves : John Oldroyd.  
Kaye : John Edward.  
Massie : Frank.

*Professional Associates:—*

King : Walter Nike.  
Stone : Frederic.

WENSLEY.

*Professional Associates:—*

Petch : John Stonehouse.

WETHERBY.

*Professional Associate:—*

Kelly : George William Calver.

YORKSHIRE—*continued.*

## WHITBY.

*Fellow:—*

Popple: John.

## YORK.

*Fellows:—*

Cox: Edward Samuel.

Forbes: Charles Mansfeldt.

Fryer: George.

Greenwood: Joseph.

Jolly: John Hawkins.

Watson: Herbert Edward.

*Professional Associates:—*

Bellamy: Harry.

Kerr: Arthur Herbert.

YORKSHIRE—*continued.*

Lee: George Cansfield.

Moiser: Cyril.

Terry: Francis William.

Wheldon: Martin Lowish.

## ISLE OF MAN.

## DOUGLAS.

*Fellow:—*

Kerruish: William Maltby.

*Professional Associate:—*

Kay: Walter Robert.

## IRELAND.

## ANTRIM.

## ANTRIM.

*Fellows:—*Barton : Henry Dupré Malkin.  
Oordner : Clement Kennedy.*Professional Associate:—*

De La Cherois : George Leslie.

## BALLYMENA.

*Fellow:—*

Knight : Maurice Charles.

## BELFAST.

*Fellows:—*Bagot : Lewis Brown.  
Stephens : Samuel.  
Stephens : William Henry,*Professional Associate:—*

Stephens : John Kyle.

## CRUMLIN.

*Fellow:—*

McClintock : Chas. Rd., Lieut.-Col.

## GLENARM.

*Fellow:—*

McDonald : Allan.

## RANDALSTOWN.

*Fellow:—*

Young : George Lawrence.

## CARLOW.

## LEIGHLINBRIDGE.

*Fellow:—*

M'Clintock : Arthur.

## TULLOW.

*Fellow:—*

Adair : John Olphert.

*Professional Associate:—*

Butler : Richard Pierce.

## CAVAN.

## CAVAN.

*Fellows:—*Blackley : Travers Robert.  
Forbes : Arthur.

## KILLESHANDRA.

*Fellow:—*

Godley : Archibald.

## CLARE.

## ENNIS.

*Fellows:—*Keane : Marcus.  
Scott : John William.  
Willis : Henry de Laval.

## QUIN.

*Fellow:—*

Studdert : R. R.

## CORK.

## ARDNAGASHEL.

*Professional Associate:—*

Hutchins : Richard.

## BANDON.

*Fellows:—*Doherty : Richard Wheeler.  
Hodson : Richard Edmond.

## BANTRY.

*Fellows:—*Ellis : Ernest Francis Leslie.  
Hutchins : Samuel Newburgh.

## CHARLEVILLE.

*Fellows:—*Sanders : Charles Stewart.  
Sanders : Robert Massey Dawson.



CORK—*continued*.

## CORK.

*Fellows:—*

Beamish : William Henry.  
 Broadley : Edward Barry, Major.  
 Carroll : Theodore Frederick.  
 French : Savage.  
 Hall : David.  
 Hammond : Robert William.  
 Heard : Richard.  
 Humphreys : Daniel Peard.  
 Longfield : Henry Foster.  
 Townsend : Robert Uniacke F.

## CROOKSTOWN.

*Professional Associate:—*

Tonson-Rye : John Reginald.

## MALLOW.

*Fellows:—*

Creagh : Arthur Gethin.  
 Purcell : Wills W.  
 Vandeleur : Oecil Ernest.

## MIDDLETON.

*Fellow:—*

Fitzgerald : James H. B. Penrose.

## DONEGAL.

## RAMELTON.

*Fellow:—*

Swiney : William D.

## DOWN.

## CASTLEWELLAN.

*Fellow:—*

Garrett : James Hugh Moore.

## DONAGHADEE.

*Fellow:—*

Ward : The Hon. Somerset.

## HILLSBOROUGH.

*Fellow:—*

Maude : Anthony Fritz.

## NEWCASTLE.

*Fellow:—*

Brownlow : Claude.

## PORTAFERRY.

*Fellow:—*

Warnock : Thomas Archibald.

## ROSTREVA.

*Fellow:—*

Watson : William James.

## SAINTFIELD.

*Professional Associate:—*

Moore : Hugh Armytage.

## WARINGSTOWN.

*Professional Associate:—*

Waring : Holt.

## DUBLIN.

## BALLSBRIDGE.

*Fellow:—*

Grey : Charles Grey.

## DUBLIN.

*Fellows:—*

Abbott : Joseph.  
 Baldwin : Chambré Corcor T.  
 Barton : Sir John George.  
 Bradshaw : Robert Macnevin.  
 Brunicardi : Dominic N.  
 Carson : William B.  
 Comber : Patrick Forstall.  
 Darley : Edmund Sanders.  
 Delap : William Joseph.  
 Dickinson : Charles.  
 Galbraith : Hugh.  
 Galbraith : Samuel Haughton.  
 Gilchrist : John Fawcett.  
 Guinness : Gerald Seymour.  
 Guinness : Howard Rundell.  
 Hamilton : Arthur.  
 Hardman : Edward Chambré.  
 Hemphill : Charles George Gordon.  
 Holmes : William Eden.  
 Kincaid : James Stewart.  
 Kincaid : Joseph Westby.  
 Lyons : Francis Oliver.  
 Maunsell : Richard Edward.  
 Mills : Arthur Ernest.  
 Roe : William James.  
 Rutledge : Thomas Henry Bruen.  
 Scott : John Russell.  
 Stewart : Ed. P., Capt.  
 Stewart : George Pakenham.  
 Stewart : Henry Pakenham.  
 Stewart : William Thomas.  
 Stokes : Richard.  
 Synge : Edward.  
 Tatlow : John Garnett.  
 Tatlow : Tissington Wm. Garnett.  
 Tisdall : Henry Chichester.  
 Townshend : Charles Loftus.  
 Townshend : James Richard.  
 Townshend : Thomas Courtney.  
 Townshend : Thomas Loftus.  
 Trench : Arthur.  
 Trench : Philip Francis O.  
 Vernon : Arthur Pomeroy.  
 Vernon : Fane.  
 Warwick : George Ernest.  
 Willis : Gilbert de Laval.

*Professional Associates:—*

Hall : Augustus William.  
 Hall : John Sebastian.  
 Hopkins : Percy Raynes.  
 Jameson : Cecil William.  
 Kincaid : Herbert Edward.  
 Lisney : Harry.  
 McComas : Herbert William.  
 O'Reilly : Henry G.

## DUNDRUM.

*Fellows:—*

Trench : James Currie.  
 Verschöyle : William Henry Foster.

## KILLINEY.

*Fellow:—*

Stewart : George Francis,  
*Member of Council,*

DUBLIN—*continued.*

## KINGSTOWN.

*Fellow:—*  
Quin : Richard.

## LUCAN.

*Fellow:—*  
Roberts : Edward Ussher.

## RAHENEY.

*Fellow:—*  
Chatterton : Robert Smith.

## TERENURE.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Markham : Charles Ashdown.

## FERMANAGH.

## BALLINAMALLARD.

*Fellow:—*  
Burke : Henry Anthony.

## ENNISKILLEN.

*Fellows:—*  
Maude : Christopher H.  
Maude : Maurice.

## GALWAY.

## AHASCRAUGH.

*Fellows:—*  
Armstrong : Elliott Graham.  
Mahon : George Gilbert.

## BALLINASLOE.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Crozier : George Francis.

## LOUGHREA.

*Fellow:—*  
Tener : Edward Shaw.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Gahan : Robert Beresford.

## PORTUMNA.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Moeran : Archibald Edward.

## ROUNDSTONE.

*Fellow:—*  
Robinson : Henry Arthur.

## KERRY.

## ARDFERT.

*Fellow:—*  
Trench : George Frederic.

## GORTALEA.

*Fellow:—*  
Hussey : Samuel Murray.

KERRY—*continued.*

## KENMARE.

*Fellows:—*  
McClure : Robert.  
Maxwell : Henry Percival.

## LISTOWEL.

*Fellow:—*  
Crosbie : James Dayrolles.

## TRALEE.

*Fellows:—*  
Denny : Francis M.  
Fitzgerald : Robert John.

## KILDARE.

## CARBERY.

*Fellow:—*  
Tyrrell : Garrett Charles.

## CURRAGH CAMP.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Browning : Egbert George.

## KILDARE.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Hazlett, John Joseph.

## KILKENNY.

## GOWRAN.

*Fellow:—*  
White : Richard.

## INISTIOGE.

*Fellows:—*  
Hamilton : Ed. Chetwood, Major  
Newport : George Bellingham.

## KING'S COUNTY.

## BIRE.

*Fellow:—*  
Frend : Henry.

## MONEYGALL.

*Fellow:—*  
Garvey : Toler, R.

## PARSONSTOWN.

*Fellow:—*  
Garvey : Toler R., Jun.

## TULLAMORE.

*Fellow:—*  
Browne : Ernest H.  
*Professional Associate:—*  
Bourcher : Claud J.

## LEITRIM.

## CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.

*Fellow:—*

Darley : Henry Ponsonby Shaw.

*Professional Associate:—*

Darley : Robert Bradshaw.

## DROMAHAIR.

*Fellow:—*

Hewson : George Rawdon M.

## LIMERICK.

## ADARE.

*Fellow:—*

Fitzgerald : Peter David.

## FOYNES.

*Fellow:—*

Jameson : Robert William.

*Professional Associate:—*

Clarke : Leonard Eustace.

## LIMERICK.

*Fellows:—*

Barrington : John Beatty.

Hosford : Edward Henry Poe.

Hunt : William Lewis.

Nash : Sir Vincent.

O'Brien : Donough Richard.

Weply : James.

White : Arthur.

## LONDONDERRY.

## COLERAINE.

*Fellow:—*

Given : Maxwell.

## KILREE.

*Fellow:—*

Armstrong : Alexander Moore, Capt.

## LONDONDERRY.

*Fellow:—*

Harvey : James George Morewood.

## LONGFORD.

## EDGEWORTHSTOWN.

*Fellow:—*

Edgeworth : Thomas N.

## LOUTH.

## ARDEE.

*Fellow:—*

Lec-Norman : Alexander Henry.

## LOUTH—continued.

## CASTLE BELLINGHAM.

*Fellow:—*

Butler : Walter Selby.

## DROGHEDA.

*Fellow:—*

Wynne : Alfred Henry.

## COLLON.

*Fellow:—*

Gloucester : Thomas Edward.

## DUNDALK.

*Fellow:—*

Bigger : John James Eastwood.

## MAYO.

## BALLINA.

*Fellows:—*

Knox : Albert Frederic.

Knox : Albert Henry.

## BALLINROBE.

*Fellow:—*

Burke : William Oregah.

## CROSSMOLINA.

*Fellow:—*

Knox : Ernest Henry.

## WESTPORT.

*Fellows:—*

Powell : Robert.

Ruttledge : Thomas F.

## MEATH.

## KELLS.

*Fellows:—*

Barns : William Arthur.

Farrell : Edward Francis.

## MONAGHAN

## GLASSLOUGH.

*Fellow:—*

McCullagh : James W.

## MONAGHAN.

*Fellow:—*

Rogers : Harry.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

BALLYCOLLA.

*Fellow:—*  
Owen : Arthur John.

MOUNTRATH.

*Fellows:—*  
Franks : Mathew Henry.  
Franks : Mathew Henry, Jun.

ROSCOMMON.

BOYLE.

*Fellows:—*  
Murphy : James Fraser, Major.  
Webb : Charles.

CASTLEREA.

*Fellow:—*  
Bowen : Edward Ferguson.

MOUNT TALBOT.

*Fellow:—*  
Talbot-Crosbie : William D.

SLIGO.

CLEVERAGH.

*Fellow:—*  
Wood-Martin : Henry Roger B.

SLIGO.

*Fellows:—*  
Lestrangle : Henry G.  
Robinson : James Dodwell, Major.  
Robinson : Richard St. George.

TIPPERARY.

CAHIR.

*Fellow:—*  
Rochfort : William.

ROSCOREA.

*Fellow:—*  
Bridge : Henry Powell.

TYRONE.

CALEDON.

*Fellow:—*  
Hearn : Chas. Richard.

TYRONE—continued.

DUNGANNON.

*Fellows:—*  
Chambré : C. B. M.  
Robinson : William Godfrey.

MOY.

*Fellows:—*  
Alexander : Henry Geo. Samuel,  
Colonel.  
Lloyd : Averell.

OMAGH.

*Fellows:—*  
Irvine : Henry, Lieut.-Col.  
Smith : George Young.

STRABANE.

*Fellow:—*  
Baillie : John Robert, Lt.-Col

WATERFORD.

CAPPOQUIN.

*Fellow:—*  
Marmion : Thomas Henry.

CURRAGHMORE.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Gethin : Randolph George.

DUNGARVAN.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Ryan : John.

FETHARD.

*Fellow:—*  
Taylor : J. Godfrey L.

LISMORE.

*Fellow:—*  
Penrose : James Edward.

WATERFORD.

*Fellows:—*  
Anderson : Alex. Carew.  
Gibbon : Edward Acton.  
Kelly : Richard Henry.  
*Professional Associate:—*  
Penrose : Edward Alec.

WESTMEATH.

AUBURN.

*Fellow:—*  
Coote : Orlando Robert.

KILLUCAN.

*Fellow:—*  
Evans : William.

**WESTMEATH**—*continued.***MULLINGAR.**

*Fellow:—*  
Barton : Robert Culley.

**WEXFORD.****CASTLEBRIDGE.**

*Fellow:—*  
Nunn : William Bolton.

**ENNISCORTHY.**

*Fellow:—*  
Ruttledge : Francis.

**GOREY.**

*Fellows:—*  
Stopford : The Hon. Geo. Frank Wm.  
Turner : Frederick Adolphus B.

**WEXFORD**—*continued.***NEW ROSS.**

*Fellows:—*  
Tyndall : Albert Henry.  
Tyndall : Henry Sam.

**WEXFORD.**

*Fellow:—*  
Nunn : William Bolton.

**WICKLOW.****ARKLOW.**

*Fellow:—*  
Tailyour : Alexander.

**BRAY.**

*Fellows:—*  
Deane : George B.  
Hodson : Gilbert Neville.  
Knox : Edward Ernest.  
Le Fanu : Victor Charles.  
Meredith : Lewis Boyle.

## SCOTLAND.

## ABERDEENSHIRE.

## ABERDEEN.

*Fellows:—*

Macdonald : Ranald Roderick.  
Walker : George James.

## AYRSHIRE.

## AYR.

*Fellows:—*

Johnston : James.  
Stevenson : Allan.

## KILMARNOCK.

*Fellows:—*

Canch : Thomas Richard.  
Duke : Freke Guy Rashleigh.  
Tannahill : Robert Dunlop.  
Turner : Joseph Harling.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Henderson : Richard.

## BERWICK.

## COLDSTREAM.

*Fellow:—*

Hood : Thomas, Jun.

## BUTESHIRE.

## BRODICK.

*Fellow:—*

Mather : James.

## DUMFRIESSHIRE.

## ANNAN.

*Fellow:—*

Paterson : John Salmon.

## DUNSCORE.

*Fellow:—*

Wallace : William Sydney Smith.

## ECOLEFECHAN.

*Fellow:—*

Lockhart : Peter.

## LOCKERBIE.

*Fellow:—*

Aitken : John Malcolm.

## EDINBURGHSHIRE.

## EDINBURGH.

*Fellows:—*

Beattie : William Halden.  
Davidson : James Inglis.  
Marwick : Thomas Purves.  
Oldrieve : William Thomas.  
Robertson : Walter Wood.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Thomson : John Lorimer.

*Associates:—*

Cadell : George.  
Wallace : Robert.

## EDINBURGHSHIRE—continued.

## LIBERTON.

*Fellow:—*

Mackenzie : Donald Falconer.

## FIFESHIRE.

## DUNFERMLINE.

*Fellow:—*

Bell : Andrew Walker.

## FORFARSHIRE.

## BROUGHTY-FERRY.

*Fellow:—*

Winning : Douglas Campbell Wills.

## DRYBURGH.

*Fellow:—*

Murray : Joseph.

## HADDINGTONSHIRE.

## LONGNIDDRY.

*Fellow:—*

Connor : George Harry Adams.

## KINCARDINESHIRE.

## STONEHAVEN.

*Fellow:—*

Hart : John.

## MARYKIRK.

*Fellow:—*

Sandford-Thompson : Wm. James.

## LANARKSHIRE.

## DOUGLAS.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Scott : James Cospatrick.

## GLASGOW.

*Fellows:—*

Adam : Thomas.  
Anderson : Robert.  
Barr : James.  
Bathgate : Charles S.  
Binnie : Thomas.

*Member of Council.*

Binnie : Thomas, Jun.  
Blair : Alexander.  
Brown : William.



LANARKSHIRE—*continued.**Fellows:—*

Bryden : Robert A.  
 Burnet : Frank.  
 Copland : William Robertson.  
 Dansken : Alexander Brown.  
 Dansken : John.  
 Davidson : James Inglis.  
 Fraser : Thomas Smellie.  
 Fraser : William.  
 Fyfe : John William.  
 Gilchrist : John.  
 Hart : Patrick Campbell.  
 Henry : James.  
 Hill : Thomas Nelson.  
 Howatt : William.  
 Kirkwood : Charles.  
 Knox : Alexander.  
 Laing : David Taylor.  
 Lammie : George.  
 MacCallum : Alexander Duncan.  
 MacDougall : Robert.  
 Makins : William Alexander.  
 Munro : Daniel.  
 Murdock : Robert.  
 Murray : John Campbell.  
 Purdie : Anthony.  
 Robb : William Johnston.  
 Scott : Robert.  
 Sharp : John Grant.  
 Walker : John.  
 Wilson : James.  
 Yuille : Robert.

*Professional Associate:—*

Love : James Barr.

*Associate:—*

Wright : Robert Patrick.

## HAMILTON.

*Fellow:—*

Cullen : Alexander.

## MOTHERWELL.

*Fellow:—*

McCallum : James.

*Professional Associate:—*

Foulis : Archibald Keith.

## WISHAW.

*Fellow:—*

Logan : James.

## ORKNEY ISLES.

## KIRKWALL.

*Fellow:—*

MacLennan : William.

## PERTHSHIRE.

## BLAIRGOWRIE.

*Professional Associate:—*

Meacher : Sydney George.

## GARTMORE.

*Professional Associate:—*

Brebner : Robert Frederick.

## RENFREWSHIRE.

## GREENOCK.

*Fellow:—*

Hamilton : Robert.

## PAISLEY.

*Fellows:—*

Davidson : Charles.

Gillespie : John.

## ROXBURGHSHIRE.

## HAWICK.

*Fellow:—*

Cunningham : Robert.

## STIRLINGSHIRE.

## FALKIRK

*Fellows:—*

Brown : Charles.

Wallace : Thomas Douglas.

## DRYMEN.

*Fellows:—*

Macpherson : William.

Murray : William Watson.

## ST. NINIAN'S.

*Fellow:—*

Whyte : John.

## SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

## GOLSPIE.

*Fellow:—*

McLean : Donald.

*Professional Associate:—*

McLean : Donald, Jun.

## WALES.

## ANGLESEY.

## LLANFAIR, P.G.

*Fellow:—*  
Jones : William Edward.

## BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

## ORICKHOWELL.

*Fellow:—*  
Coles : Samuel Hood Cowper.  
*Member of Council.*

## CARDIGANSHIRE.

## DEVIL'S BRIDGE.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Morris-Davies : James George.

## CARMARTHENSHIRE.

## BURRY PORT.

*Fellow:—*  
Williams : Gerald Garnons.  
*Professional Associate:—*  
Bateman : Frank Graham.

## CARMARTHEN.

*Fellow:—*  
Davies : Cyril Froodvale.  
*Professional Associate:—*  
Francis : John, Jun.

## LLANWRDA.

*Fellow:—*  
Davies : John Morgan.

## LLANELLY.

*Fellows:—*  
Blake : George.  
Griffiths : William.  
Wilkins : William.

## CARNARVONSHIRE.

## BANGOR.

*Fellow:—*  
Dew : William Arthur.  
*Professional Associate:—*  
Stewart : Nigel Desmond.

## CARNARVONSHIRE—continued.

## ORICCIETH.

*Fellow:—*  
Jones : Walter Butler Clough.

## LLANDUDNO.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Crockatt : Harry.

## GLYNLLIVON.

*Fellow:—*  
Addie : John Heathcote.

## PORTMADOC.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Anderson : Henry.

## DENBIGHSHIRE.

## ABERGELE.

*Fellow:—*  
MacNicoll : Douglas Henry.

## OOLWYN BAY.

*Fellow:—*  
Porter : John Merry.  
*Professional Associates:—*  
Cragg : George Edwin.  
Mills : Daniel.  
Pineger : James Reginald.

## LLANRWST.

*Fellow:—*  
McIntyre : Peter.

## WREXHAM.

*Professional Associate:—*  
Temple : Alfred, Jun.

## FLINTSHIRE.

## FLINT

*Professional Associate:—*  
Hurlbutt : Percival.

FLINTSHIRE—*continued.*

## HAWARDEN.

*Fellow :—*

Gardiner : Robert Strachan.

## HOLYWELL.

*Fellow :—*

Lynes : Humphrey Dod.

## MOLD.

*Professional Associate :—*

Webber : Arthur Daniel Moutray.

## MOSTYN.

*Fellow :—*

Pickering : William Cloves.

## ST. ASAPH.

*Fellow :—*

Birch : Richard Elwyn.

## GLAMORGANSHIRE.

## BARRY.

*Fellow :—*

Hinchsliff : Edward Robert.

## BRITON FERRY.

*Professional Associate :—*

Lyons : Edward Colvill.

## CARDIFF.

*Fellows :—*

Blosse : Edward F. Lynch.

Corbett : Edwin Wortley Montagu.

David : Edmund Usher.

Harpur : William.

Hern : Samuel.

Rees : Ithel Treherne.

Rigg : Charles.

Rooney : Samuel.

Seel : Robert Harold.

Thomas : George.

Thomas : Iltyd.

Waring : Charles Edward.

*Professional Associates :—*

David : George Willoughby.

Homfray : Herbert Richards.

Pritchard : Henry.

Rickards : Robert Hillier Traherne

Anson.

Ruthen : Ernest Sidney.

Thomas : William James Edgar.

## HENGOED.

*Professional Associate :—*

Jones : Philip Vivian.

## LLANDAFF.

*Fellow :—*

Pugh-Jones : David.

GLAMORGANSHIRE—*continued.*

## MUMBLES.

*Fellow :—*

Hoskins : Marcus.

## PONTYPRIDD.

*Fellow :—*

Evans : Arthur Owen.

## ST. FAGANS.

*Fellow :—*

Forrest : Robert.

*Professional Associate :—*

Forrest : William.

## SWANSEA.

*Fellows :—*

Leeder : Ernest Holtham.

Price : Francis Holborrow Glynn.

Pritchard : Herbert Alfred.

Rees : William John.

Thomas : Charles John Howell.

*Professional Associates :—*

Hopkins : Philip Lewis.

Jones : John Rice.

Puddicombe : William Phippen.

Randell : Francis William.

## MERIONETHSHIRE.

## BALA.

*Fellow :—*

Williams : John.

## TOWYN.

*Fellow :—*

Gillart : David.

*Professional Associate :—*

Roberts : John.

## MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

## KERRY.

*Fellow :—*

Poundley : John Edward.

## LLANIDLOES.

*Fellow :—*

Grant : James.

## NEWTOWN.

*Fellow :—*

Owen : William Scott.

## WELCHPOOL.

*Fellow :—*

Addie : William Forrester.

*Professional Associate :—*

Mytton : Philip Aldred.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

Haverfordwest.

*Fellows :—*

Owen : Thomas Henry Rule.

Owen : Thomas Rule.

*Professional Associate :—*

Evans : Charles Stokes Eaton.

TENBY.

*Fellow :—*

Whitten : George Jackson.

RADNORSHIRE.

GLASBURY.

*Fellow :—*

Gunter : James.

LLANDRINDOD WELLS.

*Professional Associate :—*

Prickard : Thomas Francis Vaughan.

PENYBONT.

*Professional Associate :—*

Mackintosh : William Smith.

## COLONIES AND FOREIGN PARTS.

## BAHAMAS.

*Colonial Fellow* :—  
Miller : William.

## BARBADOES.

*Colonial Fellow* :—  
Bowen : Ernest Francis Sinderby.

## BERMUDA.

*Fellow* :—  
Walmsley : Arthur Tindal.  
*Professional Associate* :—  
Cole : Francis Joseph.

## BLOEMFONTEIN.

*Professional Associates* :—  
Stucké : William Henry.  
Woodcock : Frank Sydney.

## BOMBAY.

*Fellows* :—  
Delves : Roert Harvey Addington.  
Fritchley : Edwin Wollaston.  
*Colonial Fellow* :—  
Cartwright : Frank.

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

*Colonial Fellow* :—  
Usher : Charles Richard.

## BUENOS AIRES.

*Fellow* :—  
Wells : Frederick Beauchamp.

## BURMA.

*Fellow* :—  
Clancey : John Charles.

## CANADA.

*Professional Associates* :—  
Ashton : Arthur Ward.  
Bayley : Harold.  
Clunn : Thomas Henry Gwyther.  
Mullins : Patrick William.  
Parker : Howard.

## CAPE COLONY.

*Professional Associates* :—  
Councell : Thomas James.  
Menmuir : Robert William.  
Wallace : Herbert Alexander Craig.

## CAPE TOWN.

*Fellow* :—  
Webb : William Harold.  
*Professional Associates* :—  
Cook : Cecil Newton.  
Cowin : Norris Tynwald.  
Irvine : Archibald Wyndham.  
Labdon : Herbert George.  
Leane : Walter Burdett.  
Perkin : Daniel Ward.  
Sladdin : Frederick Robert Edwin.  
Youatt : Ernest.  
*Colonial Fellow* :—  
Phillips : William White.

## CEYLON.

*Colonial Fellows* :—  
Bartholomeusz : Oswald Vincent.  
Buyzer : Charles Allan Oswald.  
Gill : James Herbert Wainwright.

## CHINA.

## HONG KONG.

*Fellows* :—  
Moxon : Herbert William.  
Nicholls : Edward Alfred.  
Wenborn : Sidney Thomas.  
*Professional Associate* :—  
Wright : Arthur Edgar.

## SHANGHAI.

*Fellow* :—  
Peebles : Philip.  
*Professional Associate* :—  
Sparke : Norman Lush.  
*Colonial Fellow* :—  
Godfrey : Charles Henry.

## DOMINICA.

*Professional Associate* :—  
Skeat : Arthur Percival.  
*Colonial Fellow* :—  
Williams : Luther Edgar.

## EGYPT.

ABOU KERKAS.  
*Professional Associate* :—  
Fletcher : Harold Venour.

## GHIZEH.

*Professional Associate* :—  
McCall : Jacobus Stewart Johnson.

## KHARABA.

*Professional Associate* :—  
Kerr : Norman Munro.

## TANTA.

*Professional Associate* :—  
Speakman : John McClure.

GERMANY.

*Professional Associate :—*  
Emslie : Benjamin Leslie.

GIBRALTAR.

*Fellow :—*  
Roberts : Samuel.

JAMAICA.

*Professional Associate :—*  
Hollis : Herbert.

*Colonial Fellows :—*  
Baker : William Anthony.  
Bancroft : Augustus Charles.  
Foster : Edward.  
McGahan : Amos Harvey.

JOHANNESBURG.

*Fellow :—*  
Farrar : Sidney Howard.

*Professional Associates :—*  
Chamberlain : Charles.  
Delamare : Frank.  
Hewgrave-Graham : George Ernest.  
Key : Astley Cooper.  
Stockings : Arthur Perry.  
Stucké : William Henry.

*Colonial Fellow :—*  
Collins : Horace.

KARTOUM.

*Professional Associate :—*  
Percival : Walter Gilbey.

LAGOS.

*Colonial Fellows :—*  
Oke : John Athanasius  
Peters : Ishmael Edward.

MALABAR.

*Colonial Fellow :—*  
Naidu : Ramaswami Narayanaswami.

MALAY.

*Professional Associate :—*  
Tayler : Vivian Alfred.

MALTA.

*Fellows :—*  
Child : Henry John.  
Wright : George John.  
*Professional Associate :—*  
Bristow : Robert C.

MAURITIUS.

*Fellow :—*  
Short : Ernest William George.

MEERUT.

*Professional Associate :—*  
Sharma : Lakshmi Chand.

MOMBASA.

*Professional Associate :—*  
Brand : Edmund.

NATAL.

*Professional Associates :—*  
Osborn : Edward.  
Stead : Edward John.

*Colonial Fellow :—*  
Stott : Percy William.

NEW ZEALAND.

WELLINGTON.  
*Colonial Fellow :—*  
Waterfield : Horace Clare.

PIETERMARITZBURG.

*Professional Associate :—*  
Gayer : Alfred Edward.

*Colonial Fellows :—*  
Stott : Clement Horner.  
Tomlinson : William.

PRETORIA.

*Professional Associate :—*  
Bell-John : Harry.

RHODESIA.

*Colonial Fellow :—*  
McCaw : George Tyrrell.

ROORKEE.

*Colonial Fellow :—*  
Gurney : James Stratton.

ST. LUCIA.

*Fellow :—*  
Billingham : John Alfred Lawrence.

*Colonial Fellow :—*  
Cooper : John Ashley.

SIAM.

*Professional Associate :—*  
Mitchell : John.

SIERRA LEONE.

*Fellow :—*  
Sayer : George William.  
*Colonial Fellow :—*  
Rogers : Colin Percy.



## SINGAPORE.

*Fellow :—*

Rea : John Todd.

*Colonial Fellows :—*

Bidwell : Regent Alfred John.

Mauleffinch : Knightley Heneage.

## STRAITS SETTLEMENT.

*Fellow :—*

Lermit : Alfred William.

*Professional Associates :—*

Neubronner : Harry Alfred.

Slater : Arthur James.

## TASMANIA.

*Professional Associate :—*

McGaw : Andrew Kidd.

## TRANSVAAL.

*Professional Associates :—*

Browne : Eustace Montague.

Waugh : Reginald Robert.

## UGANDA.

*Professional Associate :—*

Boazman : Henry, Jun.

*Colonial Fellow :—*

Allen : Raymond Cecil.

## UNITED STATES.

## CALIFORNIA.

*Fellow :—*

Sherrin : John Lester.

*Professional Associate :—*

Palmer : Charles Norton

## IDAHO.

*Fellow :—*

Sproat : Robert.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

*Professional Associate :—*

Denham : William Ernest.

## WINDWARD ISLANDS.

*Colonial Fellow :—*

Osment : Harry Shorthose.











